

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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, unsorted and returned copies, for the month of August, 1911, was 47,543.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

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

Now, watch the coal man clamp the toe hold on you.

Possibly Miss Mona Lisa has gone to Hunnewell, Kan.

Germany is looking for soft backing in this Morocco case.

A lot of people in Omaha will not believe it when it does rain.

Righteous zeal can run so high as to destroy its own influence.

It seems like profanation to hold a wrestling match in a base ball park.

"Federal Officers Back from North Platte"—Headline. Find hunting good?

If that threatened railroad strike will only hold off long enough, perhaps it will not come.

Dr. Wiley does not seem to care so much about the thing itself as the same the label gives it.

Congress may not enjoy its short vacation as much as it would a longer one, but the people will.

The lake front was still on fire up to last accounts. May have to run the river into it to put it out.

"Toadstool Kills Woman."—Headline. She ought to have known better than to sit down on so frail a chair.

It seems like hiding one's lamp under a bushel for Abe Ruef to be working for reform behind prison doors.

If Mrs. Gotch went to the match looking for ways of handling her husband she must have come away disappointed.

Mr. Bryan may have called on Colonel Roosevelt to invite him to go hunting this winter down on the Mission, Texas, ranch.

Governor Harmon goes to it just as if he expected to be the democratic nominee despite his prominent position on the blacklist.

Champ Clark says he can see capital and labor forever at peace. All we have to say is that Champ's eyesight is something wonderful.

Champ Clark seems utterly unable to conceive of the possibility of Horatio Seymour, or any other man, declining a presidential nomination.

A Frenchman says Americans do not know the A B C's in aviation. Perhaps not, but their money looks mighty good to our foreign friends.

Virginia considered the Beattie crime a blemish on the state, but it did the best it could to efface the stain in speedily convicting the murderer.

Colonel Watterson is ready to shoulder a musket and "march to hell" for the democracy of his state. Remember what happened to the Six Hundred, colonel.

Senator La Follette will wait until December to decide whether he will run for the presidency or not. That is a long time to keep Frank Harrison in suspense.

The example of a Boston man eating fifty-eight ears of corn in two hours shows that those Bostonians will eat something besides beans when they get the chance.

And will it come to this, that Mr. Bryan will have to stick a feather in his hat and shout, "I am a democrat?" For Colonel Harvey wants to know, "Is Mr. Bryan still a democrat?"

Mr. Bryan advises Arizona to eliminate the recall of judges from its constitution and come into the union, and then restore the provision at the first opportunity. If it is that important to put the recall of judges into the Arizona constitution, why not also into the constitution of every other state? We have had two successive democratic legislatures in Nebraska, more or less under Mr. Bryan's influence, but neither of them proposed any such constitutional amendment.

Was Controller Bay Been Overdrawn? Secretary Fisher brings back from Alaska the report that Controller Bay is neither the only nor the best harbor for the outlet of the Bering river coal fields. Can it be possible that somebody has erred in presenting the facts about Controller bay's importance in this connection? It would be too bad to misrepresent a situation of this kind. The country had been led to suppose that exactly the opposite of what Secretary Fisher states was the fact.

Nor is that the only popular impression the secretary of the interior opposes in his unofficial statements. He pronounces the extent and character of the coal fields grossly exaggerated and announces that his policy will be the opening and developing of the fields, but not under restricted private ownership, which should be reassuring to all. The people will begin to see after a while that they have been led into a good deal of unnecessary confusion and alarm as to what has been going on in Alaska, no doubt. President Taft's statement to congress on the Controller bay situation is being set forth, apparently, in even stronger light than it originally appeared.

Undoubtedly a good many things have been done with respect to government property and control in Alaska that should have been left undone, but the actual facts have been buried under an impenetrable cloud of animus and political prejudice. If now, this covering is to be lifted and the inside facts laid bare, so much the better, for it is time to define a working policy in Alaska, both as to the physical development of the resources and the government. We incline to the belief that the broad basis of protecting the rights of present settlers and investors and the interests of the nation, hinted at by Secretary Fisher as his conception, is the one on which the government should proceed. The needs of the present, as well as future generations, have to be kept in mind.

