

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sunday Bee, one year, \$10.00. Saturday Bee, one year, \$10.00. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$7.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$8.00. DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—23 N. Twenty-fourth St. Council Bluffs—15 West St. Lincoln—23 Little Building. Chicago—123 Marquette Building. Kansas City—Reliance Building. New York—4 West Thirty-third St. Washington—124 Fourteenth St. N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks except on Omaha and eastern exchange not accepted.

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 my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1911. ROBERT H. HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Yes, we know it's cool in Colorado.

Now that he is duly crowned, let George do it.

It is to be hoped those heavy rains did not spoil the coronation ode.

Any base ball pitcher can tell you that balloon ascensions are generally fatal.

Still, the presumption is that bonds voted now will have to be paid off some day.

Of the late Mrs. Nation it may truthfully be said she carved her way to fame.

The wages for whose increase there is no special popular outcry is the kind that sin brings.

Another public nuisance is the man who insists on mowing his lawn at 6 o'clock in the morning.

That orphan boy who preferred a hair cut to a watermelon might just as well have had both.

Champ Clark has been referred to as the one successful humorist in congress. How about Uncle Joe?

Has not the auto enough privileges without trying to devise the most demoralizing noises with its horns?

This coronation has revived invidious comparisons between the density of Pittsburgh smoke and London fog.

And no evidence has been introduced to show that the legislative jackpot has ceased to be an institution in Illinois.

They are talking of reducing the price of the Congressional Record. Then say the cost of living is not coming down.

Two new words have been added to the Sherman law—direct and substantial—as a result of the Harriman merger decision.

Some New York newspapers commend street cleaning at night. That is all right, but street cleaning in the day is better than no cleaning at all.

Our neighboring town of Beatrice gets ice delivered at 35 cents a hundred pounds, for which Omaha has to pay 50 cents. Of course, there is no ice trust in Omaha.

When Washington newspapers find out what sort of a city superintendent they are getting from Omaha they will cease to complain that the office was not filled from local supply.

It is to be hoped the lawyers are all compromising litigation. Lawyers are engaged to be because such is their fee.

It is to be hoped that our Hammond, is Hammond, is Hammond, and queen.

Look at his faces of com-

about lack of the supreme court nominations. The demo-

will make up the demo- and in due time let the

low whom they are expected

There are six members of the Water

ard as legally constituted, but so far as the public is concerned there might as well be only one, because one and the same one does all the talking and letter writing and makes mere puppets of the rest.

It probably will not surprise many people to hear that the "secret of the Maine's explosion" will never be known. This fact, together with the statement that no remains of shipmen have been found, might suggest the question, "What is gained by resurrecting the ship?"

The Harriman Merger.

Although it will probably go up by appeal to the court of last resort, the circuit court's decision validating the so-called Harriman merger indicates the conjunction under one ownership and management of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific. Its far-reaching scope, therefore, makes the case one of the most important to this territory ever brought into litigation and the decision correspondingly great in the transportation world.

To the layman the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific have always seemed essentially to be one continuous line of railroad. They were originally projected and built as one transcontinental route, and that theory seems to have had considerable weight with the court. But the point of vital interest is that the merging of these railroads did not work hardship upon the public. Rates were not raised, service not lowered. Rather, on the contrary, the standard of efficiency was vastly elevated. In 1898 as soon as Mr. Harriman had concluded the purchase of the Union Pacific he began his plans for improvement, starting on the roadbed. For five years one of the greatest roadbed experts in the world, Horace G. Burt, devoted his skill and the Harriman millions to building up the physical condition of the line, which was bankrupt and badly deteriorated when Harriman bought it. Instead of suffering, the public has apparently profited by the merger, and the court so finds.

Here, then, seems to be a case which a court is willing to define as "reasonable restraint," if there is any restraint, though it is not shown that competition has been much restrained. Where competition is restrained in the interest of better public service, certainly it is not unreasonable, but highly desirable. The circuit court reads two new words into the Sherman law in this decision—"direct" and "substantial," holding the restraint to be neither. It is inconceivable that popular opinion should influence a court decision, but this is one case where, undoubtedly, if popular opinion had an expression, it would be on the side of the ruling of the court.

