

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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MAY 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.

Subscribed in and for the County of Douglas, Nebraska, before me this 14th day of June, 1911. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Those earthquake shocks seem to be giving us in Omaha the go-by.

"Mystery of the Crumpled Voucher" would make a good title for a problem play.

Some one demands the name of the inventor of the aeroplane. What for, to have him arrested?

The former secretary of the Sugar Trust testifies like a man who had been through a rehearsal.

Most of us still refuse to believe that the country will go to the bowwows with or without reciprocity.

Colonel Bryan will not be able to devise his own paramour until he gets all the others out of the way.

Tomorrow is registration day. If you are uncertain whether your name is on the list of voters, better make sure of it.

Christmas is coming in the middle of June, the Central American general of that name having landed troops at New Orleans.

If congress continues in session on through the summer its appropriations for water carriers may look like watered stock.

It was a hot month for the trusts, too, showing that the sun's rays as well as the rain drops fall on the unjust and the just alike.

The British have ample evidence in history to prove that their fondness for the name "George" is not due to the fact that that was also Washington's name.

The Atlanta Constitution puts it that "The Chinese worm has turned." Yes, and before it crawls off Mexico's back with those 26,000,000 pesos it may look like a snake.

Mr. Carnegie declares he does not read what newspapers say of him. Certainly not. Few men of his wealth do. They hire clerks and press clipping bureaus for that purpose.

Why should Omaha people have to pay more for ice than is exacted in Des Moines, Kansas City, Denver and St. Joseph? It must be simply because Omaha stands for it.

The Charleston News and Courier regards Jeff Davis of Arkansas as a severe tax on the public. Yes, sometimes the people are half-way justified in dodging taxes, or trying to.

The judges of our Nebraska supreme court seem to draw the line at playing base ball. They prefer to let the lawyers toss the sphere while they hand down the umpire's decisions.

Former Senator W. A. Clark's pipe organ at his Fifth avenue mansion cost \$130,000. Of course it requires an organ of that immensity to give full volume to a multi-millionaire's notes.

Omaha barbers want a Sunday closing law. Of course, there is nothing to prevent them from agreeing to close on Sunday now except the fact that each is afraid the other will renege.

Omaha will know pretty soon whether or not it gets the new railway mail service division headquarters. And Omaha will get it unless someone at Washington again falls asleep at the switch.

The Courier-Journal remarks that in Kentucky "emotional politics is beginning to yield to common sense." Congratulations, Kaintuck, and we hope all the other states may soon make the same claim.

At the fast and furious rates the casualties are coming in it evidently will not make much difference in this neck of the woods whether our glorious Fourth of July celebration is safe and sane or not.

The Farmer in the Limelight.

This is the particular season of the year when all attention turns to the farmer. He is, to put it real academically, "the cynosure of all eyes," only it is ears and minds as well as eyes that are focused upon him. He has no difficulty getting a hearing with anyone now. In fact, he does not have to ask for it; the other fellow is doing that.

The farmer is the man behind the closed, cushioned-covered door. The tables are turned. Outside in the anteroom are the banker, the merchant, the railroad, the manufacturer, the farm laborer and even the automobile man. All alike are interested in the farmer's welfare, his prosperity. All are anxious for him to reap a rich and abundant harvest, to get the best prices for his products and to come out with a balance on the right side of the ledger. All are interested in this way, because each is interested in his own selfish business interest. Just now, between the time of the ripening of the grain and the gleaning, between the rain and the sun, between this uncertainty and that—everybody sits watching the farmer, to see what the harvest is going to be.

Why all this concern over the crop? Because, after all, we are pre-eminently an agricultural people, with all the great mazes and machinery of commerce dependent in large measure upon that oldest of industries. Why does the neatly groomed man of fashion, who perhaps never was on a real farm, greet you the first thing in the day with, "Well, I'd like to see rain; the crops need it?" New wealth comes from the farm. A crippled crop means consequent deformity of industry and trade. This turning of the thought so exclusively to the farm, even if it does appear selfish, denotes that encouraging fact that we are becoming more intelligent as to the source and character of our prosperity.