A Case of Speedy Justice. Assuming that the jury made no error in reaching its verdict, the conviction of Beattie, the young Virginia wife murderer, stands as an example of speedy justice worthy of emulation in other states and communities. The crime was committed in July and in less than two months the trial is over, the man found guilty and sentence pronounced. Of course, the gauntlet of appeal is yet to be run, but it must be run quickly, for the execution is set for November with a stay of only ninety days.

It is not the appalling fact of a young man going to his doom, even for the commission of a crime so heinous, that commends this case to favorable consideration, but rather the fact that simple justice seems to have been the only objective in the process of the arraignment and the trial. Technicality had to give way to it, unnecessary delays and continuances were forgotten in the eager demand for an "speedy and impartial trial," as the organic law vouchsafes to every man accused of crime.

The truth was bad enough in this case, and the court and lawyers in charge of the hearing seem to have agreed on the importance of keeping out all the salacious features possible, excluding the nonessentials and going straight to the center of things. Even the defense seems to have done this with more than usual consistency, and undoubtedly it did not, in so doing, lessen its effectiveness in behalf of the accused.

The moral effect of this proceeding down in the primitive little court house in Virginia may be felt there and elsewhere. It not only dignifies law to enforce it promptly and firmly, but it tends to disprove the commission of crime. At least, the loose administration of justice has marred many a man's respect for law.

Peace or Senatorial Dignity. The feeling that the senate is captious about its treaty-making powers seems to be growing, in view of the objections raised in the senate to the proposed arbitration treaties with England and France. The Saturday Evening Post puts it rather aptly in asking, "Which is the country most anxious to maintain, peace or senatorial dignity?"

President Taft in his Hartford speech rather exposed some of the senators to the charge of half-splitting in this utterance: "In what different way is the treaty-making power invoked when we ask the senate to concur in a treaty which agrees to submit all justiciable differences to arbitration and when it is asked to agree to submit to arbitration the question whether a difference arising is justiciable or not under the treaty? I confess that I cannot see the distinction."

And neither can some of the rest of us, not so well versed in the technicality of such things. Certainly it will hardly do to say that the constitutionalist in the White House would care to transgress the organic law by forcing out of the senate's hands any power that belonged in them, by this or any other means. It may be settled, then, that so far as the president is concerned he is as eager to preserve to the senate every right it has in the solemn function of making treaties as is the senate itself. But nothing is to be gained by being captious of those rights.

Under the treaty draft as proposed by the president, the matter of submitting a controversy to the Hague or to an arbitral tribunal is left in every instance to a special agreement between the nations concerned and this "special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the senate." The senate, therefore, is still in a position where it

may defeat any such project. There was a clause in the proposed treaty which seemed to make it possible to "put something past" the senate, but it has been struck out and has left to the senate its cherished prerogative intact. In view of this fact, one might get the idea that opposition to the Taft treaties in the senate rested on some other ground. It is a pity, though, to block so great a movement in the direction of world peace for any but really essential reasons.

In Old Virginia. The easy victory scored by Senator Martin of Virginia in his campaign for re-election, in which he had formed an alliance with his colleague, Senator Swanson, over the opposition democratic candidates, who had waged a rattling personal warfare, using, among other ammunition, the onslaughts of Mr. Bryan on Senator Martin, is of more than local significance.

Senator Martin, as is well known, was chosen to be leader of the senate democrats over Mr. Bryan's vigorous protest, and he represents, if anything, the extreme reactionary element of the democracy. In addition to this some damaging correspondence has been dug up and disclosed, showing Senator Martin in the light of a retained railroad lobbyist before the Virginia legislature previous to his election to the senate, and this correspondence has been gleefully reprinted at length by Mr. Bryan in his paper. The decisive majorities, being in excess of 20,000, polled by Senators Martin and Swanson are at any rate not particularly creditable to the strength of Mr. Bryan's followers in Virginia.

What Mr. Bryan may have to say on the Virginia outcome should be interesting when he says it.

Poor, Lonely Bailey. "Yes, I have differed with nearly everybody and everybody has been wrong when I differed with them, too."—Senator Joseph Bailey.

Poor, mad fools, let them rush along in the dust of error. Mr. Bailey, all alone on the broad highway of infallibility, passes serenely by. Now and then he may look tolerantly—it may be sadly—at the foolish thought, but he will pick a flower of thought, a blossom of knowledge, and sniffing it, will forget that the thorn is mad and he is lonesome.—Chicago Tribune.

