

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, \$5.00
Daily Bee, one year, \$4.00
Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$3.50
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$4.50
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Evening Bee (with Sunday), per month, 50c
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per month, 40c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per month, 35c
Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 5-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks except on Omaha and eastern exchange not accepted.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—C. B. Twenty-fourth St. Council Bluffs—15 South St. Lincoln—24 West Third St. Chicago—154 Marquette Building. Kansas City—Hawthorne Building. New York—34 West Thirty-Ninth St. Washington—1714 Fourteenth St. N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

AUGUST CIRCULATION.

47,543

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. I, Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the average daily circulation, less spoiled, returned and uncollected copies, for the month of August, 1911, was 47,543.

Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 4th day of September, 1911. (Seal.) ROBERT HUNTER.

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

Anything with honor to avoid a strike.

Now, watch who bids for Bailey's services as a lawyer.

If the price of sugar sets like that, what will sugar-cured hams do?

Young Beattie says he "hopes to eat dinner at home Sunday." Well, even he may hope.

Even if the Standard is dissolved, Mr. Rockefeller's financial standing remains all right.

In the matter of rain, Omaha seems to be playing the part of Lazarus at the rich man's table.

A woman now relates her attempt to scale Mount Blackburn. Hush, she may wake Doc Cook.

Now that the English channel has been once more swum, everything else ought to go along swimmingly.

Germany and France have decided not to fight over Morocco. Does seem like a small thing to fight about.

Attendance at the Nebraska State fair at Lincoln this year proves to be a record-breaker. Congratulations.

It is hard to kick against the pricks, but it is getting pretty hard not to when the weather man mistreats us.

Wonder what the editor of the Congressional Record does during vacation—Missaukee News.

Probably reads up on the record.

Even if Colonel Astor never finds a minister to marry him, look at the dandy, good free advertising he is getting.

If the ice man's season closes prematurely on the holdup game he has been playing with consumers in Omaha it will serve him right.

Smuggling valuable gems into this country seems to be especially dangerous when a woman with a grudge happens to know about it.

Bailey's retirement, it is said, will remove an old issue from Texas politics. Then Texas should begin to put its politics on bigger issues.

The man who lost \$68,000 on John L. Sullivan when Corbett whipped him, has just died. He survived the blow a long time, though, at that.

The headquarters of the democratic state committee will again be in Columbus. The inference is that that is far enough from Fairview to be safe.

Governor Foss of Massachusetts has had his picture taken showing him at work, preparing argument, no doubt, to refute campaign gossip that he spends his time loafing.

The crowning argument of the defense in the Beattie case was for the jury to acquit the young man to save his venerable father from deeper grief. That would be mercy, but not necessarily justice.

"Principles are eternal." Yes, and many a man with a note at the bank has felt that it does not make a bit of difference whether you spell it "plea" or "pals" they run along eternally, just the same.

Back of these attacks on Taft by Cummins, Crawford, La Follette, et al. is the original draft of the National Progressive league, which declared that advocacy of principles and not personalities was the modus operandi.

Mr. Bryan's Commoner urges the "unprejudiced, unhampered, democratic democrats" of each community to "get together" and agree upon a candidate who best represents the sentiments of the rank and file and support him.

For you Harmon-Dahlmantes and you Woodrow-Wilson-Jacksonians. Get together! But reserve for us a seat in the grandstand.

Men and Measures.

Principles are eternal and men merely transitory. The promotion of measures must be paramount to the advancement of personal ambition. These and similarly laudable declarations are usually made whenever any public movement is projected, but before long it is invariably discovered that men and measures are indissolubly linked together, and that the only way principles can be vindicated is through the men who apply them.

These remarks are suggested by the experience through which our insurgents in Nebraska are passing, having started out with a league promulgating a platform of measures to which few would take exception, only to disclose that the real purpose of the organization, or rather of the active members, is to center upon a particular candidate for president in order to head off other candidates. Of course, a league devoted exclusively to principle cannot properly be converted into a political club, but the same elements may be organized under another name, with a leader for inspiration and measures in the background.

No one has any right to find fault with this turn of affairs, for it is the customary and expected development. The high-sounding proclamation of unselfish fealty to principle, however, must be amended to admit that those principles can be enacted into laws only through the agency of men, and that there is no longer any pretense of an organization with no enemies to punish, no ambitions to be subserved, and no candidates to boost.

Worth an Encore.

The remonstrance of prominent women on and off the stage against the dragging before the footlights for commercial gain of the unfortunate girl involved in the Beattie murder case may well be applauded by good people everywhere, and it will be worth a hearty encore if it results in preventing the exhibition. It is quite true that decent people are protesting against the tendency of exploiting shamelessness on the stage, a tendency into which greedy theatrical managers of a low type have fallen. And the protest should come first from the reputable element of stagecraft, whose silence might be mistaken for acquiescence. Stage folks cannot expect much to be said in behalf of the stage if they submit without protest to its being made the asylum for delinquents with no claim upon public interest save their own misfortune.

