

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: I, Dwight Williams, clerk of said county, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original as filed in my office.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this first day of July, 1911. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Clerk of County.

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

Secretary Hillies must be the city editor of the White House.

There have been more "coming" men than most any other kind.

Also, the water wagon is a more or less popular resort these days.

Where will McAleer get his base ball crowds when congress adjourns?

Somebody ought to take a clapboard to the Lumber trust for putting Lorimer over.

Speaking of dissolving the Standard Oil, isn't that the oil that is supposed to be insoluble?

Speaking of a vegetable hat, those adorned with potatoes probably will come the highest.

Mr. Pinchot is entitled to a few smiles, but excess in indulgence is bad this sort of weather.

Old Sol, in his nation-wide dry sieve, certainly showed those prohibitionists a thing or two.

The circus doubtless took a lot of money with it out of town, but the rain was worth the price.

Ever since that last conversation the loquacious Mr. Hines could be easily mistaken for a mute.

The circus had hardly pitched its tent till old Pluvius spled it and shed a few large tears just for old-time's sake.

It is feared the cry, "Remember the Maine," will not go down in history as the equal of other American shibboleths.

Again do we see vindicated the superstition about "13" in Mr. Wolgast's Fourth of July triumph over Mr. Moran.

Without Mr. Bryan that coming democratic state convention at Fremont will hardly be worth paying railroad fare to go to.

Have you signed the commission form petitions? If not, and you do not hurry, they may get in without bearing your signature.

The Elks will meet at Portland next year. All right? B. P. O. E. No. 29 will have a glad hand for the delegates that go through Omaha.

The kaiser is saying nice things to Uncle Sam, while sticking pins in France—Baltimore American.

Yes, and your uncle is closely eyeing his fingers.

Our Congressman Lobeck resents the imputation that he is in danger of becoming a chauntauquo orator, and insists that he will never wilfully fall so low.

As soon as the reciprocity bill passes the senate the commander-in-chief of the army and navy will call out, "You may adjourn when you're ready, congress."

The irony of fate is perfected in a mob asking a victim if he has chased a mile if he has anything to say, just before he is drawn up, why he should not be lynched.

The Kansas City Star thinks the trouble arose because the equator got unbuckled and slipped as far as Oklahoma. Then Texas had better take a half-hitch on its trousers, quick.

Talk about a city ice plant may sound good, but it does not relieve victims of the ice holdup who have to say \$1 per cent more for ice in Omaha than is exacted in any other neighboring city.

It has remained for one of our district judges to invent a device to undo a divorce in order that the post-mortem widow may get the ex-husband's life insurance. In this case no doubt substantial justice is done, but it only illustrates the elasticity of the law.

Water Works Questions and Answers.

The Bee has given space to a letter from one of our subscribers propounding certain questions as to the pending proposal to vote water bonds. As evidence of good faith the writer says he is sending the same communication to all the newspapers, although he doubtless knew he would get divergent answers, as the Water board and the Water board organs have steadfastly persisted in a policy of misrepresentation and suppression of the true facts.

I. The original water works franchise gave the city an option to purchase by the appraiser plan, without paying for any franchise value, at the end of a twenty-year period. The water company has always contended that the franchise runs indefinitely, subject only to this option and a stipulated right of the city to regulate rates and make a new hydrant rental contract after twenty-five years. The city was conceded the right at any time to take the plant by condemnation proceedings.

II. When we voted the \$6,400,000 water bonds in 1909 the Water board issued over its members' signatures an appeal giving reasons why they should be voted, among them the following:

4. It is important that the bonds be voted now that the Water board may be in position to make immediate compromise of the litigation, if this is possible.

5. We do not intend to, nor will we, pay the amount of the award (\$6,250,000) unless compelled to do so by the decree of the supreme court, where the matter is now pending.

12. If the bonds are voted the judgment can be paid by the proceeds of the bonds. Despite this promise, no attempt to compromise was made before the adverse decision of the supreme court.

Naturally, the water company saw nothing to compromise after it had a valid judgment for \$6,250,000.

III. The Water board says it will not issue the \$3,000,000 bonds voted in 1909 nor the \$5,000,000 bonds voted in 1909 if another \$8,250,000 bonds are voted in 1911, but the present proposition does not specifically rescind the previous bond issues.

A new Water board would not be bound by the personal pledges of present Water board members.

IV. We have already expressed our opinion that voting \$8,250,000 water bonds now is just as much putting cart before the horse as was voting \$6,500,000 water bonds two years ago, because we are still waiting for the decree informing us just how much we will have to pay. The ostensible eagerness of the Water board to have the bonds voted in order to start improvements before they have possession of the plant strikes us as insincere, because the water company has had a standing offer for nearly five years to build the needed main on mere agreement for reimbursement.