He is only 48 years of age. He has spent twenty years in congress, ten in each house. No man in his day has come so near being idolized by his constituents. Until the limelight began to burn, the people of Texas almost to a man, and a good many democrats outside of Texas, looked upon Bailey as, not only a great man, but one to whom faithful public service was everything. Since the Waters-Pierce event, things have been different. It has been easier to reconcile the thought of Bailey as faithful first to vested interests. The country was not surprised, therefore, when he voluntarily made himself the champion in the senate of Senator Lorimer and Lorimerism. That is one place in which he and "nearly everybody" have differed and yet he is right, he says.

Poor, lonely Bailey. Go thy way, and going, take thy way with thee. Or perhaps you had better leave it yet a little while, that others may follow you and Senator Paynter, the first two of the Lorimer senators to go.

A Chance to Follow Up. It is given out that the state fire warden will soon be in Omaha to check up on the buildings condemned some time ago under the new Nebraska law requiring the removal of structures that constitute an undue fire risk for their neighbors.

How to get rid of unsightly shacks and tumble-down firetraps is a problem with which Omaha has been grappling unsuccessfully for years, and when the state fire warden offered to come to our relief the assistance was hailed with delight. Most of the buildings, however, that have been slated to go are still in ocular evidence, and it is plain that a mere notification to demolish served upon owners or agents calls for some sort of a follow-up, which we trust will be forthcoming and will make the notice mean what it says.

A European modiste says the reason hobble skirts are not pretty on American women is that the women are too fat. We cannot imagine a woman slender enough to give beauty to a hobble skirt.

Three successive mayors of Omaha preceding the present one have each found that the office qualified them for a second throw at matrimony. Who else wants to be mayor?

Lincoln gets in ahead of Omaha with its postal savings bank. But, then, Lincoln's postmaster has not distinguished himself as a collector of campaign contributions.

Those South Omaha police commissioners probably now wish they hadn't.

Belated Sagacity. Kansas City Star. Senator Bailey's refusal to take chances on a campaign for re-election indicates that he has had a rush of political sagacity to the head.

Where the Test Comes. Sioux City Journal. All that remains down in Omaha now is to select seven supermen for members of the commission. The choice is expected to be somewhat complicated by the prevalence of some politicians.

Troubles Enough at Home. Kansas City Times. The official Prussian crop report describes conditions in most gloomy terms. The drought has burned up the crops, scorched the fodder and baked the earth so that plowing for winter sowing is almost impossible. Apparently Germany is going to have enough trouble at home without looking for more next door.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

SEPT. 11

Thirty Years Ago. The Omaha Musical union gave another concert in Brandt's garden in the afternoon and again in the evening. Herr Lindeman in the role of "Marchion," created a great deal of merriment by his grotesque imitation of a school boy's first attempt at love-making. Fraulein Crossmann, as Louise, acted very charmingly. Everything is ready for the state fair opening tomorrow. The grand feature of the fair as regards novelty, convenience and attractiveness will be the electric lights. Since the first suggestion by Secretary McBridge that Nebraska should be the first, not only among the western states, but the whole United States, to illuminate her annual state fair by electric lights, there has been doubt expressed as to the feasibility of the plan. But so confident was the secretary that the Brush company could do what it advertised that he assumed personal responsibility of all risks, and made a contract for the company to light up the grounds. Tonight everything was in order about the engine set in motion. The experiment was very satisfactory. By reason of a slight irregularity in the transmission of power from the shaft of the engine, the lights did not illuminate as brilliantly as could be desired, but the defect is easily remedied, and there can be no more any assurance regarding the ownership and carrying of revolvers and other deadly weapons should vastly minimize the amount of crime in that state. The provisions of the law are very drastic, and its enforcement literally will be a difficult matter. Among other things the law provides: "Any person who shall have in his possession a pistol or other firearm of a size that may be concealed upon the person, without a license, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

"Any person who shall have or carry concealed upon his person any pistol, revolver or other firearm, without a license, shall be guilty of a felony." "Any person, who shall carry a firearm or any dangerous weapon in any public place, at any time, shall be guilty of a felony." "Any person who attempts to use against another, or who carries or possesses any instrument or weapon of the kind known as blackjacks, slungshots, bludge, etc., or who carries or possesses a dagger, dirk or knife, is guilty of a felony." A license to own and carry a pistol may be obtained on payment of \$10 a year.