Reciprocity and Insurgency.

Canadian reciprocity is the greatest paradox of years when it comes to unmaking old and making new political alliances. It is striking especially strong on the insurgents of the senate and deforming their lines of organization. This in turn is severing relations between some of these senators and their former newspaper champions. For instance, here is the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, which, under its new ownership, goes as far in the line of insurgency as under its old management it had gone in conservatism, editorially lambasting both Senator Clapp and Senator La Follette in the same issue. One would almost as soon think of the Houston Post denouncing Bailey as to imagine that the reformed Pioneer-Press could even disagree with La Follette in particular and with anything insurgent in general.

"It is not worth while trying to follow Senator La Follette's method of reasoning," impatiently exclaims the Pioneer-Press, which then serves notice on the Wisconsin statesman to this effect: "He has presidential ambitions and has allowed it to be known that he will enter the race for the nomination against President Taft. He has openly sought a quarrel with President Taft. The public interest usually suffers from pitted against personal antipathies, grudges and political ambitions." It should be recalled in this connection that at the famous St. Paul conservation congress President Taft found it very difficult to get polite treatment from the Pioneer-Press.

As for Senator Clapp, his position on reciprocity is the most difficult of all to account for. His state is for it and most of its representatives in congress are for it, yet he finds reason for opposing it. He may be just as honest in his convictions as a man can be, but that is not satisfying some of his former hot-headed champions a bit. Truly, reciprocity seems to be making a rocky road for some insurgent leaders to travel.

First to Pay the Price.

Senator Paynter has paid the price in Kentucky of espousing the cause of Lorimer in the senate. According to reports he has withdrawn from the race for re-election, leaving the field for the democratic nomination free to Congressman Ollie James. Paynter was a member of the Lorimer whitewash committee and he did not stop with signing the apologetic report submitted to the senate, but took the floor in defense of the Illinois senator. When James decided to run for the senate from Kentucky, being an astute politician, he had no hesitancy in determining to make his whole campaign on Paynter's championship of Lorimer. Evidently he has had an easy time of it. Thus early in the fight—the nomination comes in July—his opponent clears the track.

Now the question is, how many of the pro-Lorimer senators will have to pay the same price for going to the defense of the Illinoisian? Will Bailey of Texas? Many believe he will, though, fortunately for Bailey, he lives in Texas instead of Kentucky. Texas is not as sensitive on such points as it might be. At the same time there is trouble ahead of Bailey, and no mistake about that. His friends have already been put on the defensive. All things being equal as to constituents, certainly if Paynter

Senator Bailey thinks the president should not express opinions on sub-

is compelled to forfeit his seat in the senate as the penalty of defending Lorimer, Bailey would be brought even quicker to the same doom, for, while other senators have been Lorimer men, Bailey has been "the Lorimer man. For some strange reason he has seemed to take the position that he simply had to defend Lorimer, and he has done it with all the gusto of his complacent nature.

Omaha's Chance to Get Busy.

Japan's two greatest heroes of its war with Russia, Admiral Togo and General Nogi, delegated to represent their emperor at the British coronation, are on a tour around the world and will shortly visit the United States as the guest of our government. Omaha, we are sure, would be glad to entertain these two world-famed warriors if their itinerary in the United States can be made to include our city.

What is Omaha going to do about it? Here is a chance for Ak-Sar-Ben to get busy. Here is an opportunity for the Commercial club to reach out and do something that will attract attention to Omaha. Omaha is the main gateway of the principal transcontinental thoroughfare, but unless Omaha wakes up our distinguished Japanese guests may choose another route.

Checking the Pace.

In all the time Americans have been protesting against the high cost of living they have been living exceedingly well and at times it has been questionable if the complaint was not high living more than high cost. They continued to buy luxuries, at home and abroad. They persisted in indulging their appetites for fine wines from choice European brands and for precious stones that came from an old world center. Economists then began to admonish the people against the evils of extravagance of this character. Evidently they pleaded not in vain, or has the tariff on luxuries got in its work? At any rate our people seem to be beginning to economize in the things that are not classed as actual necessities.

