

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
PUBLISHED BY ROSEWATER PUBLISHING CO.

DECEMBER CIRCULATION
50,119

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss:
I, Dwight Williams, circulation manager
of the Bee Publishing company, being
duly sworn, says that the average daily
circulation, less spotted, unsold and
returned copies, for the month of December,
1911, was 50,119.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to
before me this 6th day of January, 1912.
ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

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

All right, Mr. Groundhog.
Are you voting in The Bee's
commissionership popularity contest?

Mr. Taft is leaving no room for
doubt as to where he stands, any-
way.

That little shooting affair at Juarez
should not be confounded with an in-
surrection.

Those preachers' sons who held a
reunion seem to be a very decorous
set of young men.

As a compromiser Colonel Yelzer
is plainly not so much of a success
as he is as a boomer.

That bunco man who drew three
years will have a reminder in his
sentence of the three shells.

Gentlemen are tumbaling into the
Ananias club these days without even
scrapping their feet at the front door.

Mr. Bryan continues to lead most
of the straw votes for the democratic
nomination. Oh, you fourth time.

The weather man is evidently bal-
ancing himself first on one foot and
then the other, trying to decide what
to do.

So they are rebuilding the famous
bull ring in Mexico. Madero seems
to be something of a popular leader,
after all.

The Steel trust avows it never at-
tempted a monopoly. See how far
wrong men may go against their
strongest will.

"I will tell the truth; I will not
perjure myself for any man," says
Franklin, the alleged bribe giver.
Somebody must have cold chills.

Former Governor Black of New
York is to quit the city and go to his
country to do as he pleases. But
with only a million dollars in his
pocket, how can he?

Some poor democrat rises to ask
if Mr. Bryan will support Governor
Harmon, if he gets the nomination,
as strongly as he did Judge Parker.
Yes, just as strongly.

Still, Mr. Taft's personal friend-
ship for Governor Harmon will not
keep him from beating the govern-
or very badly if he becomes the demo-
cratic presidential nominee.

It is to be hoped that no sponta-
neous demands will combusticate
in front of the Commoner office this
year, for ye editor has never been
able to resist a spontaneous demand.

Champ Clark's name is to go on the
democratic ballot in Nebraska, but
when it comes to instructing their
delegates for Champ, it will be found
Nebraska democrats are from Mis-
souri.

Kentucky is to have a direct pri-
mary law, but it is not to become
operative until August, after all the
presidential tickets are in the field.
Kentucky laws are made by a demo-
cratic legislature.

If the probation officer paid by the
taxpayers to look after juvenile of-
fenders and reform them, paid less
time to urging the youngsters to help
him sell yellow scandal sheets, little
boys of tender years would not be
left for months confined with insane
men at the county hospital.

The farewell banquet in Omaha to
a retiring professor of the state uni-
versity at Lincoln is evidence that
Omaha and the university were never
before in as close touch as they are
now. The university is, we believe,
doing more than any other factor at
Lincoln to allay whatever disposition
to unfriendliness to Omaha is har-
bored down there.

The Nebraska Semi-Centennial.
Agitation has already been started
down at Lincoln for some suitable
celebration of the semi-centennial of
Nebraska's statehood, which will
occur March 1, 1917. One suggestion
is for an exposition to illustrate the
progress of the commonwealth. An-
other is for the formal dedication of
some grand edifice to be erected at
the capital as a central building for
the state fair, or the State university,
or a historical museum, or the laying
of the cornerstone for a new capital.
Still another is for an ocular demon-
stration through a great historical
parade.

These suggestions may be worth
considering, and there will doubtless
be plans galore by the time we get
closer to the time for the celebration.
For the present the whole subject
must remain in the talk-about-it
stage, and it will take some time to
crystallize public opinion for any
plan. The only remark which seems
to us not to be premature is that the
celebration of Nebraska's semi-centen-
nial cannot be made exclusively a
state capital affair, and that the
commemorative exercises will take
place at the proper time in every city,
town, village and school house in
Nebraska.

The Steel Trust's Defense.
It has not been supposed that the
United-States Steel corporation would
plead guilty to the government's
charge of maintaining a monopoly,
therefore no disappointment or sur-
prise is occasioned by its defense. The
trust, in answering the suit to dis-
solve it, sets forth that it was or-
ganized, not as a monopoly, but as a
means of economic efficiency; that it
has never become a monopoly; that it
has never aimed at or accom-
plished the destruction of competi-
tion, and that it is not operating in
violation of the federal anti-trust
laws.