Ministerial Check Wrinkle. Ministers are supposed to be poor business men, but one wrecker of the cloth in New York has a wrinkle for checks that beats the various precautionary devices. A recent check was numbered 5,310,111, rather a large number for a check but one that did not attract much attention. At first glance it seemed to be carefully pointed off, but the clerkman explained that the check showed that it was made out August 29, was made for \$10 and was the eleventh check issued during the month. Few check writers were so particular in their operations, but here was a safe-guard against an increase in the value of the paper.

Gimlet Plead in Hotels. "Nobody causes more destruction in a hotel room than the gimlet fiend," said a hotel clerk, quoted by the Sun. "If a person comes to a hotel and brings a gimlet, I shall turn a sharp lookout for gimlets. It is a people who doubt the efficiency of hotels to protect the guests from burglars who carry gimlets. Gimlets form a pretty effective means of protection with a burglar. They get through the door and into the jamb and through the sash of a window into the frame it would take a burglar of strength and resource to effect an entrance."

Also gimlets are useful in constructing fire escapes. A fire broke out in this hotel last night about 11 o'clock. A guest who escaped with his coat, was a man who traveled with a set of gimlets. His door had been so securely gimletted that he could not open it when he saw flames and smelled smoke through the window, but one of the windows was movable and he just screwed two gimlets into the sill, fastened a rope to the top of the door and carried it over the sill and down to the roof of the adjoining building. Gimlets are a source of comfort and confidence to the traveler, but to the proprietor who has to stop up the holes they are an expense and an exasperation."

Showing the Crowd. Usually when a shop window is being dressed the blinds are drawn; not so in one big Harlem shop. On Saturday evening when the crowd in the street was thickest a man in overalls set up six lay figures of women, almost nude in their skeleton framework. The figures, each with a model of lingerie, appeared and dressed the figures, taking time to let the street throng note its beauty and effect. Then six great girls, each bringing a gown, with great care and deliberation and much turning to the crowd in front, draped the figures and gloves completed the job, which had taken an hour and had held a crowd that blocked the street all the while. "The best part of our window show is letting people see how we do it, and how the effects grew," said the boss window dresser.

Commission Vote in Omaha. New York Evening Post. Adoption of a new form of municipal government by 55 voters out of 35,000 does not look like majority rule. But that is what has occurred in Omaha. With 300 voters casting their ballots against it, and 17,000 not voting at all, the largest city in Nebraska has decided to try commission government. The striking feature of this decision is the degree of indifference which it reveals. Apathy itself in varying amounts is a familiar phenomenon of our experiment with self-government. By it we have proved that we propose to exert no more of the vigilance that is the price of our political happiness than is absolutely necessary.

Catering to the Crowd. Brooklyn Eagle. Prize fighting is now legal on the stage, but beginning today (September 1), it is illegal to portray on the stage any character representing a prize fighter. The new law is Section 2,704 of the penal statutes. The law has turned. People do not visit New York as they used to for preaching; they do not seek the vague and spiritual. Good substantial knockouts are in demand, and it is good business to give the people what they want.

If They Only Keen. Denver Republican. Those Canadians who are pretending to look upon reprobity as nothing less than a step toward civilization evidently do not know how willing Uncle Sam would be to have somebody help him go of some of what his annexing has brought him.

Around New York

Ripples on the Current of Life as Seen in the Great American Metropolis from Day to Day.

Business Routinely Home. Business ruthlessly marches uptown, indifferent to the privacy of homes or the safety of the memory of the memory of bygone captains of industry. Aristocratic Fifth avenue is rapidly becoming a business highway. Shops are multiplying as far up as St. Patrick's cathedral. An entire block facing the Vanderbilt homes, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, is being transmitted into stores, making the end of the long fight of the millionaire residents against the invasion of shoppers. Henry C. Frick is to erect a big residence a mile above the Vanderbilt houses, on the Lenox library site at Seventh street, and it will not be many years before trade will have caught up with him there. The big city is being forever rebuilt, and there can be no more any assurance of permanency. The changes of the last twenty-five years have been amazing, and there is no reason for doubting that the reconstruction of the next quarter-century will be even more striking and pervasive.