V. The decree of Judge Sanborn requires the city to pay \$6,250,000 and interest at 7 per cent from the date of the appraisal, first deducting the net earnings of the water company. It is from this order that the city has appealed, which appeal is still pending. If the city wins, it will have to pay no interest at all, and the \$6,500,000 bonds already voted, if marketable, would be ample to pay the bill. If the city loses, it will presumably require upward of \$7,000,000 to settle, as there are also judgments and accruing interest for hydrant rentals aggregating \$300,000. The board says it wants the extra million for betterments and extensions.

VI. If we vote \$8,250,000 water bonds and use the proceeds as outlined, the water plant, which we were told could be purchased for \$3,000,000, will cost us \$8,250,000. That is to say, the plant will have to earn interest, depreciation and sinking fund charges on \$8,250,000 instead of on \$3,000,000. This more than doubling of the interest and sinking fund charge will have to be taken into account in connection with all the various arguments heretofore used with reference to reduction of water rates, profits of operation, free hydrant rentals and possible need to make up losses by taxes.

VII. Member Charles R. Sherman of the Water board in a public interview two weeks ago declared that the failure to vote the \$8,250,000 bonds "would not have any effect in hastening or retarding the actual possession of the plant by the city," which waits the outcome of pending litigation.

Training the Child to Observe. There is more than mere fancy in the old philosophy that when you have a child taught to observe and then to think you have it educated. One thing is certain—if the child is never taught to observe he will never be well educated, for he will never do much independent thinking.

The power of observation dwells within every child's mind, but, like any other faculty, it has to be "led out," to come to the literal definition of the old Latin's e-duce—to educate. And that is a matter that rests more with parents than teachers at school. In the home, on the street, in the field, wherever the child and its parent may be, is the place to begin this elementary education.

This would be a good thought for parents who become impatient at inquisitive children. Instead of telling the child to "hush up," or "don't ask so many questions," the parents should encourage it to ask more questions and try to answer those it asks. Take hold of its power of observation and help the child to exercise it. Teach him, first to observe, to notice what he sees and then to think, to ponder upon what he has observed. It is a necessary tonic to the young mind that you would like to see de-

veloped into discriminating intelligence.

Senator Hoke Smith in the List.

The most notable fact in the career of Hoke Smith, the new senator from Georgia, is that he resigned his place as secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland in August, 1896, in order to support William J. Bryan for the presidency. He defied the old-line democrats there and then and has done so since whenever it seemed to suit him. He is a forceful character and, at 56, still young and vigorous enough to claim a part in the struggle within his party for political preferment. It must be remembered that he still stands high with Mr. Bryan, who, only a few months ago, spoke favorably of him as one of the many possible democratic presidential nominees. That he will now be added to the already rather long list of entries for that race may be accepted as settled.

Hoke Smith is one of the men who have made Georgia politics as uncertain as Tennessee's. He and his political arch rival, Joseph Brown, have been having a sort of four-year go-as-you-please governorship race. Two years ago Brown beat Smith for reelection and a few months ago Smith beat Brown for re-election. But last November Governor Brown had the privilege of naming former Governor Terrell to serve out the unexpired term of the late Senator Clay and it seemed Smith was in total eclipse.

Now comes the state election and Smith defeats Brown; then the legislature meets and elects Smith to do what Brown had appointed Terrell to do, and just as he is about to step back into the state house for another two years as governor, Smith is sent to Washington to serve in the senate until March 3, 1915. In the meantime it would scarcely be Smith if he did not shy his castor still further into the arena of national politics and try out his luck for that big plum which the democratic national convention will shake down next spring, or summer.

Should Senator Smith enter the race for the presidential nomination, with Governor Harmon already in it, it would make two former members of the Cleveland cabinet in the contest. Harmon, however, never disagreed with Mr. Cleveland over Bryanism, but has always disagreed with Bryan.

Mountain Out of a Mole Hill.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing about the democrats' investigation of the Controller pay land case, says: The Controller pay incident promises, after the dust has cleared away, to go down in history as an attempt to make a mountain out of a mole hill. The vital question involved is whether or not the president and former Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger gave a monopoly of salt to the sea for a railroad connecting with the rich coal mines of southwestern Alaska. No such monopoly has been granted.

This correspondent, whose paper was among the powers that from the first opposed Ballinger and have at times criticized the Taft administration severely, goes on to say that there is nothing to the story that Charles P. Taft interceded with his brother, the president, in behalf of the Guggenbeims and that the whole charge of unfair dealing is based on error. This testimony surely cannot be regarded as biased.

