THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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JULY CIRCULATION.

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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 July, 1911, was 47,931.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of August, 1911.
(Seal.) ROBERT HUNTER.

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

Some men never take any exercise except when they run for office.

In Japan they take sick warships to a place called Kure for repairs.

Commission plan election next Saturday. Mark it down on your calendar.

Champ Clark is a Delta-Tau-Delta. So appropriate for a man in the swamps.

It is to be noted that Admiral Togo went to Seattle, which is considerably north of Chicago.

It has been discovered at last what ails this man Vardaman of Mississippi. He was born in Texas.

Easy money is hard to keep, observes an exchange. In what way does it differ from the other kind?

Mrs. Sinclair says Upton is a conservative because he is a monogamist. Does that mean a reactionary?

Colorado boasts of a mountain that moves. It takes the mustard seed faith to believe the yarn, though.

As yet it begins to look as if, while playing giveaway, Dr. D. K. Pearsons was also trying his hand at solitaire.

A million-dollar storm at Charleston, S. C., recalls the earthquake of a few years ago in that tempestuous old city.

A New York hotel waiter has bought a line of taxicabs. Probably found he could not take care of all his tips on foot.

The emperors of Russia and Japan did the Gaston and Alphonse act in fine form in settling their war indemnities.

By naming the poet as his wife's affinity, Upton Sinclair prevents even his divorce affair from becoming too prosaic.

If President Taft spends a Sunday in Omaha, perhaps he will help us answer the question, Why men do not go to church?

A democratic paper says, "Mr. Taft defeats tariff revision." What Mr. Taft defeated was the enemy's plan to put him in the hole.

Barney Oldfield says greed for gold killed two autoists in the Elgin races. No doubt, such an exhibition of greed is shocking to Barney.

Mr. Hobson has not peeped since Togo set foot on American soil, but we may hear again from him, as the Jap admiral is about to depart.

With funds being voted so freely for all sorts of purposes, the park board concludes that it may as well ask for $50,000 more. Why so modest?

The Army and Navy Register refuses to take our Congressman Lobeck's bill to reorganize the army seriously. Well, that is not what it is intended for.

The Atlanta Constitution is being denounced in southern Georgia because it advocates good roads. See what modern progress has to buck down there.

It was Walter S. Dickey, the Kansas City river promoter, who said the way to navigate is to navigate. Perhaps the airmen might paraphrase that and say the way to aviate is to aviate.

Omaha's city government bill, including schools, will soon aggregate $2,500,000 a year. The best management is needed to transact that volume of business economically and efficiently.

Complete tabulation of the returns of the late primary in Nebraska show that the Omaha candidate for supreme judge was at least not the tailender. That should be comfort to other Omaha people with state-wide political aspirations.

How Taft Disappoints Democrats.

Democrats are shedding crocodile tears in disappointment over President Taft, for, as they say, "defeating tariff revision," when they had expected his support of their various bills. But that is not what disappoints the democrats. They had hoped the president would sign these make-shift measures, so that they might go out and say they had forced him to stultify himself in anticipating the work of the tariff board, the creature of his own plans. Suppose the president had affixed his signature to these hap-hazard bills, concocted for purely political purposes, does anyone think the democrats would not have tried to make campaign capital out of it? They would have rehearsed how the president had advocated the creation of the tariff board and the principle of scientific tariff revision and then rung the changes on his action in approving the premature tariff bills, which, under no construction, could be regarded as scientific.

In short, what the democrats are chagrined at is their failure, with the aid of their insurgent allies, to "put the president in a hole," as they had carefully planned to do. They prolonged the extra session of congress only because they could not accomplish their purpose in a shorter space of time and they adjourned without having accomplished it. Now, in the first regular session of the Sixty-second congress, tariff revision along scientific, comprehensive lines in accordance with the report of the tariff board, is sure to be the program and the democrats may think they will dare obstruct it to "get even" with the president for spoiling their political scheme at the extra session. But will they? How would they go about justifying such a course to the people? It is much more apt to transpire that these cunning democratic politicians have merely put themselves in a hole.