Law Against Pistol Toting. Unless more honored in the breach than in the observance, the law which went into effect in New York state September 1 regarding the ownership and carrying of revolvers and other deadly weapons should vastly minimize the amount of crime in that state. The provisions of the law are very drastic, and its enforcement literally will be a difficult matter. Among other things the law provides: "Any person who shall have in his possession a pistol or other firearm of a size that may be concealed upon the person, without a license, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

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Imminence of the Capital, Tonnage, Receipts and Earnings. Springfield Republican. Poor's manual of railroads for 1911 is more complete than ever if incompleteness can be affirmed as any previous issue, and the field it covers has become far more staggering in immensity. At the end of 1910 there were 242,971 miles of railroad in the country, and for the 229,911 miles of road figuring in the earnings and financial tables we have a fixed capital investment of \$3,380,513,190 in stock, \$9,900,624,900 in bonds and over \$1,000,000,000 in other capital obligations. Total assets now reach the great figure of almost \$22,000,000,000. Especially to be noted in the matter of capitalization is the great excess of bond over stock issues. This is not a favorable fact for continuing solvency. For many years down to about 1888 stock per mile of road exceeded the bonds. Then bonds began to exceed the stock capitalization until the panic of 1893, when many roads went bankrupt, and under the closer financing resulting and the reorganizations from receiverships stock capitalization again exceeded the bond capital. But in recent years the debt tendency has been more pronounced than ever, and we now have, according to the manual, a total debt of \$40,000,000,000 against a stock of only about \$5,000,000,000. Our railroad ownership is thus shown to be enormously in debt. Other interesting facts brought out in the preliminary pages and statistical comparisons of the Manual are that the average rate per ton per mile has fallen from 1.24 cents in 1890 to 0.72 in 1909, and that the average rate per passenger per mile has fallen in the same time from 2.42 cents to 1.97. The following gives the gross and net earnings per mile of road, and expense ratio for 1888, 1899 and the last five years:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Gross, Net, Expense. Rows for 1888, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905.

The later years have seen some increase in the proportion of gross revenue going to expenses. The average dividend rate is now 2.64 per cent, which is about what it has been for some years, as compared with less than 2 per cent paid from 1887 to 1890. Curiously enough the average interest rate still remains below 4 per cent, as against more than 4 per cent for the whole period back of 1905, and yet this has been a time of advancing wages for capital. Notwithstanding the great spread of electric railways the steam roads have increased the number of passengers carried every year without exception to the year 1908. The number was 999,000,000 in 1910, against 615,000,000 in 1898. Freight tonnage in the same time has doubled.

ROMANCE OF FAMOUS PORTRAIT "Mona Lisa's" Sad Smile that of Motherly Benefit. Baltimore Sun.

The "Mona Lisa" of Leonardo da Vinci, which has just disappeared from its place of honor in the Louvre in Paris, may not be the greatest painting in the world, but most critics, without doubt, hold it to be the greatest portrait. Not only is it famous itself and security for the fame of the Florentine who painted it, but it has also made an epic figure of the woman it represents—the Mona Lisa Gherardini, third wife of Francesco del Giocondo, merchant of Florence. Who was the Mona Lisa—a breaker of hearts or a breaker of hearts? The good Vasari answers without number have been forthcoming, and all have tended to make the merchant's wife a stupendous heroine of romance. We are told that she was Leonardo's lady-love and broke his heart. We are told, also, that she was a "diver in deep sea," "a being of exquisite passions," implacable, murderously, infinitely to be desired. Walter Pater's golden prose in "The Renaissance," gave her the last touch of heroic mystery. Ever since he added her to his memory of Mona Lisa, she has been the stardom of Venus, the Lorelei, and Helen of Troy.

But what of the facts? Alas, they have been dug from the mold of the past by Dr. Salomon Reinach, an un sentimental French archaeologist—and in the face of them the ancient mystery of Mona Lisa vanishes! Was she a heart breaker? Not at all! Was she Leonardo's love? By no means! What was she then? Merely a somewhat commonplace young woman of Florence, who married the middle-aged widower, Francesco del Giocondo in the year 1495 or thereabout, and bore him six daughters in 1497. Two years later on June 1, 1501, that daughter died and was buried in the church of Santa Maria Novella at Florence. Before the year was ended Leonardo, a friend of Francesco, began to paint Lisa's portrait. The smile in that portrait—the smile that has enchanted the critics and sent the poets into ecstasies—is not the bitter smile of a vampire, "a diver in deep sea," "a being of exquisite passions," but the sad smile of a young mother bereft.