From the Department of Commerce's statistician comes the showing that in the last eleven months we have cut our imported diamond bill down about \$7,000,000 and have whacked our foreign champagne bill square in two. In the last eleven months we imported \$30,500,000 worth of diamonds, as compared with \$37,250,000 worth in the eleven months preceding, and \$2,000,000 worth of champagne, as against \$6,000,000 worth before. So we may claim to be checking the pace at all events.

Dog Tray at His Old Tricks.

It is an old saying that a dog will return to his vomit. It would be just as natural to expect a vomiting dog to change his habits as to expect a water bond election without R. B. Howell exploding into a personal attack on the editor of The Bee. What troubles this mountebank is that from the start The Bee has seen through his serpentine schemes and has exposed his falsehoods and fakes. What troubles him still more is that one by one the position of The Bee on every step of the water works purchase proceedings has been vindicated, while the bunco game played by Howell and his misguided associates has been shown up in its true light.

The only answer this costly parasite on the community could make has been to ring the changes on the fact that the water company and The Bee are tenants of the same building. What galls him most of all is that the people have had to come into The Bee building to pay their water rent—as if it would make any difference to them whether they paid their bills on Seventeenth and Farnam or on Eighteenth and Farnam so long as the bills are in the same amount. The fact that Howell in drawing his compulsory purchase bill created a high-salaried position as manager of the water plant for himself to fill and which he still expects to get, of course, has nothing to do with his unselfish and patriotic motives any more than his continued draft on the taxpayers for salary and junket expenses as a member of the Water board all these years, with no water works to manage.

Two years ago this same water spouter concocted a wonderful yarn about "a great conspiracy" projected by a syndicate of capitalists, with the editor of The Bee listed as a member, to deprive the people of Omaha of the rare privilege of being compelled to pay \$6,283,295.49 and interest for the water works plant, which Howell, on his reputation as a civil and hydraulic engineer, had assured us we could buy for \$3,000,000. It goes without saying that Howell heard all about this syndicate, which never existed, before any one in The Bee office ever heard about it, but that does not stop him from trying to resurrect the bogey again now to frighten the people into voting an \$8,250,000 water bond issue.

The position of The Bee on these bonds is plain enough and need not be distorted. The Bee believes the proposed issue of \$8,250,000 water bonds at this time, before the court has told us how much will be needed to settle for the plant, is premature just as was the voting of \$6,500,000 water bonds two years ago. It does not believe voting these bonds at this time will hasten the court proceedings in the least or that it will make any difference whether they are voted down or up so far as ultimate results are concerned.

Senator Bailey thinks the president should not express opinions on sub-

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest on and Back of the Firing Line Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register

The secretary of war has at last approved the recommendation of the surgeon general of the army that recruits shall receive upon admission to the service, the treatment which will protect them from typhoid. More than a year ago General Torney proposed that this precautionary measure should be adopted, but it was felt at the time that the system had not been sufficiently tested to justify this proceeding. The results in the army have been such as now leave no question among the medical officers and those who are interested in the prevention of disease among the fighting personnel of the efficacy of the treatment. The fact that there has been no typhoid among the troops in Texas has been considered, and it is attributable entirely to typhoid fever. Under the orders which have been issued the army will be immune to typhoid in three years. It is estimated by the medical officers. This is nothing short of an important contribution to the efficiency of the service.

The surgeon general of the army has called the attention of the War department to what he regards as an excessive physical requirement in the examination of candidates for appointment as army paymasters' clerks. Recent examinations were held of several candidates in Washington and it was found that all of them failed physically or, at least, did not come up to the standard adopted and published in general orders No. 54, of April 25, from the War department. It will be necessary to waive the defects reported by the examining surgeons, in order to appoint any of them. The surgeon general points out that it is desirable to modify the requirements in the case of these candidates, as the circumstances of the service of army paymasters' clerks are not such as require the strict physical fitness of the fighting personnel. The suggestion that the surgeon general has made is not interfering with the usefulness of a candidate is not received with favor by the medical officers, who believe there should be a reasonable standard with more or less strict adherence thereto.