Good Roads.

One feature of the good roads convention at York that will commend it greatly to the folks interested in the movement is the temperate jargon of the proceedings. The delegates avoided the flamboyant resolutions too often adopted at such gatherings and mapped out a campaign that seems practical and worthy of undertaking. The economic value of good roads is too well established to call for illustration. That it costs more to get the products of the farm from the farm to the railroad has long been demonstrated, and probably will still be true after the best of good roads have been provided. But this should not deter the effort to better the condition of the highways as far as possible, and thus reduce the cost of the initial item in the great bill of costs the "ultimate consumer" must pay.

City people are as deeply, if not as directly, interested in good roads as the farmer, and should give the matter quite as much attention. With the people of Nebraska awakened to the need for better highways, the improvement desired is bound to come.

Wisconsin's Proposed Income Tax.

The Wisconsin legislature has just passed a bill providing for a state income tax, whose operation depends upon the approval of a majority of the voters at the general election in November, 1912. The bill proposes a tax on "all incomes of individuals, firms and corporations," ranging from one-half of 1 to 6 per cent and exempts the corporations which pay taxes directly into the state treasury, such as railroads and insurance companies. It allows an exemption for an unmarried person of \$1,000 a year, with \$200 additional for every person dependent on the taxpayer for support. It fixes the married man's exemption at \$1,500, with an additional \$200 for every minor child or other person dependent on him for support.

Thus Wisconsin becomes the first state to make definite headway toward the working out of this perplexing problem, agitated alike in state and federal forums. The provisions of the bill are apparently not unfairly drawn; the exemptions are much more liberal than those contained in most European laws and would not be regarded as a hardship on any, particularly if, as it must be assumed, this taxation is to take the place of some other tax now being levied. The referendum feature of the bill leaves entirely to the people the rejection or acceptance of the proposition and gives them more than a year in which to study the feasibility of such a law.

Needlessly Prolonging the Discussion.

James J. Hill calls those senators who are opposing Canadian reciprocity "ghost dancers," and compares them with the old-time medicine men who went about among the Indians in the early days, playing upon their credulity and superstition and often "working them up into frightful fury." Mr. Hill, however, is not the only one with this placid assurance that the reciprocity bill is as good as passed. Senator McCumber, the chief "ghost dancer," has admitted in a speech in the senate that "this measure will pass the senate by a vote of nearly two to one." He confessed in beginning his last argument, "I do not expect my discussion will change a single vote in this fight." Other opposing reciprocity have conceded as much.

Yet we are told in the dispatches from Washington that the debate will be prolonged "for weeks." If the thing is settled now, why extend the discussion, consuming time and expense that might be devoted to other things? The opponents of the bill, it is said, will do most of the talking from now

on. If they continue long enough, they will lay themselves liable to conviction on Mr. Hill's charge of being "ghost dancers." A half-way careful examination of the Congressional Record would disclose evidence tending to convince most reasonably-minded persons that about everything that needs to be said pro and con on this subject can be quickly said. If it is settled there is no need to prolong the discussion.

In the Good Old Summer Time.

When the weather conditions are most trying, and the heat seems unendurable, try to be patient. The man alongside of you feels the heat quite as much as you do, and his nerves are strained just as yours are. This is the time to exercise forbearance. Don't worry about the temperature; you can't control it, and you must endure it some way. Stick to your task and you'll suffer less.

Don't indulge too freely in cold drinks; don't eat too much, and avoid all sorts of excesses. Thus you may enable nature to respond to the unusual strain placed upon you. Whatever else you do, don't fret. Fretting superinduces conditions that increase discomfort.

The heated term will not last forever, and if you will just be patient you'll minimize its effects.

Why Boys Shun West Point.

Difficult as it is to account for the decided falling off in the number of applicants for admission to West Point, there can be nothing in the theory that the growing sentiment of peace as a substitute for war has anything to do with it. Whatever the reason may be, it is certainly an anomalous condition as compared with former times when senators and congressmen were besieged by youths ambitious to get into the national military training school, and no member of either house would have thought of letting his right to name a cadet go by default.