This Dr. Reinach has robbed the world's greatest portrait of its old mystery, its old romance. But its beauty remains and a new charm shines from it—the charm of a cleanly, homely, womanly emotion. The Mona Lisa, sorrowing for her little daughter, the devilish "flame of Gaster" and Pater's Lisa, but she becomes thereby a nobler and more dignified woman and so the loss is forgotten in the gain.

Prize fighting is now legal on the stage, but beginning today (September 1), it is illegal to portray on the stage any character representing a prize fighter. The new law is Section 2,704 of the penal statutes. The law has turned. People do not visit New York as they used to for preaching; they do not seek the vague and spiritual. Good substantial knockouts are in demand, and it is good business to give the people what they want.

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CUMMINS AND TAFT.

New York World: Senator Cummins' way of assuring Mr. Taft that he will have a warm welcome in the west is as explicit as it is pointed. Will Senator Cummins find it necessary to absent himself from the Mr. Taft reaches Iowa?

New York Tribune: It would be wiser and safer for the Iowa senator to say simply that he is against the president because unfortunate factional associations have tied him up with Mr. La Follette's candidacy. When he tries to give larger reasons of a public nature his argumentative machinery breaks down.

Detroit Free Press: In a word the whole arraignment of the president lies in this: That he has not followed Cummins and the insurgents, but has acted with the majority of his own party in an honest endeavor to carry out the promises of the republican platform, which is the usual course that honest presidents take.

Denver Republican: Of course the Iowa senator had a right to express his views. No one will dispute that. But when a man grants an interview like the one given by Senator Cummins it implies more or less that he has no more any opinions as a matter of some importance to the public. But with all due respect to Senator Cummins it is of little consequence one way or the other what he thinks.

Washington Post: Is this assault of Cummins on Taft really a republican meant to be a reply to the president's criticism of La Follette's record for party disloyalty? It has that aspect, at any rate, and, furthermore, it deserves all praise as another token of insurgent proficiency in the use of "blacksmith tools." If Senator Cummins had any opinions as a matter of some importance to the public, La Follette has a walk-over.

Importance of Delicate Shading—Meaning of Words. Chicago Tribune. "Combination" is a word of sinister meaning, while "co-operation" breathes pure beneficence. Sinners combine and saints co-operate. When manufacturers of steel wire and iron pipe have a meeting and agree on a uniform price for the present and a higher price for the near future, that is combination; that is violation of the anti-trust law. That it has been violated is clear as day. That the public is protected here should be indictments and convictions.

When southern cotton planters meet and agree not to sell their cotton for less than 14 cents a pound during September and October, and then to raise the price to 15 cents, that is co-operation, and, therefore, laudable and not in violation of the anti-trust laws. Great is the saving grace of that sweet word "co-operation." Southern senators and representatives, unscrupulous plunderers and scalars, and who would fill tooth and nail on cotton manufacturers if they were to combine to regulate prices, were the cotton growers to co-operate for the regulation of prices.

And yet, while "combination" is wicked and "co-operation" virtuous, they spell the same thing for the ultimate consumer. If by co-operation the price of raw cotton is advanced artificially the manufacturer has to charge more for his goods, and up goes the cost of the consumer's cotton shirt. If by co-operation the price of raw cotton is advanced artificially the manufacturer has to charge more for his goods, and up goes the cost of the consumer's cotton shirt. If by co-operation the price of raw cotton is advanced artificially the manufacturer has to charge more for his goods, and up goes the cost of the consumer's cotton shirt.

LAST OF NOTED GROUP. Men Who Ruled the Democracy in Cleveland's Day. Pittsburgh Dispatch. The death of Roger Quarles Mills, of Texas takes over to the great majority the last of a group which, during the first term of President Cleveland, ruled with absolute sway the democratic majority of the national house of representatives. Mills was chairman of the committee on ways and means which drafted the tariff bill which has always borne his name. He was also a member of the committee on the tariff which drafted the tariff bill which defeated Randall of Pennsylvania for the speakership, and who was afterward in the senate and secretary of the treasury; Crisp of Georgia, later speaker of the house; Morrison of Illinois, later speaker of the house of representatives, and Holman and Springner, who were both of the group, but radically at odds with it in tariff matters.

