

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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CIRCULATION. 48,473

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spoiled, unused and returned copies for the month of May, 1911, was 48,473.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Wonder what King George V will think of our Mister "Jack" Johnson.

Those ideals of Mr. Morgan's seem to have a sort of merry jingle to them.

It would be the irony of fate if they probed the Steel trust with a steel probe.

"Trouble Again Brewing in the Balkans."—Headline. Why not "still" instead of "again"?

When you speak of the "June rise" be careful to specify whether you mean prices or rivers.

The Nebraska State Health association has taken up the "swat-the-fly" crusade. Good-bye fly.

The World-Herald's apology for the brutality of Omer Woodruff is received and placed on file.

Let Colonel Gates and Judge Gary go to it in a twelve-foot rind, with Chancellor Day as referee.

A snob in uniform is much more conspicuous, because of his shoulder-straps, than one not in a uniform.

Misogynists have shown its abolition proclivities by sending a white-slaver up for two years. Congratulations.

Mr. Hearst says Champ Clark will be the next president. Mr. Bryan does not go quite that far. Not yet.

At this season of the year the "white man's hope" shifts to plenty of rain and sunshine, properly mixed.

Now listen to the college orator and you will learn just what is wrong with the country and how to correct it.

At any rate, now that Havelock has gone wet, thirsty Havelockers will have no excuse for going home by way of Lincoln.

Even though it escaped the rain, that High school cadet encampment appears to have carried its usual amount of grief.

To the man who asks, "How are you to know it is a typhoid fly?" we would say, take a chance and swat him. There's no penalty against it.

Paradoxically, this policeman who inhumanely shot and killed an innocent bystander happened to be the "humane officer" of the force.

Coronation day will be celebrated in Omaha with a big banquet, at which some of those left off of Queen Mary's list might get in if they have the price.

President Bush of the Missouri Pacific has secured assent of the Nebraska State Railway commission to the proposed \$20,000,000 loan for improvements. Now for the improvements.

Thomas Bellow, the Missouri member of the Cobdenated Council of Mabray Mike, has finally discovered the man who suckered him out of \$30,000, but he has not found the \$30,000.

Senator Lorimer was in his seat Monday for the first time in many weeks in response to a call for a general vote on the bill for the popular election of senators. Guess which way he voted.

The significance of that Mexican earthquake is that it came just after Diaz vomited and just before Madero arrived, thus overturning, as it were, the old and overturning the new. At least, that is one nice way to look at it.

On receipt of a red-hot letter from the Commercial club Nebraska's senators at Washington have suddenly gotten very active with lamentations over the loss of Omaha's military headquarters. If they had gotten active earlier in the game there might have been no need for them to get active now.

Senators by Direct Vote.

The adoption by the senate by more than the required two-thirds vote on the resolution submitting a constitutional amendment for the direct popular election of senators marks an epoch in the history of the republic. It is the culmination of an agitation and growing popular demand extending over a third of a century.

Although such an amendment has repeatedly had the approval of the house, the senate has now for the first time recorded itself in favor of this change, and while the amendment is not yet actually submitted, because passed by the senate in a different form from that passed by the house, it is only a question of a short time when both will have to agree on the same form. In voting on the resolution, and particularly on the amendment eliminating the clause that would deprive the federal government of all possibility of control of senatorial elections, the demerats have exposed themselves to the charge of insincerity, or they at least admit that their desire for direct election of senators is not strong enough to overcome their devotion to the states' rights tradition, which they would use to overturn the Fifteenth amendment.

This great step forward toward election of senators by direct vote of the people is especially gratifying to The Bee as one of the pioneers in this reform. In season and out of season The Bee has advocated popular election of senators as the only real way to make the senate fully responsive to public needs, which no makeshift such as the Oregon plan could do. It goes without saying that if once submitted in satisfactory form the amendment would be promptly ratified by three-fourths of the states and become effective within as short a time as any constitutional amendment previously adopted.