The house committee on expenditures in the War department has been holding sessions lately, among those who have appeared before the quartermaster general of the army, and, later, Major B. Frank Cheatham of the quartermaster's department. The latter officer has charge of construction at military posts and the committee desired information and opinions, especially concerning the wisdom of establishing small garrisons. Major Cheatham was able to inform the committee concerning many subjects relating to the cost of erecting and maintaining posts, but he carefully refrained from indulging in any expressions of his personal views on matters involving policy. It has been quite evident that the committee investigation is prompted by some member who has a prejudice against Fort D. R. Russell, Wyo., and an effort has been made to make it appear that that post is an extravagance and has been fostered by the War department and provided for by congress at the expense of other posts, such as Fort Loran, Colo. The investigation is conducted with entire good humor, but it is apparent that a desperate effort is being made to obtain something damaging somehow to somebody.

Some consideration is being given to the suggestion of the medical officers of the army who are of the maneuver division in Texas that there be changes in the site of the big camp of that command. If any transfer is made, it will be a purely local one and in the interest of camp sanitation. It is represented that this is necessary for the protection of the health of the troops. The no prospect that the command will be moved any distance, since the present location is the best which can be obtained in Texas for so large a body of troops. The desire for a change of base, described as prevailing among the troops along the border, can hardly be regarded by military authorities as justifying any material change in that particular. The withdrawal of the troops from Galveston and from San Diego constitute all the movement which is likely to occur for some time. The destiny of the so-called maneuver division depends entirely upon the outcome in Mexico, the affairs of which country are being observed with the keenest interest by the military and the State department people in Washington. There is some apprehension that the Mexicans will not abide by the results of the coming election, and those who know of the situation in Mexico and who are acquainted with the temperament of the people are disposed to regard the conditions as still more or less menacing. It is for this reason that the American troops will remain at the Mexican border for an indefinite period.

SMILING LINES.

"Tramp—Madam, will you let me tell you of my heavy burdens. You needn't. I can see at a glance you're loaded."—Baltimore American.

"Grigoris is an old friend of yours, isn't he?" "Yes, I think so much of Grigoris that I have his framed autograph hanging on the wall of my room. It's at the bottom of a promissory note for \$40.00—still unpaid."—Chicago Tribune.

She was a fluffy vision in white and she was thirsty. "One of the new sanitary drinking fountains attracted her and she looked down at its bubbly gush with a helpful expression. "Dear me," she murmured aloud, "how

AMENDING THE DRUG ACT.

Wall Street Journal: President Taft recommends that use of worthless patent medicines be restricted as much as possible. Here is at least a real need of government legislation.

Washington Post: Unless congress has changed its mind about postponing the public against fraud, the amended bill could be put through in rapid fashion, thus prolonging the session to a scarcely appreciable extent.

Chicago Record-Herald: Extravagant claims will continue to be made for patent medicines, medical discoveries and processes of all kinds, but moderation and strict veracity can no more be enforced in drug labels and cures than they can in political and social mouthing.

Baltimore American: No doubt a good motive exists in the attempt of the president and congress to defend the public against nostrums, but there is such a large proportion of otherwise intelligent American citizens who enjoy poor health that it borders on cruelty to deprive them of their beloved "cure-alls."

Brooklyn Eagle: In many parts of the country the right to drug one's self and possibly to evade doctors' bills is a right more dearly prized than trial by jury. In our judgment paternalism will have a pretty hard task to take this right away. The American citizen greatly prefers not to have government interfere with his spending of money that belongs to himself.

Indianapolis News: It is not proposed to legislate against expressions of opinion, as to the effect of a medicine, for the president agrees with the supreme court in thinking that that would be abortive. Nevertheless he insists, and rightly, that "if knowingly false statements of fact as to the effect of preparations be provided against, the greater part of the evil would be subject to control."