SMILING REMARKS. "Do you think animals have a sense of humor?" "Undoubtedly. Do you know of anything more waggish than a dog's tail?"—Baltimore American.

"I like to see those motorcyclists ride their machines," said Aunt Hagar. "I don't like to see them ride their machines. They never play any times that I can recognize."—Chicago Tribune.

"The vermiform appendix is of no real value to a human being, is it?" "Well, replied the doctor, "it's a good deal of value to the doctor who takes it out."—Washington Star.

"When I got back from my vacation my husband had only one soiled dish for me to wash." "He washed the others, eh?" "Yes, he washed the others, eh?" "Yonne!" "Yes, papa!" "Look! See the society journals and see where your mother expects to spend next Sunday. If in this country, we will go visit her."—Washington Herald.

"It certainly is funny, but my husband will not go near a looking glass when he is ill." "I suppose he feels instinctively that anything he mirrors which brings a shadow upon his face is a matter of sober reflection."—Baltimore American.

POLITICAL SNAPSOTS.

Cleveland Leader: Somebody should crawl over the transom and find out what is the matter with Mr. Bryan. Nothing has been heard from him for a few days.

Minneapolis Journal: It is understood that Tom Targart, Joe Bailey, Haskell of Oklahoma and Murphy of New York will oppose Governor Wilson for the presidential nomination. What did you suppose they would do?

St. Louis Republic: Mr. Bryan, it appears, approves of the things Mr. Underwood does, but not of the order in which he does them. In the interest of peace Mr. Underwood might telegraph his schedule of acts and utterances to Lincoln week by week and have it revised beforehand.

Boston Transcript: Victor Berger, the sole socialist member of congress, is epigrammatic if partisan. Here is his description of an insurgent: "An insurgent is 60 per cent of old disgruntled politician, 30 per cent of old disgruntled politician, and 1 per cent of socialism. Put in a bottle and shake well before using, and you will have a so-called 'progressive.'" But what would you expect from a party leader who has only himself to lead and realizes that it is insurgents who keep some men from being socialists?

COMBINATION VS. CO-OPERATION Importance of Delicate Shading—Meaning of Words. Chicago Tribune. "Combination" is a word of sinister meaning, while "co-operation" breathes pure beneficence. Sinners combine and saints co-operate. When manufacturers of steel wire and iron pipe have a meeting and agree on a uniform price for the present and a higher price for the near future, that is combination; that is violation of the anti-trust law. That it has been violated is clear as day. That the public is protected here should be indictments and convictions.

When southern cotton planters meet and agree not to sell their cotton for less than 14 cents a pound during September and October, and then to raise the price to 15 cents, that is co-operation, and, therefore, laudable and not in violation of the anti-trust laws. Great is the saving grace of that sweet word "co-operation." Southern senators and representatives, unscrupulous plunderers and scalars, and who would fill tooth and nail on cotton manufacturers if they were to combine to regulate prices, were the cotton growers to co-operate for the regulation of prices.

And yet, while "combination" is wicked and "co-operation" virtuous, they spell the same thing for the ultimate consumer. If by co-operation the price of raw cotton is advanced artificially the manufacturer has to charge more for his goods, and up goes the cost of the consumer's cotton shirt. If by co-operation the price of raw cotton is advanced artificially the manufacturer has to charge more for his goods, and up goes the cost of the consumer's cotton shirt.

LAST OF NOTED GROUP. Men Who Ruled the Democracy in Cleveland's Day. Pittsburgh Dispatch. The death of Roger Quarles Mills, of Texas takes over to the great majority the last of a group which, during the first term of President Cleveland, ruled with absolute sway the democratic majority of the national house of representatives. Mills was chairman of the committee on ways and means which drafted the tariff bill which has always borne his name. He was also a member of the committee on the tariff which drafted the tariff bill which defeated Randall of Pennsylvania for the speakership, and who was afterward in the senate and secretary of the treasury; Crisp of Georgia, later speaker of the house; Morrison of Illinois, later speaker of the house of representatives, and Holman and Springner, who were both of the group, but radically at odds with it in tariff matters.

SMILING REMARKS. "Do you think animals have a sense of humor?" "Undoubtedly. Do you know of anything more waggish than a dog's tail?"—Baltimore American.

"I like to see those motorcyclists ride their machines," said Aunt Hagar. "I don't like to see them ride their machines. They never play any times that I can recognize."—Chicago Tribune.