The case of the Binford girl is perhaps little or not at all different from many others paraded in public in late years. The cheaper grade theaters, which depend on their power of appeal to some beyond the utmost bounds in this direction. If the better grade theaters and players will not call a halt, then the public should. Many noble men and women have spent their days before the American footlights, devoting great talents to their art and through them the stage came to have a serious meaning in the life of the country, but in this later degenerating tendency their honor and that of younger actors like them, is suffering and will suffer more unless a change is effected.

But aside from personal considerations, it is a shame to debauch the stage—potential in its way of some edifying influence—to purely mercenary ends of the meanest type. Whatever potentiality for good the stage possesses, is multiplied a thousand times by its potentiality for evil under such inclinations.

A Misunderstood Man.

A war correspondent of wide experience who "covered" the late unpleasantness in Mexico for a New York paper, writing in the current North American Review of the revolution and its leaders, gives the impression that Don Francisco I. Madero was and is a much misunderstood man, both at home and abroad. His own estimate of Madero is quite pointedly set forth in this excerpt:

This little Mexican gentleman is an interesting and profitable study even from this side of the border. He neither smokes nor attends bull fights. He abhors the barbaric pomp with which Diaz loved to surround himself. He is not a friend of lotteries and he plans the end of the pulque traffic. He has never mixed with men, yet he has been able to placate more conflicting interests and disarming groups than Diaz did in his thirty years of power. He risked friends, family and fortune at the call of duty in the revolutionary game at which he was a mere toy, a somewhat ludicrous one, as Diaz thought.

If this estimate be correct, one can more easily reconcile Madero's alleged unpopularity, both with the knowing ones in the old government regime and with the unknown and unthinking crowds of followers they have had. Nor even yet is it strange that such a man should fail to satisfy the exacting demands of those honestly, as they believe, bent on better things for Mexico's populace, for it must be that his ideals are beyond their conception.

No doubt it is true, as we are now told, that "Madero paid his people the high compliment of expecting from them a keener political sense and a greater measure of self-control than they have been able to compass." But that is a good side on which to err if one must err. It is easy to see from this explanation just how confusing and difficult is the situation in Mexico, with the old regime of shrewd, but unscrupulous leaders still insisting on their discredited system, and an equally able and superior leader of a new element urging a measure of popular rights which the large, ignorant majority seems scarcely able to appreciate, much less exercise intelligently. Out of such a condition, no wonder it is

difficult to trace the immediate course of Mexico.

Canada to Gulf Line.

Reports that the Hawley-Erb interests have planned the establishment of a through railroad line from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico serves to emphasize the wonder that the large transportation powers have not done that long ago. The advantages of such a line are as apparent as are the possibilities of the country traversed. It would afford a new outlet to the sea, not only to Canadian gain, but to products of the farm throughout the great central west and with the Panama canal construction, bring to these superb valleys a new touch of industrial potency beyond present estimate. We do not know but a north and south road is to be one of the many indirect results this country is to reap from the canal. At least the building of such a line, or the formation of it by connecting up links of established lines, seems to have awaited the actual construction of the Panama waterway.

For year such a Canada to the Gulf route has been in contemplation, but this is the nearest to actually anyone has yet come. The demand for and the opportunities of the traffic were duly exploited during the days of early oil development in Texas, when it was proposed to run a line of steamers down the Mississippi to New Orleans and from there to Port Arthur on the Gulf. If a system of water transportation would be feasible, certainly the more direct and uninterrupted railroad system would be incomparably more profitable.

If Mr. Hawley succeeds in perfecting his plans, he will thereby secure a hold on the railroad situation in the middle country equal to, if not stronger than, any other man or group of men.

The Reason Why.

The World-Herald tries to make out that the reason the commission plan of city government carried by such decisive majorities in Omaha is such to be found in disgust of republicans at the outcome of the late primaries. The World-Herald opposed the commission plan as vigorously as it dared and evidently imagines this explanation will let it down easier, but it is altogether too flimsy. As a matter of fact there is less dissatisfaction among republicans at the outcome of their primary than there is among democrats over the result of their primary, which loaded the democratic ticket down so heavily with political deadweights. The commission plan carried, if anyone wants to know, because the people of Omaha are tired of democratic misrule and extravagance in the city hall and have become convinced that any change will be a change for the better.

Poor Mr. Shotwell! When his fame was first thrust upon him the executive committee of the Nebraska Progressive Republican league hesitated to dispossess him from the honorable and responsible position of secretary of that organization in his absence and therefore deferred action until he might have a chance to stand up and explain. But now the peremptory demand for the resignation of the offending secretary has been formulated and his successor named at a secret meeting of the committee without even inviting poor Mr. Shotwell to be present. The Progressive league is plainly progressing.

The medical session here have duly admonished one another to drop the commercial spirit from their profession and go back to the customs of the physicians of fifty years ago. That is excellent advice, which they are certain not to follow any more than the surgeons will go back to cupping and bleeding. The modern medic uses a high speed automobile to reach the patient first for fear some other doctor, similarly summoned by telephone, may get ahead of him and crowd him out.