But what effect will this and other equally relevant testimony have upon those who are seeking to make political capital out of this case at the expense of the administration? One thing is certain—if the democrats go very far with their scheme it is likely to react with serious results upon them.

The president, after conferring with his cabinet officers, has directed that everything bearing on the Controller pay case be turned over to the investigators and that all possible assistance be accorded them in any effort they may make to get at facts, for it is facts only the public wants.

It looks as if the democrats had driven their ducks to the wrong market this time.

The ex-city school superintendent that Omaha unloaded on Milwaukee is on the resolutions committee for the National Educational association at San Francisco. If he is to write the report we trust he has as able an assistant to rewrite it into English for him as he used to have for his superintendent's reports as head of our public schools.

Of course, there is no agreement among dealers to raise the price of butter, eggs and milk. It will be purely accident if all their prices go up at the same time and to the same point.

The meeting of the Missouri Valley veterinarians here in Omaha is just a reminder that the auto has not yet made good on its promise to demote the horse and mule.

Intelligent Self-Interest. Cleveland Plain Dealer. It has been decided by an Omaha debating society that a horse is more desirable than an automobile. Nebraska has more cats than gasoline.

The Lure of a Clutch. Indianapolis News. And that ice famine was so sudden, too. Nobody except the lozenge had heard a word about it until it landed with both feet on our pocketbooks.

Fastidious Precedents Hold On. Pittsburg Dispatch. The fact that the United States senate has just broken a precedent by permitting the installation of electric fans encourages the hope that some day it may abolish that other fastidious precedent that permits an obstructive minority to hold up public business indefinitely.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha COMPILED FROM BEE FILES JULY 13.

Thirty Years Ago— Coup's circus is in town, with tickets on sale at Edholm & Erickson's jewelry store, opposite the postoffice. The big show pulled the usual street parade stunt in the morning to a host of onlookers.

The rules and regulations of the water works have been printed and are now being distributed. Applications will be received from those desiring water in their houses.

General Manderson returned from Lake Minnetonka, and Will A. Redick left for the same place to spend his vacation.

County Treasurer Hoins is whooping it up for the delinquent taxpayers for current and former years.

The Omaha Land league held a meeting in Clark's hall, with President Gray in the chair. Mr. Donovan announced that he had forwarded \$300 to the Irish World. John Rush was one of the speakers.

Twenty Years Ago— At the meeting of the Board of Education Secretary Conroy and Superintendent of Buildings Hamilton furnished two boxes of cigars and started a big smoke to show appreciation of election to their respective jobs.

Justice John S. Morrison and bride returned from their wedding trip, having visited cities on the Atlantic coast and took up their dwelling at 203 St. Mary's avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Withnell and Mr. and Mrs. John Withnell and daughter left for Toronto.

The Board of Trade held the liveliest meeting in its history, at which it was decided to give Omaha a grain market. The board committee appointed at a previous meeting to visit other cities and report was composed of Euclid Martin, L. D. Fowler, D. H. Wheeler, F. E. White and W. N. Nason.

It was decided to hold "the largest exposition this year that has ever been held" on the "grandest structure on North Twentieth street," beginning September 1 and lasting until September 28.

Ten Years Ago— Ex-State Treasurer Joseph S. Bartley was paroled by Governor Savage from the penitentiary. The liberation of the delinquent created great consternation and protest.

Charles H. Picken received a telegram announcing the death of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Picken, at Salt Lake City.

Mr. Mel Uhl and family left for Platte Canyon, Colo., to spend the rest of the summer.

Dr. David R. Kerr, president of Bellevue college, announces a gift of \$10,000 from a friend, who withholds his name from the public.

County Commissioners Hoctor and Hoefel forced through a resolution at the county board calling for \$60,000 for grading work. It was opposed by Commissioner Ostrom.

EDITORIAL SNAPSHOTS.

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Bryan probably would like to make another trip abroad, but he feels that there is important work for him to do in the United States this year.

Kansas City Times: Speaking of President Taft, Senator La Follette says— "but what a paragraph is no place to try to express what Mr. La Follette thinks of the president."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The basis of the charge of Charles F. Taft's implication in an Alaskan steal is just about as flimsy as was the story of his implication in a steal in Panama. After saying which, it is not necessary to say anything more.

Houston Post: Bob Knight of Dallas predicts that Martin Littleton will be governor of New York within six years and after that president. We are testing this prophecy with our private horoscope and the astral positions seem entirely favorable to the prediction. The only snag in the whole comet which respects no orbit in its Pulmanian flight through political space.