That Russo-Japanese Love Feast.

The final settlement of war claims between Russia and Japan, as effected by the exchange of telegrams between the emperors of the two countries, surely leaves nothing to be desired in the way of high-toned amity. The czar and emperor simply held a sort of cablegram love feast over the results, in which diplomatic amenities were magnified. On not one item of settlement was there the suggestion of halt or question. Quite to the contrary, the rulers indulged in a sort of polite eagerness to over-satisfy each other. Concluding the negotiations formal telegrams were exchanged, this one being sent from the Japanese ruler to the czar:

I am sure that your majesty will graciously share my conviction that the settlement will contribute to consolidate still more the good relations existing between our two countries.

And this was the czar's reply:

Thoroughly sharing as I do your majesty's sentiments, I see in the handing over of the Angara (Russian battleship), fresh proof of a most potent pledge or our reciprocal friendship.

This puts a new aspect of permanence and reality upon the Portsmouth treaty and must give Americans greater cause for pride in the part our nation under the leadership of President Roosevelt, took in ending the Russo-Japanese war and bringing the two powers into peaceful relationship. But there lingers in these effusive ceremonies an implied notice to nations planning on aggressive movements in the orient that a new and very formidable power exists there, which did not exist before Togo and Rojestvensky came together. Even in trade extension and commerce this may be expected to have its effect.

When President Taft Visits Omaha.

President Taft's itinerary for his western tour provides for spending a whole day in Omaha on Sunday, October 1. Few other cities will have the honor of entertaining the president that long, most of them being compelled to content themselves with a few hours of his presence. The fact that the day here will be a Sabbath means that the longer stop is for the observance of the day and relaxation from the strenuousness of presidential travel. Though the people here will want to see as much of the president as they can, and would also like to hear from him, we can doubtless make the biggest hit by devoting our efforts chiefly toward his comfort and insuring him rest for reinvigoration in the midst of the trying demands which he will then be meeting. If Omaha will let him slow up for the day, the president will surely remember and appreciate the consideration more than if he were kept on the run and jump from the moment he sets foot in the city until the train pulls out the next day.

An Era of Slaughter.

While official and private enterprises are regaling themselves in self-adulation over the excellent progress made in the movement to reduce accidents on railroads, in mines and elsewhere, accidents go on multiplying in number and victims with astonishing celerity.

August 19, twelve men are entombed and die in a mine at Hibbing, Minn.

August 24, six miners perish in a shaft at Ely, Nev.

August 25, twenty-five passengers of a Lehigh Valley railroad train are killed in a wreck at Manchester, N. Y.

The same day twenty-five persons meet death in a moving picture show house at Canonsburg, Pa., and more than that number are seriously injured.

No one explanation or remedy will fit all these cases, of course, unless it be to put greatest emphasis in the conduct of all these hazardous industries upon the matter of protecting human life. In each case carelessness seems to have played a large part in results. In spite of all the effort exerted of late to prevent, disasters keep piling up, yet rarely does one hear of any legal penalty following. If the law were more sensitive in this direction it might have more effect.

Commission Plan Debates.

Several of the improvement clubs and other civic organizations are arranging debates on the commission plan of city government, which Omaha will vote to adopt or reject next Saturday. The commission plan proposition presents no political issue, and, as a consequence, there will be no lineup of the political parties for or against it. The people will be left to vote, we believe, almost entirely on the merits of the question without any entangling side lines, and whatever discussion brings out what the commission plan means, and throws light on its strength and weaknesses, should, therefore, be welcomed. The more people induced to read the commission plan law for themselves, and to form their own conclusions as to its superiority over the existing methods, the more intelligent and satisfactory will be the voting.

Bread Mother Used to Make.

Does the man who takes delight in telling his wife what fine bread mother used to make derive much comfort from the master bakers' condemnation of the home-made bread of today? Or will he pretend to find special encouragement in it? It seems to bear out what he has been saying at the dinner table for so long. The bakers declare that the home-made bread is soggy, hard to digest and generally unwholesome. They are not saying that the mothers of yesterday made that sort of bread and their silence may be taken to imply that they did not.