The official count of the vote on the adoption of the commission plan of city government for Omaha shows 5,577 votes "yes" and 2,291 votes "no," notwithstanding the fight put up against it by the Hitchcock-Dennison-World-Herald combine, which succeeded in polling the only adverse majority in the Third ward.

If the "progressive republican" who breaks into the local democratic organ for a column and a half attack on everybody and everything republican were bold enough to disclose his identity the chances are his disguise would be found to cover someone who has been voting the democratic ticket pretty regularly.

The railroad lawyers complain that the state's physical valuation of their property is not high enough, also that the state's assessment valuation on their property is not low enough. You pay your money and you take your choice.

Does It Carry the Label?

Cleveland Leader. Mr. Bryan says he is trying to preserve the sweetness of his disposition. But it is hard to convince Mr. Underwood that he is not using benzoate of soda for the purpose.

Restricted Publicity.

Indianapolis Journal. It seems that the campaign fund publicity law does not require so much publicity as was at first supposed by the mere public, which may account for the ease with which it was passed.

"Joker" Cruelly Fashioned.

St. Louis City Journal. If the use of the word "joker" is justified in reference to any law, it can be regarded as appropriate in referring to the law requiring publicity for the campaign expenses of representatives, while leaving unmaterial expense accounts outside the range of the searchlight.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES
SEPT. 9.

Thirty Years Ago—

A pleasant entertainment was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Peycke by Miss Van Boris. There were present the Messrs. Jennie Kennard, Jessie Millard, Rachel Goldman and Anna Downe, and the Messrs. Daniel, Jay Foster, Will Millard and Will Whitner.

The Omaha Turners gave a reception at Turner hall to their new instructor, Prof. Paul White, who has just arrived from Germany. The professor will take charge of the Turner society and will devote himself to the training of the members. He is a fine athlete and the society is to be congratulated on having his service.

The account of a sensational police court declared that W. J. Connell, who represented the defense, was given a chance to "massacre metaphors." Pat O. Hawes was the prosecuting attorney, but Judge Bencke turned the prisoner loose.

This was opening day for the Holy Family parish fair and indications are for a most successful attendance. Great credit is due to the ladies for the way which they decorated the unfurnished room.

N. L. D. Solomon has on exhibition in his show window an elegant gold watch valued at \$50, which he will offer as a premium for the state fair for the best bicycle rider under 15 years of age.

Charles J. Emory left for Montana to be absent four months, and upon his return will accept a lucrative position.

Harry Haskell, foreman of The Bee's composing room, arrived home from an extended visit in the east.

State fair prospects are fine with assurance that everything at the grounds will be in readiness by Monday.

The Coronation Durbar.

If no serious rupture of the peace of European nations occurs within the next two months, King George and Queen Mary will carry out the scheduled program of the coronation empire and empress of India at Delhi in December. The original plan for the coronation durbar has been modified to some extent, but it will be sufficiently gorgeous to satisfy the potentates of India and impress the natives with the splendor of the alien power they are up against.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

In Other Lands

Highlights on What Is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the Earth.

Breaking Up British Estates.

In the light of early results it is much easier to see why the noble landlords of Great Britain fought so fiercely against the scheme of land taxation embodied in the original Lloyd George budget. Vast areas of land capable of producing a great variety of crops have not been under cultivation for years, being given up to hunting parks. Mile after mile of idle land stretch away on both sides of the highway, the pheasant walk or game preserve of lord or duke, to which hunting parties are invited once or twice a year. Formerly these lands were an insignificant source of taxation. Now with taxation based on government valuation and a progressive tax on the increase, the noble holders of vast estates are already disposing of the land. The duke of Bedford recently disposed of 4,800 acres in tracts ranging from 100 to 600 acres. The lowest price was \$70 and the highest \$90 per acre, a price regarded as eminently satisfactory for a country where agriculture is said to be "suffering from chronic depression." Equality in taxation has not only disposed of a national deficit; it is acting as a wedge to split up idle estates, to increase the number of farms and farmers, and contribute to the economic well-being of the country.

A measure so fiercely denounced by the land owners two years ago is likely to prove an epoch in the agricultural progress of the kingdom.

The Coronation Durbar.

If no serious rupture of the peace of European nations occurs within the next two months, King George and Queen Mary will carry out the scheduled program of the coronation empire and empress of India at Delhi in December. The original plan for the coronation durbar has been modified to some extent, but it will be sufficiently gorgeous to satisfy the potentates of India and impress the natives with the splendor of the alien power they are up against.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and queen are scheduled to leave England November 9, on the steamer Medina, conveyed by four first-class cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Kepple. December 7, the date of the state entrance of the king and queen into Delhi, and December 12, the actual day of the durbar, are to be general holidays, and on the 12th a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of India, a portrait of the king will be exhibited on all public buildings, royal salutes will be fired everywhere that there is a gun, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

The king and