Million a Day for Roads.

Logan Walter Page, director of the federal public roads department, is authority for the statement that within a comparatively short time we will be spending \$1,000,000 a day for the betterment of our roads. That is enough to cheer on the apostles who have been preaching good roads and enlist others in the cause. This year, he estimates, more than \$140,000,000 will be spent, as compared with \$80,000,000 in 1904. So we are some little distance from the million-dollars-a-day mark yet.

But perhaps after all it is the method of investing this money that counts as much or more than the amount. At least we have heretofore lacked method as much as money. The good roads movement, to be most effective, must be local as well as national; each city, county and state must lend its co-operation. The movement is effectually obstructed often where adjoining communities in the same state do not work together.

Much progress, on the whole, is being made with good roads now, for most people are coming to see its economic side. The country is scarcely to be blamed for not having made greater headway, since it has been consumed with the more primal tasks of opening up and settling new lands and providing the basic elements of commerce and industry. Everything in its order and good roads are now in order.

The Woman of It.

In filling the vacant principalship of the High school members of the Board of Education must expect pressure from the friends of the various candidates, and particularly of the assistant principals in line for promotion. The debate whether a woman should be properly considered for the place strikes us as altogether out of place. Because no woman has ever been principal of our High school is no conclusive reason why no woman should ever be chosen. But no woman should be chosen merely because she is a woman any more than a man should be preferred over a woman merely because he is a man. The only points which in our judgment ought to be considered are the applicant's education, teaching experience, executive ability and probability of rendering good service for a reasonable period of time. If a woman measures up to these requirements and promises to fill the bill better than a man, let it be a woman. If a man has superior qualifications and claims, the man should be chosen.

No Prize Fighting in Wyoming.

If pugilists and professional prize-ring promoters carry out their determination of setting up business in Wyoming, they will have to knock out Governor Carey first. The governor is as much determined to prevent prize fighting as they are to have it. Last winter he vetoed a bill passed by the legislature legalizing flat bouts, and his action was a solar plexus blow to the fraternity, which had counted on breaking down all legal barriers and getting into Wyoming, as they have done in Nevada. Evidently while the pugilists "took the count" in this match with the governor, they did not leave off trying for a return engagement. Of late they have been holding "boxing matches" in different counties in disregard of the law. Now the governor comes back with another stiff uppercut in the form of an order to law officers to make wholesale arrests and prosecutions, if necessary, to stop prize fighting.

Governor Carey will win in the end, and by so doing will perform a valuable service not only for Wyoming, but for the country at large, which needs all the help of this kind it can get in completely wiping out prize

fighting. Perhaps even Nevada will fall into line, inspired by Wyoming's chief executive. Wyoming is one of the new, potentially great western states that is not inviting the lawless elements as a means of promoting its development, and it will in the years acknowledge its debt to Governor Carey for what he has done.

Ex-Congressman Dorsey.

The death of George W. E. Dorsey recalls the time when he was a prominent figure and factor in Nebraska politics. He represented the state in congress three successive terms in the later '80s. At the time Mr. Dorsey was sent to the house at Washington, Nebraska had but three members, so that he spoke for a constituency comprising a third of the whole state. Congressman Dorsey's official career was in the main successful and creditable, his misfortunes breaking upon him later. Had Mr. Dorsey been called twenty years ago his death would have been mourned by thousands of friends as a great loss to the state, where now only the old-timers remember him.

Shutting Off Competition.

Edwin F. Atkins, head of the American Sugar Refining company, seems to make a fairly good witness for congress in the probing of the Sugar trust, for he flatly admits his disapproval at the time of the late Mr. Havemeyer's policy of squeezing the life out of smaller competitors to establish a monopoly for the Havemeyer interests. He also frankly declares that noncompetition and monopoly was the purpose of this policy and that it was, as a matter of fact, the direct result.