Here is a fine chance for the complaining husband to jump at his wife with some new evidence for his side of the case. The wife, however, might retort that some of the bread that comes from the baker's is also built on plans that differ widely from those which "mother" used. "Mother's" bread was never so good as in retrospect and the bread baked by the present generation of mothers is pretty sure to be cited to mothers of the next crop of hungry mouths.

It is difficult to say just where this bread line is to lead. It may scarcely be taken to Dr. Wiley for determination, for he seems to be fully engaged with other nick-nacks for the present, including the task of holding onto his official title. It may end where it began—by the women who have the time and the disposition to feed their own families on good bread, continuing to do so and the bakers selling all the bread they can where households are unfortunate enough not to have bread-makers of their own. And the race probably will keep right on growing fat and healthy off both brands of bread.

A public man who never held a public office. That was the late Charlie Greene, who will be missed by numerous friends who admired him for genial goodfellowship, coupled with commanding ability as a lawyer and a speaker. The only offices he ever graced were those of the justice of the peace and police judge at Lincoln before he removed to Omaha to practice law here; but as an ardent and active and forceful republican he helped make other men judges, governors and congressmen, and got his satisfaction out of their success.

The state school fund has managed to unload some more of its 3 per cent Tennessee state bonds. Why Nebraska should ever have loaned money to Tennessee at an interest rate which our own banks were willing to pay on their deposits is one of the state house puzzles.

It might not be out of order for local preachers who want to number President Taft in their congregation on the Sunday he spends in Omaha to accompany the invitation with certified testimonials as to the average length of the sermon.

A stranger, visiting in Omaha, declares that no two people have given him the same answer to the question, What is Ak-Sar-Ben? All he has to do is to go out to the Den on a Monday night and find out for himself.

Democratic solicitude for the welfare of republican insurgents is again becoming acute. Mr. Bryan's admonition that the democrats might still need the help of the insurgents in the next session of congress must have been heard.

A Reform that Must Come.
Philadelphia Record.

Postmaster General Hitchcock again recommends the gradual establishment of the parcels post, beginning with the rural districts. This reform has been too long delayed.

New Business Needs It.
Brooklyn Eagle.

In spite of all that Thomas A. Edison says we shall be eager to see what will happen when the flying machines drop nitroglycerin bombs. The moving picture machine requires this new business.

No Shake at the Till.
New York Sun.

The comptroller of the treasury has done an unexpected thing in deciding that seismology is not within the province of the weather bureau and that it need give no more attention to earthquakes. We had grown accustomed to an all comprehensive system of bureau and department work. Uncle Sam paid the bills and nothing was said. Perhaps if the labors of the weather bureau are limited to watching and forecasting the weather we shall know with greater certainty when it is going to rain or shine.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

AUGUST 30.

Thirty Years Ago—

The city council adopted the Waring plan for sewering the city of Omaha, work to begin at once, an ordinance voting $100,000 for the purpose being passed. The estimates for the eventual cost of the whole sewer system almost take the people's breath away, calling for a total of $885,000.

The State Board of Agriculture made arrangements for reduced rates for the state fair soon to be held in Omaha.

Wolfe's city directory for 1881-82 made its appearance from the press today. It is pronounced by far the best publication of the kind that has ever been put forth in Omaha, and contains 12,640 names. Allowing three names to each family would place the population of the city at 37,929. In 1880 the directory contained 11,522 names, which gave an estimate population of 30,652.

There is said to be more typhoid in Omaha at present than there has been for twelve years.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade it was decided to appoint a committee to look after accommodations for people visiting Omaha during the state fair.

General Passenger Agent Lowell announces the following organization of the passenger department of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway after September: R. T. Brydon, chief clerk of the foreign passenger and ticket service; E. L. Lomax, chief clerk local passenger and ticket service; W. H. Smith, chief clerk traveling passenger agents' service and advertising.

About 7 o'clock this evening a team and wagon was stalled at Twelfth and Capitol avenue by the horses going into one of the water main ditches.