Possibly it is no longer so much the fashion to attend West Point. Possibly ambitious youth today goes in more for freedom from restraint and less for rigid discipline in getting his athletic training. Possibly the boys of this day are not courting hard work and imagine they can get more for their time with less arduous routine than is exacted at West Point. Possibly any or none of these may be the reason, or maybe each has a part to do with the situation. We are scarcely disposed to believe that the average American youth is avoiding West Point because he shuns hard knocks in getting his start. It would be a sorry come-off for this nation if that were the reason. The rugged side of West Point is needed in the life of the American boy and man, and the only regret is that there is not more of it. But the real reason, or reasons, will doubtless come to light in due season.

The White House Party.

The silver wedding anniversary of President and Mrs. Taft is to be a distinctly democratic function. More than 3,000 guests have been invited to this White House party. The number includes people high in official life and others not in official positions at all, but friends of the chief executive and his wife in different parts of the country. It will be a typical American gathering, bringing into contact what we might call the high and low. At least it will bring together many elements of our population, representing various ranks and occupations.

Such an assemblage in such a place is in bold contradiction to the royal event soon to transpire in London. Of course, it might not be considered quite fair to compare, socially or otherwise, the crowning of a British king with the celebration of an American president's twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. It is not possible, even if fair, for the simple reason that there is no common standard for measuring together the amenities of royalty and democracy.

It is on such occasions as this one in Washington Monday that Americans may justly regulate themselves in the vaunted pride of their government and their national ideals and customs. Underneath this, however, is another thought that should not be lost to the mind, and that is that in spite of the wide disparity of national characters and institutions, there is a practical intimacy of association between the British and Americans quite sufficient to span any chasm of tradition.

The Daily Mining Gazette of Houghton, Mich., says it is unfair to assert that the great steel corporation has "ever hid its light under a bushel." In other words, it maintains that the Carnegie method, the Morgan method and the Gary method has always been "to show the public practically everything it wants to know about the conditions of the corporation's business affairs." Perhaps that is why in this investigation so many men, who undoubtedly know the inner workings of the trust, contradict each other in their direct testimony.

An inquisitive Indiana congressman has introduced a bill requiring every newspaper mailed at second-class postage rates to print in a conspicuous place the name of the owner, publisher and managing editor. Not a bad bill. The Bee has always advocated publicity and would be glad to furnish the information, which may be had right now on application by anyone who has any reason to know.

Naturally, our local democratic contemporary comes to the defense of "King Caucus." "King Caucus" was an indefensible tyrant when he was

doing business on the republican side of the fence, but now that he is cracking the whip over the democratic fold, "King Caucus" has become a benevolent and enlightened ruler.

The State Board of Educational Land and Funds is contemplating on selling more of the bonds of other states held in the permanent school fund in order to reinvest in securities of subdivisions of our own state under authority conferred by a law enacted by the last legislature. The question whether it is profitable for the state to sell and reinvest should be carefully figured out in each case. When the state bought its present holdings it did it on a premium basis, paying the premium by detaching unmaturing interest coupons, thus deferring the receipt of an income from the investment, sometimes for several years. If these bonds were to be sold at less than what was paid for them the school fund would be that much out, and would have to make it up on increased returns from the investment. The new law is intended to get the permanent school fund back into Nebraska, but it is not intended to do so at any material sacrifice.

Colonel C. B. Edgar, former editor of the Lincoln Star, has taken editorial control of the Oklahoma City Times, which will give him a good field for journalistic activity. The Bee wishes Colonel Edgar luck and unlimited prosperity in his new venture.

An Old Favorite. Washington Post.

The report of the widows and orphans among the sugar trust stockholders has an old, familiar sound.

Parcels Post Must Come.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has completely broken the back of the argument against a parcels post by his conversion of the traditional deficit of the Postoffice department into a surplus. If this was possible despite the excessive payments to railroads for carrying the mails, there is no use talking any more against parcels service.