"Did you expect through this means to avoid some of the competition?" was asked Mr. Atkins by the chairman of the committee.

"Well, I suppose that it had some effect of that kind" is his reply.

It was in 1887 that the American Sugar Refining company was organized and Representative Madison of Kansas (a member of the house investigating committee) asked Mr. Atkins if, previous to 1887, there was free competition in raw and refined sugar in this country.

"Yes," Mr. Atkins said, "there was free competition."

"You wished to avoid that competition?" Mr. Madison continued, "and it was for that reason that Mr. Havemeyer gathered together you and about a dozen other sugar manufacturers for making an agreement to eliminate this competition, was it not?"

"Well," Mr. Atkins said, "the principal object was to reduce the cost of production."

And in spite of all the specious pleadings to the contrary every one of these trust moves is toward the same end of monopolization by shutting off competition. Nor yet has a single one been able to prove that its restraint of trade was not "unreasonable." The government is to be congratulated on the damaging admissions that have been forced from the head of this great monopoly, which should make good evidence in later court proceedings.

The Rev. Charles F. Aked recently said in an address in San Francisco: "I challenge you (the men) to name a time and a country where the franchise has been extended to a previously unfranchised class who at the time of their enfranchisement were as capable of exercising the franchise as the American woman is today." The challenge will not be accepted, regardless of what any mere man may think of the desirability of woman suffrage.

The city attorney's office is greatly surprised at winning out in its test of the emergency garbage ordinance, which it had no idea would be upheld. Still, no one can tell what kind of surprises may be sprung by our courts these days.

Uncle Sam's animal industry inspectors have been examining the goat at the Ak-Sar-Ben den. We are sure we violate no confidence in saying that they have found Ak-Sar-Ben's faithful servant sound, vigorous and healthy.

Omaha ice dealers say they are not going to raise the price, but they have already raised it 25 per cent. The real question is, When are they going to put the price back where it was before June 1?

All Off for Day.

In this emergency Omaha can get a very excellent school superintendent at Syracuse.

Frisky Rumor Looking for Trouble.

Colonel Roosevelt will become impatient and say something emphatic, by George, if he has to make any more disclaimers concerning that presidential rumor.

Will All Smiths Insure?

Yet if ex-Hon. Smith of New Jersey can induce the other Smiths to oppose Woodrow Wilson for president, it will put a considerable crimp in the Princeton man's candidacy.

Will the Light Break In?

After repeated shocks, after being kicked resolutely in the case of Adamson, Fitzgerald, Martin and wool, will it begin to occur to the Nebraska man-all that even a third trenched candidate for president doesn't have the veto?

Knobs on the Chinese Spine.

Talk about the awakening of China. Here is that power, which so long has been lying dead and covered at will by western powers, making a peremptory demand upon a western power for redress and round indemnity, and sending an armed cruise to the ports of that western power to back up the demand. The worm turns at last, and so does the dragon.

UNDER WHICH FLAG?

Rushville Standard (dem.): The sooner Bryan's leadership is repudiated, the better for the democratic party.

O'Neill Frontier: Nebraska's one and only patriot, William J. Bryan has long been regarded for about the seventh time that he will not be a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination. As far as we have been able to learn no one has been urging his nomination.

David City Banner: The breach between Senator Hitchcock and William Jennings Bryan is daily widening, and it need not be demonstrated by evidence that in nearly all of the things that concern a square deal for the people, Bryan is always in the right and Hitchcock always wrong. Not only is the great common sense of the able man democracy has produced in a century, but he is today the greatest private citizen in the world.

Albion News: The expected has happened—the Omaha World-Herald has broken with W. J. Bryan. Ever since the Grand Island convention there has been indications that it was only a question of time when Hitchcock and Bryan would alternate red and white, with a union of thirteen stars of white on a blue field, representing the new constellation. More than a century later George Boeck, teacher of a kindergarten school in New York city, developed the idea of celebrating the day.