Prof. A. Fischer, teacher of dancing from St. Louis, is making arrangements to open a dancing academy here.

Dr. Peabody is enjoying a prairie chicken shoot near Norfolk and will not return until the latter part of the week.

Hon. Clinton Briggs, wife and son start for Ohio, where they go for the benefit of Mrs. Briggs' health.

United States Pension Commissioner Raum is in Omaha on his way back to Washington from a pleasure trip to Colorado, and will remain here for a few days.

Twenty Years Ago—

Kansas City took what was expected to be the last game of the season in Omaha by the score of 8 to 2, having taken the entire series. Old Jimmy Manning was playing second and Hick Carpenter third base for the visitors.

A. J. Hanscom, wife and daughter returned from an extended sojourn in the east.

John Kelley, formerly with the Pacific Hotel company, but recently at Santa Monica, Cal., passed through the city for Chicago, where he had a position awaiting him in the Revere house.

Mrs. Maren Olson, wife of Dedrick Olson, 75 years of age, died at the home, 1149 North Nineteenth street.

W. W. Cousins, 40 years of age, died at his home, 2806 Franklin street.

Ten Years Ago—

Mr. Will Stevens entertained these friends at Lake Manawa in the evening: Misses Thatcher, Bertha Clarke, Hardy, Campbell, Carter, Curtis, Margaret Curtis, Pollack, Taylor, Anne Taylor, Messrs. Richard Stevens, Emmert, Rosebrough, Moody and Dale.

Miss Lottie Hodder died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Hodder, 1614 North Twenty-second street, as a result of congestion from drinking ice water.

Anton Christensen, 27, and Ida Christensen, 19, were granted license to wed.

Mrs. Ruser, 86 years old, mother of the late Henry Ruser, was buried at Evergreen cemetery.

The First Ward Republican club, with President F. W. Bandhauer in the chair, endorsed the governor's action in returning Joseph Bartley, embezzling state treasurer, to the penitentiary.

Senator Millard announced he would renew his effort to persuade the government to build a military road from Omaha to Fort Crook.

A Booster of Confidence.
Washington Post.

President Taft's western trip will be awaited with intense interest, and its chief result ought to be a restoration of confidence throughout the country.

People Talked About

The moral fabric of New Jersey's Utopia is about to go into court for fumigation and repair.

Gourmets eager for the fray are assured that the oyster crop is ample for the September opening.

The sob squad is not missing any thrills in the Virginia criminal case. A timely cool wave puts the readers in shape to withstand the succession of shocks.

By close attention to his patients, and by cooking his own meals and sleeping in his one-room office, Dr. Charles F. Meyer, an eccentric New York physician, recently deceased, left a fortune of $500,000 for the enjoyment of his heirs.

Mrs. Heyworth Mills has just completed a ten-foot statue of St. Peter for the Episcopal church of Morristown, N. J. Mrs. Mills is a near neighbor of Mrs. Caroline Peddie Ball, whose figure of Victory crowned the United States building at the Paris exposition.

A string of applause several miles long has been handed to a street car conductor in St. Louis, whose prize essay thus defines the ideals of the noble craft: "The passengers are our patrons and we should make their rides so pleasant that each passenger will wish to ride with us again."

Miss Joetta McKinley has received the indorsement of the republican committee of Polk county, Missouri, as a candidate to succeed her father as county treasurer. Polk county already has a woman superintendent of schools and a woman deputy county clerk.

Mrs. Helen Shaw-Thompson of Chicago delivered a notable speech at the recent convention of the Associated Advertising clubs in Boston. Mrs. Shaw-Thompson is a native of Boston and at one time did newspaper work. She then took a course in medicine and chemistry before devoting her energies to advertising foods.

Police Chief Sebastian of Los Angeles announces that he expects soon to equip a squad of patrolmen with paper roller skates. The skates are of two kinds, both already completed and tried out. One type has two wheels and is for high speed. The other has four wheels for each skate, not unlike in general design the old-fashioned roller skate.