People Talked About



JUDGE DANIEL COHALAN

He sits on the New York supreme court bench. Before his appointment by Governor Dix he was Charles F. Murphy's closest adviser in Tammany hall and was known as the "brains" of that organization. His favorite diversion is golf.

Captain George Anger, eight feet one inch tall, a native of Cardiff, Wales, and the tallest man in the world, became a naturalized citizen of the United States at Bridgeport, Conn.

Mrs. Leone M. Wells of Wyoming is said to be the best paid woman in the employ of the United States government. Mrs. Wells is assistant chief clerk of the senate committee on appropriations.

John Scullin, one of St. Louis' richest men, has retired to the farm in St. Lawrence county, New York, on which he was born. He says that he won't stand St. Louis' reputation and taxes any longer.

The famous Anaxias club wants justification for a national justification, the remarks of General Otis in the Los Angeles Times on the founder of the club supplies the needed excuse. As hot stuff it lines up with a Kansas Brocco.

Charles H. Wilson of Troy, N. Y., occupied the unique position of having been in business in one building for seventy-one years; at least he will have completed seventy-one years in the shoe business at 242-34 River street August 12 next. This record, it is believed, can be equaled by few, if any, shoe retailers in this country. Mr. Wilson has also been in business for himself for more than fifty years.

Remember What Happened to Jim. Houston Post.

Mr. Bryan declares he will not support Harmon. The governor, being notified, will in the event of his nomination, probably wear a black shield to protect himself against the sort of wounds that struck down Jim Dahman last year.

AMENDING THE DRUG ACT.

Wall Street Journal: President Taft recommends that use of worthless patent medicines be restricted as much as possible. Here is at least a real need of government legislation.

Washington Post: Unless congress has changed its mind about postponing the public against fraud, the amended bill could be put through in rapid fashion, thus prolonging the session to a scarcely appreciable extent.

Chicago Record-Herald: Extravagant claims will continue to be made for patent medicines, medical discoveries and processes of all kinds, but moderation and strict veracity can no more be enforced in drug labels and cures than they can in political and social mouthing.

Baltimore American: No doubt a good motive exists in the attempt of the president and congress to defend the public against nostrums, but there is such a large proportion of otherwise intelligent American citizens who enjoy poor health that it borders on cruelty to deprive them of their beloved "cure-alls."

Brooklyn Eagle: In many parts of the country the right to drug one's self and possibly to evade doctors' bills is a right more dearly prized than trial by jury. In our judgment paternalism will have a pretty hard task to take this right away. The American citizen greatly prefers not to have government interfere with his spending of money that belongs to himself.

Indianapolis News: It is not proposed to legislate against expressions of opinion, as to the effect of a medicine, for the president agrees with the supreme court in thinking that that would be abortive. Nevertheless he insists, and rightly, that "if knowingly false statements of fact as to the effect of preparations be provided against, the greater part of the evil would be subject to control."

Tramp—Madam, will you let me tell you of my heavy burdens. You needn't. I can see at a glance you're loaded."—Baltimore American.

"Grigoris is an old friend of yours, isn't he?" "Yes, I think so much of Grigoris that I have his framed autograph hanging on the wall of my room. It's at the bottom of a promissory note for \$40.00—still unpaid."—Chicago Tribune.

She was a fluffy vision in white and she was thirsty. "One of the new sanitary drinking fountains attracted her and she looked down at its bubbly gush with a helpful expression. "Dear me," she murmured aloud, "how

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest on and Back of the Firing Line Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register

The secretary of war has at last approved the recommendation of the surgeon general of the army that recruits shall receive upon admission to the service, the treatment which will protect them from typhoid. More than a year ago General Torney proposed that this precautionary measure should be adopted, but it was felt at the time that the system had not been sufficiently tested to justify this proceeding. The results in the army have been such as now leave no question among the medical officers and those who are interested in the prevention of disease among the fighting personnel of the efficacy of the treatment. The fact that there has been no typhoid among the troops in Texas has been considered, and it is attributable entirely to typhoid fever. Under the orders which have been issued the army will be immune to typhoid in three years. It is estimated by the medical officers. This is nothing short of an important contribution to the efficiency of the service.