Fremont Tribune: The World-Herald takes issue against Mr. Bryan on the wool schedule and the majority of the democrats of the house in favor of a tariff on raw wool. Mr. Bryan has stubbornly insisted upon free wool. For this the World-Herald has rebuked him. In the course of a democratic hour the president has presented a cartoon of a democratic house of wool with a half loaf as better than no bread. This attitude is significant, for the World-Herald has taken strong ground against President Taft and his administration for having given the people a tariff bill that is not, in its judgment, so far in the way of reducing the wool tariff as have been done. When the president signed the bill he said it was not what he wanted, but it was the best that could be had under the circumstances and he would accept it rather than get nothing. He favored the tariff plan as against no bread, just as the World-Herald has now done. But the president was denounced for it, while the democrats are praised. It makes a difference, you see, who furnishes the ox to be gored.

UNCLE SAM IS THE GREATEST USER OF FLAGS ON THE CONTINENT.

Uncle Sam is the greatest user of flags on the continent, if not, indeed, in the world, although probably very few people ever have this fact brought home to them. That the fiscal government is the foremost buyer of flags need not, however, excite surprise when we stop to consider in how many different ways the national authorities use flags and how many different kinds of flags are used. It is a point, of course, that every ship in the navy and every navy yard in this country or our possessions in the Pacific makes liberal use of flags. Likewise, every military post has a brave showing of the national colors in silk and bunting. Not merely the familiar Star Spangled Banner, but regimental flags and guidons abound, and how many minor insignia, to say nothing of the flags that the War department must supply to every recruiting office in the land. Yet the army and the navy, which, at first thought, suggest themselves to the popular mind as the chief patrons of the flag industry, are but two out of more than a dozen branches of the government that constantly make most extensive use of flags of one kind or another.

OBSERVATIONS ABOUT OMAHA.

McCook Tribune: No one can charge and prove The Omaha Bee with inconsistency in its treatment of one William J. Bryan. It stings all the time.

Fairbury News: The Boston Herald asks, "Are There Angels?" The idea, yes, Nebraska's population is 1,324,000—Omaha has, does that include Jim Delaham?

Nebraska City Press: One thing at least, no matter how hard the editors roared Omaha, the market town has the original brand of hospitality, burst in the cork and blown in the bottle.

Central City Nonpartisan: In closing an account of a recent banquet in Omaha the Examiner says: "There were no arrests for disorderly conduct or disturbance of the peace." It is the general impression out here in the state that "disorderly conduct" and "disturbance of the peace" are not punishable offenses in Omaha.

Fremont Tribune: The election of Dr. W. M. Davidson of Omaha to the position of superintendent of the public schools at Washington and his acceptance of the place will save from Nebraska an important educational factor. For eight years he has been at the head of the Omaha schools in particular, but a matter of fact he has been in reality at the head of the educational work of Nebraska.

TALKING FOR HIS JOB.

Chicago News: Judge Gary of the steel trust likes the Sherman anti-trust law regulations so well that he would have another law passed to take its place.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Nevertheless, when Mr. Gary represents the United States Steel corporation is operating mainly for altruism, with the profits a second consideration, it does not sound too good to be true.

New York World: Judge Gary also suggests that the federal regulation of steel trusts would not even excite his protest. Would he not be satisfied if the government fixed the price of the dinner?

People Talked About

There are few men more prominent in New York banking circles than Mr. Seligman. Just now he is leading a crusade for a safe and sane Fourth of July in Greater New York.

The marriage ceremony of Abijah Cady and Miss Puma Robinson at Greenwich, Conn., was halted because the groom had forgotten to bring a sister of the bride came to the rescue with a ring, but the bridegroom could get it only on the first joint of the bride's finger. The ceremony was completed, however.

Mrs. James Cunningham Bishop of New York has heard so much said about the useless life of the society woman that she decided to try her hand at making money and chose to sell bottled water. She has built up a fine business selling to hotels and restaurants and to her friends. She will give the income she makes to charity.