Concentration of Banking Capital. Springfield Republican.

Chicago seems to have taken away from New York the financial glory of having the largest bank in the country. With the absorption of the Illinois bank the Continental and Commercial National of Chicago is able to claim resources aggregating \$26,000,000 and deposits of over \$23,000,000.

This goes quite a way ahead of the National City of New York, which has deposits of about \$18,000,000 and has hitherto been the greatest banking institution in the United States. Six formerly independent banks have been extinguished and a single bank has taken their place. We may now doubtless expect to hear of bank consolidations in the New York field, which will not lightly relinquish the claim to possession of the country's largest moneyed institution.

MEXICO'S BILL OF COSTS.

A Taste of the Luxury of Revolution for Taxpayers. Baltimore American.

The announcement by the provisional government of Mexico to the effect that all Americans and other foreigners who have sustained property losses or who have been otherwise injured in the revolutionary upheaval, will be financially recompensed will undoubtedly soon produce the usual demonstration that a revolution, measured by its by-products of destructiveness alone, is a very costly proposition. Already an American Mormon colony that had settled in Chihuahua has sent in a round \$1,000,000 claim for damages. This is but a starter. The mining industries and the railroads, which have been the chief sufferers, are yet to be heard from.

President de la Barra has asked the Mexican congress to create a commission for the adjustment of war claims, and the findings of this commission will be likely to affect the balance sheet of national finance in a very changeable way. The national debt of Mexico at the beginning of the revolution was small in proportion to the annual revenues. At the beginning of the present year the total debt was \$290,000,000, the balance sheet of the last fiscal year were \$28,000,000. It is not likely that the revolutionary cost will increase the debt by as much as \$100,000,000, but even such an increase could be easily carried. Mexico has vast resources, and if the revolution is succeeded by a period of comparative industrial activity, there will surely be evolved a greater Mexico. During a period of more than thirty years, and until the outbreak of the Maderos revolution, Mexico had been devoting more attention to business than to war. Hence the abounding prosperity.

The French government is determined to put into effect the decree defining the area in which the real champagne is produced. The former attempt to settle this delicate question brought destructive riots in the affected district in April and May. Two champagne zones are defined by the decree. The first zone, comprising the department of the Marne, is to have the right to label its wines "champagne," but the second zone, comprising the department of the Aube, must label its wines, "Champagne from the second zone." The wine producers of the Aube, consequently, threaten to die in their tracks before submitting to such discrimination. They declare, by resolutions, that they will resist to the end. Doubtless the government is prepared for any disturbances, but there is grave danger of starting a blaze that may develop into a conflagration in which the Monis ministry will be concerned.

Sweeping changes in the suffrage of Italy is proposed by the government bill, which is likely to be passed without modification. Practically the bill ordains manhood suffrage in place of the present system of educational and property qualifications. The change will increase the number of voters from about 3,000,000 to nearly 9,000,000, able, that is, to read, but not to write. One result of the change will be to make overwhelmingly predominant the influence of the south Italians. For while it merely doubles the vote in northern Italy and triples it in central Italy, in Rome and Naples the vote will be increased fourfold, and in Sicily and Sardinia fivefold.

Spilling the Main Brace.

The British admiralty's determination to honor coronation day by observing the ancient custom of "spilling the main brace"—which means making two portions of grog flow where one flowed before—may have the effect of making the jolly tars wish there was a new king to be crowned every once in a while.

Listen for the Yell.

Houston Post.

Bristow says it would require extreme provocation to induce him to take notice of Jeff Davis of Arkansas. When a Kansas senator has the nerve to scorn Arkansas' redneck senator, it is time for the Ozarks to roar and yell country to take notice.