Baltimore American: It is said that in the jail to which the indicted Chicago packers may be sent if convicted some prisoners are allowed automobile rides, in addition to other indulgences. With all the comforts and luxuries of home, the sentence, if imposed, will serve as means of affording a pleasant and much-needed rest to these persecuted packers, worn and harassed by the toilsome occupation of piling Pelion on Ossa in the way of millions. They will come out if they go there, freshened and invigorated by the respite from work and worry.

People Talked About



Life father, like son, Sothern at the present day is one of the greatest actors of Shakespearean roles in this country.

Isaak Walton's "The Compleat Angler" has nothing to say as to the risk of angling with a steel rod behind a power house. That lesson Max Engles learned for himself Friday at Marlette, Wis. But they had to work over him for some time before he knew that he had learned it.

Tom Farrell, a potato raiser, of Gaylord, Kan., has adopted the method of paying his obligations by writing checks payable for a bushel of potatoes, the checks passing readily at the banks or stores for \$1.7 a bushel. Farrell has promised to issue no more paper than he can readily redeem at any time.

Dan Coughlin, fashion oracle of Chicago, announces in Boston that the hipless trousers are all that is needed to lend grace and beauty to the forms of Boston men. With Chicago's cultured draperies supplementing the stock on hand, the sacred codfish will be able presently to sit up and take something besides salt water.

Anthony Hope is an enthusiastic Londoner and up to the time of his marriage to an American it was hard to get him away from the city. He likes to guide his American friends through quaint and little known London streets and he is particularly devoted to the region of the Inner Temple, where he spent his years of training to become a barrister.

Norris' Big Bomb

Congressman's Exposure of the White House Publicity Bureau and the Alleged Conspiracy.

Washington Letter in Boston Transcript. Since the publication by Representative George W. Norris of Nebraska of a letter written by him to the Krepapian Progressive league of his state, charging the White House, or the White House "press bureau," with issuing false political statements, newspaper men have been curious to learn the facts, if any, upon which Mr. Norris bases his charges. These charges are directed more against the local than the general press, but they are sufficiently broad to indicate that many newspaper correspondents are acting in line with some suggestions from President Taft, secretary to President Taft, and members, respecting the circumstances of the candidacy of Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin for the presidential nomination.

The first charge of Mr. Norris is that "a systematic and daily publication of misrepresentation and false reports regarding the course taken by leading progressive Republicans in congress . . . have earmarks that indicate that they originated in the White House." This is a reference to a story published some weeks ago that certain leading progressive senators would not vote for La Follette for president, and that states, and thus, inferentially, and to that extent, would support President Taft for re-nomination.

The original story, which was accurately stated by the correspondents first receiving information of the exact facts in the case, was obtained at the capital and not at the White House, which had no more to do with it than Mr. Norris had. It was based on the knowledge that several progressive Republicans had declined to sign a paper advocating the nomination of Mr. La Follette for president, and it conveyed the information that these gentlemen, while sympathizing with the La Follette movement and being personally opposed to President Taft, yet believed that the La Follette candidacy would be futile and therefore were not inclined to encourage it in their own states. It was distinctly stated that the progressives had not been enthusiastic for or even friendly to President Taft, but that they regarded his re-nomination as inevitable and thought it wiser politics to send a solid Taft delegation from their own communities.

This was the substance of the original story, but the inside facts are known to only a comparatively few writers and the tale traveled it finally was distorted into a statement, in some papers, that the progressives had "deserted" Mr. La Follette and that he was so depressed by the assertion that he contemplated going over to the democratic party. This distortion of a few simple facts Mr. Norris and other progressives are justly entitled to condemn, but it is a mistake, arising from a misunderstanding equally unfortunate, to charge the misrepresentation to the White House or any one representing it.

Another incident referred to by Representative Norris is the publication in Washington of an interview with Frank A. Shotwell, secretary of the Republican Progressive League of Nebraska, in which that gentleman declared for the re-nomination of President Taft. This distortion of Mr. Norris' letter it might be inferred that he also charges this utterance against the White House press bureau, although he did not say so. The facts are that Mr. Shotwell was introduced to President Taft by Senator Norris Brown. On leaving the White House offices he was approached by the newspaper men, as all visitors of any distinction are, but said practically nothing "worth a story." The White House bulletin presented a simple fact, without comment, that Secretary Shotwell had visited the president in company with Senator Brown. Later, at his hotel, Mr. Shotwell was interviewed by a reporter for a Washington paper, and speaking for himself only, declared enthusiastically for the re-nomination of the president. This interview, it is understood, was not given by him as secretary of the league or intended to represent the views of its members. The Washington paper later declined to print a telegram to Mr. Norris from the league setting forth different views than those entertained by Mr. Shotwell and attempting to correct whatever impression Mr. Shotwell may have given, if any, that the Republican Progressive League of Nebraska favored the re-nomination of President Taft. Whether or not this paper used good professional judgment in declining to publish the matter requested, the Shotwell story did not emanate from the White House—and the offending newspaper is a democratic sheet.