The surgeon general of the army has called the attention of the War department to what he regards as an excessive physical requirement in the examination of candidates for appointment as army paymasters' clerks. Recent examinations were held of several candidates in Washington and it was found that all of them failed physically or, at least, did not come up to the standard adopted and published in general orders No. 54, of April 25, from the War department. It will be necessary to waive the defects reported by the examining surgeons, in order to appoint any of them. The surgeon general points out that it is desirable to modify the requirements in the case of these candidates, as the circumstances of the service of army paymasters' clerks are not such as require the strict physical fitness of the fighting personnel. The suggestion that the surgeon general has made is not interfering with the usefulness of a candidate is not received with favor by the medical officers, who believe there should be a reasonable standard with more or less strict adherence thereto.

The house committee on expenditures in the War department has been holding sessions lately, among those who have appeared before the quartermaster general of the army, and, later, Major B. Frank Cheatham of the quartermaster's department. The latter officer has charge of construction at military posts and the committee desired information and opinions, especially concerning the wisdom of establishing small garrisons. Major Cheatham was able to inform the committee concerning many subjects relating to the cost of erecting and maintaining posts, but he carefully refrained from indulging in any expressions of his personal views on matters involving policy. It has been quite evident that the committee investigation is prompted by some member who has a prejudice against Fort D. R. Russell, Wyo., and an effort has been made to make it appear that that post is an extravagance and has been fostered by the War department and provided for by congress at the expense of other posts, such as Fort Loran, Colo. The investigation is conducted with entire good humor, but it is apparent that a desperate effort is being made to obtain something damaging somehow to somebody.

Some consideration is being given to the suggestion of the medical officers of the army who are of the maneuver division in Texas that there be changes in the site of the big camp of that command. If any transfer is made, it will be a purely local one and in the interest of camp sanitation. It is represented that this is necessary for the protection of the health of the troops. The no prospect that the command will be moved any distance, since the present location is the best which can be obtained in Texas for so large a body of troops. The desire for a change of base, described as prevailing among the troops along the border, can hardly be regarded by military authorities as justifying any material change in that particular. The withdrawal of the troops from Galveston and from San Diego constitute all the movement which is likely to occur for some time. The destiny of the so-called maneuver division depends entirely upon the outcome in Mexico, the affairs of which country are being observed with the keenest interest by the military and the State department people in Washington. There is some apprehension that the Mexicans will not abide by the results of the coming election, and those who know of the situation in Mexico and who are acquainted with the temperament of the people are disposed to regard the conditions as still more or less menacing. It is for this reason that the American troops will remain at the Mexican border for an indefinite period.

SMILING LINES.

"Tramp—Madam, will you let me tell you of my heavy burdens. You needn't. I can see at a glance you're loaded."—Baltimore American.

"Grigoris is an old friend of yours, isn't he?" "Yes, I think so much of Grigoris that I have his framed autograph hanging on the wall of my room. It's at the bottom of a promissory note for \$40.00—still unpaid."—Chicago Tribune.

She was a fluffy vision in white and she was thirsty. "One of the new sanitary drinking fountains attracted her and she looked down at its bubbly gush with a helpful expression. "Dear me," she murmured aloud, "how

AMENDING THE DRUG ACT.

Wall Street Journal: President Taft recommends that use of worthless patent medicines be restricted as much as possible. Here is at least a real need of government legislation.

Washington Post: Unless congress has changed its mind about postponing the public against fraud, the amended bill could be put through in rapid fashion, thus prolonging the session to a scarcely appreciable extent.

Chicago Record-Herald: Extravagant claims will continue to be made for patent medicines, medical discoveries and processes of all kinds, but moderation and strict veracity can no more be enforced in drug labels and cures than they can in political and social mouthing.

Baltimore American: No doubt a good motive exists in the attempt of the president and congress to defend the public against nostrums, but there is such a large proportion of otherwise intelligent American citizens who enjoy poor health that it borders on cruelty to deprive them of their beloved "cure-alls."