Peter Mahoney of Burlington, Ia., is declared to be the world's champion brick setter when it comes to the laying of pavement. In one day of ten hours this summer Mahoney set 38,000 bricks, which is at the rate of more than one a second. Considering that each brick he handled weighs 9.58 pounds, Maloney in a good day's work lifts 350,000 pounds, or 175 tons.

Army Gossip

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

Lobeck' Funny Bill.

No one in the War department takes any too seriously the bill introduced in the house by Representative Lobeck of Nebraska. The bill aims to provide for the establishment of four "grand military divisions," with a total of fourteen subordinate departments. It may be a significant feature of the bill that one of the division headquarters is established at Omaha. The basis of the creation by law of these permanent military divisions appears to be mainly geographical, with nothing said concerning the troops stationed within the boundaries of the divisions or departments. Congress is not disposed to enact legislation of this character, taking the stand that the War department should be permitted, without the hindrance of congress, to establish such divisions or departments at home and beyond continental limits as are regarded as proper and necessary for the purpose of army administration. It is for this reason that the War department would not give its support of it at the capitol. Evidence of that indifference on the part of congress has been manifested by the attitude of the senate military committee in dealing with Senator Hitchcock's resolution, which aimed to abolish the military divisions, established on July 1, and recreate the military departments.

Civilian Officers for Army.

It is expected there will be designated about 175 civilian candidates to take the examination of September 5 for second lieutenant in the army. There are some 200 vacancies in the grade, to which candidates from civil life are eligible. No designations will be made after the first of September, as it would be impracticable to arrange for the examination of any candidates between that date and the date set for the examination. The military authorities are much gratified with the results of the applications which have been received at the War department, an unusual effort having been made this year to attract the attention of candidates from civil life to the vacant commissions. The life of those designated includes many college graduates. It being quite evident that there will still remain many vacancies in the position of second lieutenant, there will be, consequently, another examination next year. A somewhat unusual condition exists this year owing to the fact that the appointment of the qualified civilian candidates will have to be delayed until after the examination, beginning on September 1, of three or four enlisted men who have been designated to take a special examination. This is on account of the president's instructions to examine an enlisted man on duty at Fort Myer, in whose behalf it was claimed that a prejudice against his Jewish origin had deprived him of examination for a commission. With the decision to hold a special examination in this case, the president authorized an examination for two or three others.

Army Court-Martial Cases.

The president still has under consideration the court-martial sentence of dismissal in the case of Lieutenant Robert G. Rutherford, jr., Twenty-fourth infantry. At the instance of Senator Stone of Missouri, Mr. Taft has consented to go carefully into the case before taking action. In the meantime, the promotion of first and second lieutenants of infantry is arrested. The court-martial sentence of dismissal in the case of Lieutenant Frank W. Braden, Twenty-sixth infantry, on duty at Fort Brady, Mich., is still before the War department, pending some further information concerning the circumstances under which, it is alleged, that officer violated his pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors. The third case of court-martial sentence of dismissal is that of Captain Frank A. Cook of the subsistence department, who was reported as engaging in disorderly conduct while intoxicated in San Francisco some months ago. Since the receipt of the case at the War department information has come from San Francisco alleging that Captain Cook since his trial was again under the influence of liquor and was sent to the Emergency hospital in San Francisco for treatment. The War department officials desire to ascertain if it was necessary for the military authorities of San Francisco to take disciplinary measures.

Infantry Equipment Adopted.

Further action has been taken by the War department toward the adoption of additional articles of army equipment, as recommended originally by the infantry equipment board. It has been decided to adopt the poncho, as suggested by that board, for issue to dismounted troops. The cavalry equipment board is emphatically of the opinion that the slicker should be retained for mounted troops and a contract placed for 5,000 of these articles in order to have an experiment of them in service, before it is determined whether the poncho shall be adopted for cavalry, as well as infantry, or, the slicker shall be adopted only for the mounted troops. It has also been decided to adopt the shelter tent as recommended by the infantry equipment board, in which case the rifle will be used as a pole, which means a reduction in weight of over two and one-half pounds. The question of the overcoat and neckerchief has not been decided. The infantry board is in favor of the short coat, for foot soldiers at least, while the cavalry board has recommended the retention of the longer garment. Most of the officers who have had the subject under consideration believe that there should be two types of overcoats, if it is essential to the efficiency of infantry and cavalry that both short and long garments be adopted.