In Other Lands

Bills Rights on What is Transpiring Among the West and Far Nations of the Earth

Enough powder to blow up a large section of the peace of Europe is housed in the "Kaiser's" magazines at Fez, around which the soldiers of France are stationed. France took the first step to enforce order in the disturbed section, exercising police power rights conceded by the Algerian convention of 1903. Spain proposes to break into the fringes, despite the disastrous experience at Melilla a year ago, by dispatching troops to occupy the towns of Tetuan and Larache on the west coast. France insists that Spain's action is uncalculated for and unfriendly, while Germany warns France against attempting in Morocco the British scheme of squatter sovereignty so effectively exploited in Egypt. How long a time will be required to establish order in Fez and vicinity is as uncertain as a weather prophecy in midsummer. As fast as one section is rid of insurgent Mussulman a new starts at some other point, so that the policing soldiers may be kept busy indefinitely. Late reports indicate that Raisuli, the notorious brigand, is out for blood and indemnity. A Spanish protégé was recently captured and beheaded by him as a warning to both Spanish and French pacemakers. Meanwhile, the press of France, Spain and Germany are thundering as loudly and shedding larger quantities of warlike ink than did the yellows of the United States when insurrection popped up on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The effect of the former, however, should not be gauged by the utility of the latter. Abroad, the screams of the yellows are taken seriously, while in this country they provide pity and a kick into the gutter.

A sinister feature of the Balkan war cloud set in motion by the insurgent Albanians is the mobilization by Turkey of the picturesque cut-throats known as the Bashi Bazouks. Whenever a Turkish war becomes ugly and menacing the Bazouks are called to the work of merciless slaughter. In dealing with the Albanians, however, they go against foes who are born hunters, lodged in mountain defiles, affording unequal opportunities for marksmen to work terrible execution on an attacking force. During the Macedonian revolt of 1903, writes a Vienna correspondent, despite the excessive payments to railroads for carrying the mails, there is no use talking any more against parcels service.

The prevalence of insurrection in the northern and southern borders of the Ottoman empire—Albania and Arabia—afford ground for current reports of active antagonism to the present Turkish regime on the part of the British and Great Britain. Present conditions are favorable to co-operation. Both governments have every reason to oppose German influences in Turkey. Russia is not likely soon to forget the deed of Emperor William when Austria gobbled Herzegovina, and England her chronic case of germophobia. German officers are organizing and drilling the Turkish army. Railroads under German control penetrate to the eastern borders hitherto monopolized by England on the south and Russia on the north. These railroad activities aim at the Persian gulf. It has been queried a division of its army to Northern Persia while England is extending its control of the gulf waters. The internal troubles of Turkey keep the army employed at home, while the opposing influences of Russia and England extend footholds at strategic points and position the need for aid and encouragement of ammunition to the insurgents. The game has all the earmarks of national greed and land hunger, and its development is well worth watching. "The motive," writes the St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York Sun, "for the reprehensible hostility of the two governments to the new Turkish regime is no means based on altruistic sympathy with oppressed Christian nationalities nor even on treaty rights. It springs from the conviction held by Russia and England that Turkey is not to be trusted. Moreover, that she is not to be feared. It would seem to be abundantly proved that the new course in Turkey has failed signally to bring to the top any man of the caliber and authority needed to save the Ottoman empire from foundering."

MR. BRYAN AND THE SOUTH.

Some Remarks Strong Enough to Reach Fairview. Houston (Tex.) Post (dem.).

We find this paragraph in the Knoxville Sentinel: "Representative Robert Lee Henry of Texas appreciates Mr. Bryan's great influence. 'If Bryan should declare against any democratic candidate for nomination for election,' he said, 'that candidate could hardly carry the state of Texas.' Mr. Henry did not believe a candidate could carry Texas over Mr. Bryan's opposition and he says that would be true not only in Texas, but in nearly every southern state." Mr. Henry is, no doubt, an earnest admirer of Mr. Bryan, but it is difficult to believe that he made any such statement as the above, because he is bound to know it is not true. Furthermore, it is a great reflection upon the intelligence and independence of the people of Texas.

Mr. Bryan bitterly opposed the nomination of Joe Parker in 1904, as did some of the influential democrats of Texas. But Texas was overwhelmingly for Judge Parker for the nomination, as were most of the southern states. Indeed, it was the south that nominated Parker, in spite of the most bitter opposition Mr. Bryan could offer.