Brooklyn Eagle: In many parts of the country the right to drug one's self and possibly to evade doctors' bills is a right more dearly prized than trial by jury. In our judgment paternalism will have a pretty hard task to take this right away. The American citizen greatly prefers not to have government interfere with his spending of money that belongs to himself.

Indianapolis News: It is not proposed to legislate against expressions of opinion, as to the effect of a medicine, for the president agrees with the supreme court in thinking that that would be abortive. Nevertheless he insists, and rightly, that "if knowingly false statements of fact as to the effect of preparations be provided against, the greater part of the evil would be subject to control."

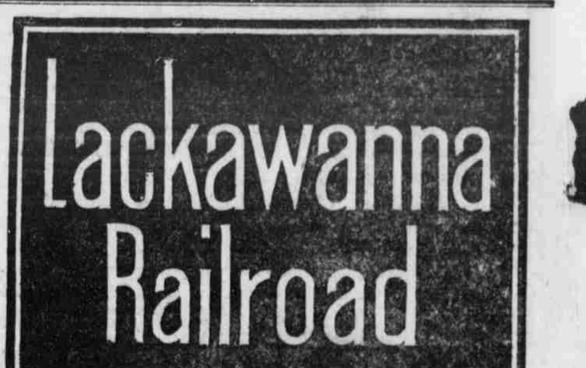
Tramp—Madam, will you let me tell you of my heavy burdens. You needn't. I can see at a glance you're loaded."—Baltimore American.

"Grigoris is an old friend of yours, isn't he?" "Yes, I think so much of Grigoris that I have his framed autograph hanging on the wall of my room. It's at the bottom of a promissory note for \$40.00—still unpaid."—Chicago Tribune.

She was a fluffy vision in white and she was thirsty. "One of the new sanitary drinking fountains attracted her and she looked down at its bubbly gush with a helpful expression. "Dear me," she murmured aloud, "how

THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE

SPECIAL RATES NEW YORK RETURN AND THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD Through the DELAWARE WATER GAP G. P. Barrett, General Western Passenger Agent, 58 West Adams St., Chicago.



Lackawanna Railroad THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE SPECIAL RATES NEW YORK RETURN AND THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD Through the DELAWARE WATER GAP G. P. Barrett, General Western Passenger Agent, 58 West Adams St., Chicago.

LOVE TAPS FOR OMAHA.

Nebraska City Press: Governor Aldrich will not return to Nebraska for two weeks longer and Omaha breathes a sigh of relief in consequence.

Nebraska Tribune: Superintendent W. M. Davidson of the Omaha public schools was appointed to the same position in Washington, D. C. Now if Bryan could be elected president, Nebraska would be boss from the kindergarten up.

Norfolk Press: If you are skeptical about the good done by the commercial clubs or kindred organizations go to Omaha and see what a bunch of boosters are doing for that town. The Norfolk Commercial club is worthy of your confidence and should have your support.

Kearney Hub: A Nebraska doctor declared at the State Board of Health meeting at Omaha a few days since that fully one-half of the graduates of the public schools are rendered physically worthless by the manner in which the schools are at present conducted. The doctor was talking through his hat, or worse. Conditions are not the best in the schools, but are relatively as good as in our homes and places of business, and we are not as badly off on the whole score as a great many of the "so-called" alarmists of the age would have us believe.

Ord Quis: Omaha is in terrible straits over the fact that it has been compelled by the courts to take the city water works and run them. The contract for the purchase was of course put through by a commission and, as is usual in such cases, the deal was advantageous to some one other than the city. After years of litigation the city was suck for the enormous price to be paid, the costs of the suits, the attorneys' fees and for alleged damages sustained by the water company in the tricks the city politicians tried to play on the company. One big city in Nebraska has had enough of city ownership already.

Remember What Happened to Jim. Houston Post.

Mr. Bryan declares he will not support Harmon. The governor, being notified, will in the event of his nomination, probably wear a black shield to protect himself against the sort of wounds that struck down Jim Dahman last year.

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)