The late Carrie Nation was a firm believer in the saying: "The Lord helps those who help themselves." Whenever she prayed for help she hustled for the object at once. When her hatchet plant was loaded down with debts and no money in sight Mrs. Nation prayed for divine assistance the greater part of a day. Next morning she hiked out on a lecture tour, returning in two weeks, freed, but with her hat and bustled with the money. The combination of prayer and hustle proved a winning one on this and on other occasions.

Salute the Flag!

One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Anniversary of the Official Stars and Stripes.

Why is Flag day? Various ideas are rooted in the public mind as to the origin and reason for designating June 14 as a day for honoring the flag as a symbol of the republic. Some think it is a safety valve which relieves the pressure on the national boiler which explodes on July 4. Others oppressed by the cynical blaspemy regard it as a means of swelling the idle days of the year, calling forth red, white and blue screams from persons who forgot all about the flag the remaining 364 days of the year.

Flag day embodies higher and nobler sentiments. The date is the anniversary of the official declaration of congress (June 14, 1776) that "the flag of the thirteen united states shall be of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, with a union of thirteen stars of white on a blue field, representing the new constellation." More than a century later George Boeck, teacher of a kindergarten school in New York city, developed the idea of celebrating the day.

The celebration touched a patriotic chord in schools and newspaper editors, spread throughout the land and caused observations in various forms and the floating of the Stars and Stripes from ocean to ocean, from Canada to the Gulf.

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It is a point, of course, that every ship in the navy and every navy yard in this country or our possessions in the Pacific makes liberal use of flags. Likewise, every military post has a brave showing of the national colors in silk and bunting. Not merely the familiar Star Spangled Banner, but regimental flags and guidons abound, and how many minor insignia, to say nothing of the flags that the War department must supply to every recruiting office in the land. Yet the army and the navy, which, at first thought, suggest themselves to the popular mind as the chief patrons of the flag industry, are but two out of more than a dozen branches of the government that constantly make most extensive use of flags of one kind or another.

The Treasury department has its own distinctive type of flag that waves over the custom house of every port in the land, and hundreds of yards of red, white and blue bunting are required each year to make the flags for the vessels of the treasury's sea police force—the revenue cutter service. Similarly, the Postoffice department has use for thousands of flags on the postoffices of all the more important cities and towns of the country, and the Department of State is indirectly the custodian of other thousands of these national emblems. For, it is known, every American diplomatic and consular establishment scattered over the globe must be liberally provided with flags wherewith to proclaim its allegiance. It might be supposed, offhand, that the farmers' branch of the government would have very little use for flags, and yet the United States weather bureau, which is a branch of the Department of Agriculture, uses vast quantities of flags to announce prospective weather conditions. The very fact that these weather bureau flags—storm warnings and the like—must be flung to the breeze at the very time that the whipping winds are causing ordinary flags to be hauled in to escape damage, causes them to wear out very rapidly.

The United States lighthouse board and the United States fish commission have numerous shore stations and great fleets of vessels, large and small, all of which must be provided with flags. The United States life-saving service, too, makes extensive use of flags. Not merely the familiar tricolor flag of the nation, but the whole complement of signal flags of standard design, for, he it explained, the life savers, in signaling to shipwrecked mariners make extensive use of the "wig-wag" system of communication by flags which has long been in vogue in the navies of the world, and which will not be displaced for certain functions even by the wireless telephone and wireless telegraph. Finally, the national soldiers' homes and the national cemeteries very appropriately make liberal use of the flag that their wards fought to preserve.

For all that Uncle Sam spends thousands upon thousands of dollars each year for flags, Congress makes no special appropriation for the purchase of these badges of nationality, and none of the government departments has a fund devoted solely to such purchases. The army and navy, our biggest flag customers, and whose procedure may be cited as representative, pay for their flags out of general outfitting or equipment funds. However, in a single department the purchases may be made from several different funds. For instance, in the navy the cost of flags for the ship comes out of one budget, whereas the purchases of flags for use at the various navy yards of the country are paid for out of quite another fund.