Mr. Bryan is not as influential in Texas as in any other southern state, as he was at that time, and there is no doubt he has lost much prestige lately because of his attitude toward the democrats in congress on the question of free wool. When the campaign opens next year, the democrats of the southern states are going to make their choice without any regard to Bryan's views. They are going to please themselves, just as Mr. Bryan pleases himself, in the matter of selecting the candidate, and they are not going to undertake to please anybody else. When the nomination is made they will support the nominee, just as they always do, regardless of Mr. Bryan's course.

There is no reason to believe that Mr. Bryan will not be equally faithful, but if he should bolt the nominee of the convention he would not carry with him enough votes from any southern state to affect the result.

Where Quickness Saves Expense.

St. Louis City Journal.

The Omaha Board of Education pulled off a superintendency without benefiting to any appreciable extent the postal revenue of the passenger receipts of the railroads. The compensating circumstance is that Omaha was denied the time to get itself by the ears.

CURTIS' CONQUEST.

McCook Tribune: "Let us go after something else" is the motto suggested by a Cambridge booster. "Let us go after the state board" is the motto offered by a Holdrege disappointed. The former for us.

Holdrege Telescope: Holdrege is a poor loser. The fact that the state board located the new agricultural school at Curtis has brought forth walls that are loud and long from the people of that little city. We favored Holdrege and still think the school should have been located there, but there is no occasion for any knocking. Holdrege doesn't need any agricultural school to enable her to continue to grow and prosper and be one of the best little cities in the state of Nebraska.

Alma Record: Should future developments disclose the fact that Lincoln's influence together with other interests dominated the action of the board in locating the agricultural school at Curtis, an inaccessible point, so that it would not be a competitor with the Lincoln institution, the capital removal proposition, which is still unsettled, will have become a live issue and be settled in such a way that the capital city will forever regret having tried to dictate the policies and politics of the state.

Bridgeport News-Blade: Curtis, down in Frontier county, has been selected as the site for the new state agricultural school. Just what advantages Curtis possesses over North Platte, Broken Bow, Hope, Alma and the other towns which were applicants for the school, we do not know, but just the same, when the members of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings recall the "big feeds" which were spread in their honor by the people of the now disappointed towns, their consciences will reproach them for years to come.

Elwood Bulletin: We congratulate the people of Curtis in securing the new agricultural school. We have no fault to find with Curtis whatever. We also extend to the taxpayers who have to pay the \$100,000 our sympathy for having the school located in so isolated a section of southwestern Nebraska that the attendance and general use of the school will never be what it would have been had it been located in a more densely settled section or one where it would have been more conveniently reached by rail, of the eleven towns asking for the location of the agricultural school. The Board of Public Lands and Buildings might have done better. They could not have done more.

St. Paul Republican: Being acquainted with the town of Curtis and country surrounding it, we cannot agree with some of our contemporaries that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings made a mistake in the location of the new agricultural school. Not only is the scenery around the town beautiful but it has some very fine table land and valley land, and that part of the country gets as much rainfall as any part of the state, and has just as many advantages as any of the other towns mentioned. In fact it has a beautiful lake and some very nice natural timber along the Medicine river from the north. The only objection that can be set up is, that the town does not have as large a population as some of the other towns mentioned. Curtis is situated in a very picturesque spot, encircled on the north by hills of gradual slope which are easy of access and pleasing to the eye. In years to come we believe that the wisdom of the board will be appreciated.

GRINS AND GROANS.