Newspaper men instinctively distrust press bureaus and, among themselves, have indulged in some comment over the press bureau system which has been established in several of the departments—this wholly aside from the merits of the press bureau product. The White House press bureau, if it may be dignified by such a name, was established in response to a legitimate demand of the correspondents for prompt and early information as to the routine transactions of the president's office. While assistant secretary of the treasury, Mr. Hillies made his office noteworthy among the news-gatherers by his courtesy and foresight in preparing and issuing early in the day bulletins concisely the concrete news of the hour. Often these were "tips," starting with which the correspondent was enabled, after making a few inquiries of one or more officials, to send his paper an interesting—or important—story. This method has been followed by Mr. Hillies since he became secretary to the president and has brought excellent results. Mr. Hillies is assisted in the preparation of these bulletins and the giving out of routine news by Gus J. Karger, correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star, who is not only a first-class newspaper man, but is exceptionally popular in the press gallery and a man of unusual tact. But neither Mr. Hillies nor Mr. Karger has made the mistake of using the press bureau to head off the publication of news by requiring that no information should be given out except through the press agency and questions are answered as freely as if no press service existed. In the days of Fred W. Carpenter, the correspondents got no news at all at the White House except of the most wooden character. Secretary Norton talked more freely, and Secretary Hillies has gone him one better by issuing typewritten sheets, and thus saving the time of himself and everybody else.

Stop Diarrhoea Wakefield's Blackberry Balsam Quickly stops Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum and all bowel troubles without constipation. No opium nor other habit forming drugs. Accept only Wakefield's. It cures after other remedies fail. 35c or 2 bottles for \$1.00. Everywhere.

TAFT'S BUSINESS METHODS.

Success of Administration Policies Demonstrated by Surplus. Washington Post.

No better evidence can be given as to the success of the business side of President Taft's administration than the announcement that for the first year since 1887 the United States treasury has a surplus. In the last fiscal year approximately \$700,000,000 was collected, including \$28,000,000 from the corporation tax. The gross surplus is said to be \$48,000,000 and the net surplus is about \$21,000,000. The estimates of receipts and expenses were prepared so carefully that the actual receipts from all sources were only \$10,000,000 more than expected, while the actual expenditures were \$6,000,000 less than expected.

The closeness with which the estimates were prepared shows clearly how well President Taft has impressed upon his subordinates the necessity for estimating accurately. The old method was for the head of a bureau to give a guess and then add a few millions, while congress, knowing the departmental method, gave another guess and slashed off a few millions. The guess made on each side made an element of chance to the appropriations bill. The present time, the work of congress in the future will be simplified. Appropriation committees can accept it as a fact that the department chiefs have pared down their estimates to the very bone. Not only is economy effected scientifically at the outset, but the valuable time of congress is saved simultaneously.

The size of the corporation tax receipts is an evidence that business is booming. The tax is dependent on the amount of earnings and it is clear, therefore, that the earnings are saved simultaneously.

There was a man from our town Supported by his wife; But one sad day she passed away— His only prop in life.

And when he saw his wife was gone, He started on the run, With all his might and main to woo And win another one. —Woman's Home Companion.

Getting a Living. There was a man from our town Supported by his wife; But one sad day she passed away— His only prop in life.

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MERRY JINGLES.

Found a Substitute. "Bobby, you're shy a thumb. Poor little man. Firecracker?" "No, by gum— Electric fan!" —Chicago Tribune.

The Swatter. "Swat! Swat! Swat! At the fly and bug and flea. And it might not be polite to utter The thoughts that arise in me." —Emporia Gazette.

Mary's Hair. "She had a little hair, She had it frizzed; And when she'd eaten it all up, With her it disagreed."

"I might have known as much," she said, When mopping off her brow: "It never did set well in life— Why should it set well now?" —Yonkers Statesman.

Mother's Darling. She reels off Homer by the yard, She knows her Virgil, too; She knows more than her father or Her grandpa ever knew. But still she's most concerned about The clothing that she wears, And lingers in the hammock while Her mother mops the stairs. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Getting a Living. There was a man from our town Supported by his wife; But one sad day she passed away— His only prop in life.