The maintenance of Uncle Sam's flags is no slight job, as may be appreciated when one stops to consider the excessive wear and tear to which flags are subjected when exposed to the weather day in, day out. On every warship and at every military post are enlisted men who are handy enough with the needle to make all sorts of minor repairs to flags. If the damage is serious the flag must be sent back to the factory or issuing depot to be rejuvenated. Disposal of worn-out flags is made in various ways. Those that are not too utterly dilapidated are sold to junk dealers, while those that are so far gone as to be useless are destroyed. Some flags, notably those of the president's special flag, are never allowed to fall into the hands of second-hand dealers. It is easy to imagine that a presidential flag that had hung in the White House or been displayed on the president's yacht would be eagerly sought by relic hunters.

In the connection it may be noted that the president's own flag is the most expensive flag manufactured or purchased by the government. The presidential banner consists of a blue ground on which is displayed the coat of arms of the United States, the eagle being life size and the other details of the coat of arms in full size. The cost of the president's flag is due principally to the fact that the eagle, with long outstretched wings, and the other intricate details of the coat of arms must all be embroidered by hand, using the finest grade of embroidery silk, costing \$1 a pound. This is tedious work even for the most deft-fingered of the feminine flagmakers, and under the most favorable circumstances it requires a woman one month to complete a presidential flag.

The Bee's Letter Box

Contributions on timely subjects not exceeding two hundred words are invited from our readers.

Police Men. OMAHA, June 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your editorial in last evening's issue of The Bee regarding the recent shooting of one of our citizens by a member of the police force is timely and sensible. We have a police force that is, perhaps, as good as the average, but there are frequently men who show lack of control and brutal qualities which should be reason for their immediate removal from the police force.

The officer who has just shot a drunken man while trying to arrest a drunken man as he was recorded him. A few weeks ago the writer saw a policeman club a drunken and quarrelsome youth in a very unnecessary manner. The man was ugly, but much smaller than the officer and could have been easily handled without such brutality on the part of the officer. CHARLES S. SCRANTON.

Qualifications for Teachers. OMAHA, June 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: In selecting a principal for the high school the Board of Education, it seems to me, should select some one whom breadth of view is such that it will include every sect. Achieved scholarship is as important, perhaps, from an administrative point of view as from its indication that the holder has won rank for himself. The head of schools in a city the size of Omaha can best co-operate with a teaching staff, many of whom have degrees of their own, if he has accomplished in his own behalf something that at least equals those who will be his associates. I believe the principalship of the high school should go to some one who will take pleasure in the advancement of the lowliest pupil. Few realize the full provision of the law that Nebraska provides that every teacher elected to high school work shall be a graduate of a recognized college. A PARENT.

What's the Use? Brooklyn Eagle. The decision of the Interstate Commerce commission that express rates must be as low as freight rates is delightful. What, then, will be the use of having express companies?

Compensation in the Secretary. The high cost of living is accentuated in the case of a pater familias who must provide gowns for a sweet girl graduate and a sweet June bride all in the same month.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

She—I am afraid, my love, the last thing I bought are violating the speed law. He—What do you mean, my dear? She—When I put them in the wash, you ought to have seen how they ran.—Ladies' Home Journal.

"I suppose you wouldn't believe," said the manager, "that it cost me \$2,000 to raise the curtain on this show." "I do," replied the critic. "I'm surprised that they let you do it even for that price."—Puck.

You started with the full confidence of your constituents and now you are criticized on every hand. Some say: "my experience has been very much like that of a man who good-naturedly consents to umpire a ball game."—Washington Life.