"Are you going to the automobile races this afternoon?" "No, I prefer the ball game." "What a waste of time! It ain't likely that anybody will be killed at the ball game."—Chicago Record-Herald. "Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness," sighed the man who quotes poetry. "What's the use of talking nonsense?" rejoined the matter-of-fact friend. "If you had a lodge in a wilderness it wouldn't be two weeks before you were clamoring for a railroad and a real estate boom."—Washington Star. A German went to a friend and said: "Tomorrow I owe you \$300.00 and I am ruined. Can you, by any means, lend me a sleep a wink?" The creditor said: "Why didn't you wait to tell me tomorrow? Now neither I sleep a wink."—Boston Transcript. "Come right in, old man, and see our new baby! There isn't he great?" "He—Oh, yes! Fine! Well, they say honey is good for a baby, and I cannot sleep a wink."—Toledo Blade. "Wag—That thunder and lightning show in your act won't go in a refined scene." "Wag—Why not?" "Because the lightning is apt to be too striking."—Baltimore American. "Visitor—Was old man Jones well fixed, do you know?" "Native—You bet! He left prize-contest coupon good for \$5 on a thousand-dollar piano; \$5 credit on a sewing machine, another one for first payment of \$2 in a series of seventy-five payments on a Long Island lot, and a missing way coupon good for \$7 worth of groceries in a Chicago house if you bought a hundred dollars' worth first—Puck.

A WHOLESOME REMEDY.

New York Times.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Madeline Fayles. A girl about seven or eight. Had cherished the habit of biting her nails. And practiced it early and late.

"From such an absurd and ridiculous trick it was not a long time before she was cured. Each delicate finger-tip down to the quick was painfully tender and sore."

Elizabeth's father declared "was a sin. Such beautiful fingers to spoil! And big brother said, with a comical grin: 'Let's smear them with casticum oil.'"

"So capsules, aloe, and pitch were applied, and vile things too many to name; But Mary Elizabeth silently cried: 'And nibbled her nails just the same.'"

Then Mrs. Fayles said, with delight in her voice: "I've thought of a cure sure as fate!" She tried it at once and had cause to rejoice: The nail biting ceased from that date.

"What potent device did this fond mother use—'course the trick of her pet?—'was simply an artifice, stratagem, ruse—'ve bought her a manicule set."

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.

St. Louis Republic: Direct nomination of senators is not a very good substitute for popular election of senators, but after a lot of men had got into the senate through the direct nomination route approval of a popular election amendment to the constitution followed as a matter of course.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The senate has always appeared unwilling to take any action looking toward a change in the method of electing its members. Possibly some of those who supported the Bristol amendment look that way in the hope of thereby making impossible an agreement between senate and house.

Houston (Tex.) Post: So far as the south is concerned, the direct election of senators already prevails in a substantial form. The senators are nominated in direct primaries. The direct primary system prevails in many other states, so very little would be lost in delaying the change of system until a fairer proposition can be submitted.

Washington Star: Still, while a law providing for a direct vote for senators is not absolutely necessary to the improvement of senatorial elections, such a law should be passed. Directly elected legislatures, with senatorships in contest, produce all sorts of scandals, a poor quality of laws, and, not infrequently, a very doubtful quality of senators.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: Had this resolution been opposed, not with a mere lawyer's argument, like Root's, or an scholar's presentation, like Lodge's, had it been opposed by a real leader with a statesman's courage in his hand, it would have failed and the firewall of this representative republic would have been spared a staggering blow.

People Talked About



HERRY MILLER Always an actor, Mr. Miller is the real matinee idol of New York.

Mrs. Catt, re-elected president of the Suffrage Alliance, disclaims responsibility for her name. Says she "got it from her husband."

Farker L. Walker of Salem, Mass., has served continuously as a church organist about fifty-four years and, considering his age, is said to have filled the position longer than any other organist in the country.

James Challis and Z. E. Jackson of Atchison, Kan., are going hunting in the wilds of British Columbia, armed only with bows and arrows. They expect to go after mountain lions and grizzly bears if the opportunity should arise.

"DAWN O'HARA ought to be a mighty popular young woman this summer, and even after, wherever the printed pages of romance can reach. She is pretty, fresh, charming, piquant, of the American Irish, possessed of an unflinching sense of humor, yet with enough pathos in her story to afford an interesting worldly human and unclouded."

—N. Y. World

DAWN O'HARA THE GIRL WHO LAUGHED A Novel by EDNA FERBER 1.25 net Published by STOKES