Impertinent Suggestions.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

People who are saying, in connection with the picture missing from the Louvre, that Mr. Morgan can prove an alibi, are impertinent. Mr. Morgan never has been accused of stealing anything. He has money enough to buy anything he wants, and Mr. Roosevelt says he once bought something he didn't want, just to save the country from a panic.

A Welcome Change.
New York Tribune.

France, people and press, trusts her prime minister to settle the African dispute aright, and therefore is tranquil, and scrupulously avoids any utterance that might embarrass the government. That is a welcome change from the days when delicate negotiations on the part of the government were the signal for every conceivable outbreak of violence and minister baiting.

How Art Values Expand.
St. Louis Republic.

Mr. Leonardo da Vinci, a successful irrigation and military engineer, with a strong taste for the fine arts, who flourished more than three centuries ago, would have been astonished beyond measure if he could have foreseen that a portrait by his hand would one day be valued at more than 10,000,000 florins. That sum would have purchased all the works of all the masters alive in his day.

LIFE-TAKING CARELESSNESS.

Chicago Record-Herald: "Safety first of all," ought to be the motto of every railroad; the lives of passengers and trainmen are above profits or speed in the right view of railroading. Those who manage the roads ought to be stirred to rigorous examination of their rules and methods by these many and fatal accidents.

Washington Star: In this wreck on the Lehigh valley an effort was made to dispatch several hundred people by too heavy and too fast a train. Whatever may have been the immediate physical circumstance that led to the derailment, the general cause lies in the almost murderous disposition of the railroad companies to overwork the equipment.

St. Louis Republic: Common sense ought to teach showmen and promoters that such catastrophies as those of Canonsburg, Pa., and Elgin, Ill., tend to kill the amusement business itself. Both of these harrowing events were essentially preventable. The picture-show panic piled up its dead in a narrow stairway entrance. The grandstand collapse was due to flimsy construction. Even in the days when butchery was necessary to a Roman holiday the patrons of the amusement were safely provided for. An American holiday is too frequently a butchery of the patrons.

Philadelphia Record: This summer is making a bad record for railroad accidents. The disaster on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, to two fast trains to Chicago and this worst accident of all on the Lehigh Valley road constitute a very exceptional group of horrors to be recorded within so short a time. While accidents will happen so long as men are fallible and materials may contain hidden flaws, the country would like to believe that vigilance is increasing and accidents are of diminishing frequency. Unfortunately the evidence of this tendency is not so clear as we should like.

ARE WE LIVING TOO FAST?

Specialists on the Job of Concocting Imaginary Ills.
Baltimore Sun.

The common tendency to blame all the ills of modern man upon "the mad rush for gain," "the nerve racing pace of civilization" and other such bugaboos—a tendency sedulously encouraged by mental healers, fashionable physicians, patent medicine venders and other such specialists in imaginary diseases—is effectively combated by George Paish, editor of the London Statist, in a recent issue of the Sociological Review. The fact is, says Mr. Paish, that modern life, to the average man of the middle ages, would seem chiefly remarkable, not for its strenuosity, but for its repose. Human beings work less and less with each succeeding year, and the work they do is progressively less fatiguing. And meanwhile the food they eat grows more nourishing and plentiful, the clothing they wear and the houses they live in give them better protection from the elements, the diversions of their leisure increase in variety and interest, and the pestilences which once besieged them and held them in ceaseless terror now besiege and terrorize them no longer. Contrast the average workman of Tudor England. The former works 50 hours a week, gets pay enough to give him a seven-room house and runs only the most remote risk of starving in his old age. The latter worked 75 hours a week, got the modern equivalent of $1 a day and was constantly under-nourished and in constant danger of death from war, pestilence or famine.

Notable Generosity.
Springfield Republican.