"What's the trouble in Plunkville?" "We've tried a mayor and we've tried a commission!" "Well, we're thinking of offering the management of our city to some good magazine."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mistress—I have some friends coming to dinner today, Mary, so I want you to cook your very best. Cook—You can depend on me, ma'am; I've got some friends of my own coming, too.—Pittsburgh Courier.

"Is your son out of danger yet?" "No, the doctor is trying to make three or four more visits."—Kansas City Journal.

"I should think it would be bad for the succession of a kingdom to have a bald-headed ruler." "Why so?" "Because he has 'no hair' apparent."—Baltimore American.

TO THE WEATHERMAN.

Dear Brother Welsh, I'm glad that you have set all things a-going. I like it better, hot, than snow. Or hail, or shower, or drizzle.

How nice it is for things in school, or clerks in stores, perspiring. To toil away while you the fuel do shovel in unloading.

I truly do admire your zeal.— [This statement is in the journal.] You sure can make the kettle boil when you apply the poker.

And 'twas considerate of you, in your high elevation, to put this scorching sun in June before the great migration.

Then, it's Johnny for the swimmin' hole and for the hammock, Mabel. And teacher for some cooler dime. As fast as she is able.

And so I vote you, Brother Welsh, decidedly long-headed. When you get in your scowlers now, before the season dreads.

I'm glad you've given us a share before our time of leaving. And demonstrated unto us— Your power of fuel heating.

Then, here's a toast to thy magic wand. To thy most peerless poker. And, with three hearty cheers, I add, Hurray! Long live the stormer, Omaha. BAYOLLE NE TRELE.

Our Unparalleled Remington Typewriter Rental Offer. For \$5.00 we will rent you, in good condition, a model 6,7 or 8 Remington Typewriter for Three Months. Then you can buy the machine, if you like, and we will credit this \$5.00 on the purchase. Remington Typewriter Company (Incorporated) 1619 Farnam Street, Phone Doug. 1777

Have Your Ticket Read "Burlin ton" Yellowstone Park Tours and Service. Park Opens June 15th. Round trip rail rate to Gardiner (official entrance), or Yellowstone (West entrance) \$32.00. Round trip rail rate to Cody, Wyo. (East and scenic entrance) \$30.75. Side excursion trip from Livingston through the park, all accommodations \$55.50. Wylie camping tour of the park, six days, all accommodations from Gardiner or Yellowstone \$40.00. Holm's personally conducted 3-day camping tour from Cody \$50.00. Holm's personally conducted camping tour, July 7th and 21st, 16 days from Cody \$64.00. Same tour, August 4th and 26th, 18 days from Cody \$72.00. Round trip tour, via Gardiner, including 5 1/2 days in the park, also rail, stage and hotels \$84.50. Round trip tour, via Yellowstone, 4 1/2 days in park, including rail, stage and hotels \$78.25. Diverse tour, going via Gardiner, out via Yellowstone, Salt Lake and scenic Colorado, including rail and park accommodations for 5 1/2 days \$107.25. Diverse tour, through scenic Colorado and Salt Lake City, in via Yellowstone, out via Gardiner, including rail, stage and hotels for 3 1/2 days \$93.50. Daily through standard sleepers at 4:10 P. M. from Omaha to Gardiner entrance commencing June 12th. Burlington Route. Free descriptive publications, "Yellowstone Park," "Cody Road to Yellowstone," "Wylie Camping Tours," "Holm's Park Tours," "Colorado and Yellowstone Park Circuit Tours," and others on request. Let me show you how Burlington through trains and service to Billings, Gardiner and Salt Lake may be used for park tours. J. B. REYNOLDS, C. P. A. 1602 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

ENGRAVED STATIONERY. WEDDING INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, VISITING CARDS. All correct forms in current social usage engraved in the best manner and punctually delivered when promised. EMBOSSED MONOGRAPH STATIONERY and other work executed at prices lower than usually prevail elsewhere. A. I. ROOT, INCORPORATED 1210-1212 HOWARD ST. BOSTON, MASS. EST. 1894