John D. Rockefeller's feelings toward his country and fellow men have evidently not been hardened by the court decree of dissolution against his Standard Oil concern. Perhaps there is no particular reason why they should be. But in any case his further gift of $1,000,000 to medical research is a notable act of humanitarianism.

Why Increase the Mortality.
Kansas City Times.

It is not easy to see what satisfaction the army officers find in the discovery of a gun that will shoot airships and kill aviators. Recalling recent fatalities, it appears that the last thing in the world that was needed was the discovery of a gun that would make air navigation more perilous.

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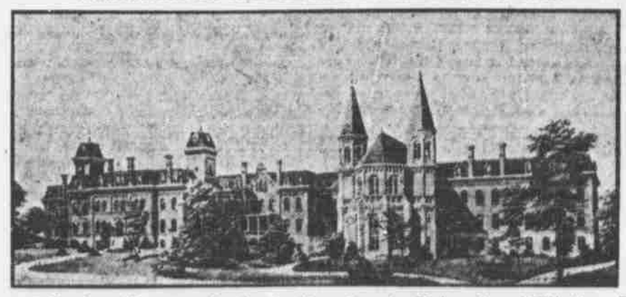

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EDITORIAL PEN POINTS.

Chicago Record-Herald: "Hope on," cheerfully hums the Omaha Bee; "rain may yet reach Omaha." Don't depend on hope, neighbor. Get up an aviation meet.

Philadelphia Bulletin: It doesn't come with good grace for the head of the National Association of Master Bakers to denounce home bread-making. Remarks concerning the indigestibility of cookery belong strictly to jokesmiths.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Government experts now struggling with the question, "What is beer?" have discovered that beer can be made from cabbage leaves. Dr. Wiley rises to express the fear that cabbage beer would be rather "heady."

Denver Republican: Small wonder the people no longer read romances when so many are living them! A Parisian newspaper man has completed in forty days the trip around the world which Jules Verne once found it necessary to allow eighty days for a flight of fancy to make.

St. Louis Republic: W. S. Jackson, whose first wife was the brilliant Helen Hunt Jackson, has six children by his second wife and announces that he is prepared to fulfill a vow made some years ago to leave each of them $1,000,000 on his death. But is $1,000,000 all he will leave to each?

SUNNY GEMS.

"What makes you charge twice as much when you take people to the train as you charge to bring them here?" asked the summer boarder.

"Because," replied Farmer Corntossel, "jedgin' by the way they seem to feel about it, it's worth more."—Washington Star.

The army in Flanders had begun to swear dreadfully.

"We've got to do it to keep warm," the soldiers explained. "The war department doesn't give up enough blankets."—Chicago Tribune.

"My wife and I owe you a great deal, Cousin Nathan, for the nice time we've spent on the farm."

"Yes, you do owe me a great deal, and you're goin' to settle before you leave it."—Baltimore American.

Knicker—Yes, my dear, I shall be glad to go with you; I long to see the beauties of the country.

Mrs. Knicker—We will stay in town.—Judge.

Powell—Rowell is a lifeless sort of fellow.

Howell—Yes, I believe his foot would get asleep while his leg was being pulled.—St. Louis Times.

He—I told your father I could not live without you.

She—And what did he say?

He—Oh, he offered to pay my funeral expenses.—Boston Transcript.

Smith—I didn't know you owned a motor car, why these auto goggles?

Smyth—My wife has hat pins.—Puck.

"They say there are as many microbes on a dollar bill as on a fly."

"Gee, but I'd like to get near enough to swat a few of 'em."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DEATH OF SUMMER.

New York Times.

The dying Summer turns a wistful eye
Aloft, where beamed a warm, caressing sky,
And meets the Autumn's gray—spread like a pall,
As thro'the mist comes faint the reaper's call.

The dulling eye roams earthward in its quest
Of life, that bloomed on her impassioned breast,
But all is bare; the last pale rose has flown,
And Summer hapless stands, bereft, alone.

A shadow sweeps across the blighted field
Where Summer laid a rose and lily shield,
Then Night encircles all, and bears away
The soul of Summer, are the Autumn's day.

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