On July 1, 1911, Commissioner of
Corporations Herbert Knox Smith
filed an exhaustive report with the
Department of Commerce and Labor,
setting forth the result of a long in-
vestigation calculated to determine
whether or not the United States Steel
corporation was a monopoly oper-
ating in restraint of trade. He first
took up the "ruling motive" of the
process of integration by which the
trust was formed, and this ruling
motive he found to be "the removal
of competition." This removal of com-
petition was effected principally by
"the restriction of competition
through combination"—monopoly. At
the time of its formation the United
States Steel corporation, Mr. Smith's
report shows, controlled about two-
thirds of the country's production of
crude steel and from one-half to four-
fifths of the principal rolled steel
products. It comprised ore, coal,
limestone, natural gas, railway and
steamship companies, blast furnaces,
steel works, rolling mills, finishing
plants and various other properties.

"It was a thoroughly integrated
concern, from ore to finished prod-
ucts," coolly concludes the report.
And of paramount importance in the
process of integration was the ore.
Not until it had been brought within
the trust's control was the monopoly
complete. It is of interest here, in
view of the disinterested and un-
sophisticated Mr. Carnegie's testi-
mony, to note that, according to the
Smith report, "The spark that lighted
the train of integration was the
threat of the Carnegie company to
erect a great tube plant near Cleve-
land, thus invading the field of the
finished manufacturer." Mr. Car-
negie, the record shows, never had to
build his plant to carry out his
threat.

It all goes to show that, essential
as are the vast organizations of
wealth, they have to be closely
watched to keep them from playing
tricks on the organizers and the ul-
timate consumers, such as the steel
trust seems to have accidentally
played in reaching out and becoming
a monopoly in spite of all that Messrs.
Carnegie, Rockefeller, Morgan, Gary
et al. could do to prevent it.

Sauce for Both Goose and Gander.
Our democratic friends are discov-
ering that in politics as elsewhere
what's sauce for goose is also sauce
for gander. They have been trying
hard to foment discord among repub-
lican factions, and at the same time
to preserve harmony between demo-
cratic elements, only to have it forced
upon them that conditions are much
alike on both sides of the political
fence.

Our amiable democratic contem-
porary is very much distressed, for
example, by the charges that this or
that aspirant for democratic leader-
ship is "the servant and tool of the
interests," and therefore not to be
trusted. The supporters of each candi-
date for democratic favor are appar-
ently trying to run down his competi-
tors by this sort of warfare, whereas
the declaration is quoted with ap-
proval that "to say that a man claim-
ing to be a democrat represents the
interests, is to say that he is a com-
petent masquerader." And this
further admonition is given:

Democrats should beware not to go
far in fighting each other that they
can not hope to combine eventually to
fight the common enemy after the nomi-
nations are made. There is legitimate
and well grounded difference of opinion
as to the claims, qualifications and ability
of the various candidates, and those dif-
ferences should be fought out fairly and
honorably, finally to be settled according
to the good old democratic custom of

majority rule. But there is no ground
for charging any one of the great demo-
crats now aspiring for the presidency
with being a traitor to his party, and in
secret league with the enemies of good
government.

All of which is doubtless good ad-
vice for democrats, but equally good
advice for republicans. Because a
distinguished republican may be
charged with being a servant and
fool of the interests, does not make
it so, and republicans can no more
safely use up one another's ammuni-
tion that will be needed to fight the
common enemy than can the democ-
rats. After the republican standard
bearer is nominated, whoever he may
be, all varieties of republicans will
have to get together to elect him, and
the presidential campaign cannot possi-
bly be dissociated from the cam-
paign which will determine republi-
can ascendancy in both houses of
congress, and in control of the sev-
eral state governments.

The Strong Man of China.
At the outset of the Chinese rev-
olution. Premier Yuan Shi Kai was
named the strong man of China, upon
whom would fall finally the burden
of the crisis. Yuan Shi Kai has vin-
dicated the prediction. He looms
today the largest figure on the trou-
bled horizon. Through the long, de-
vils, tedious labyrinth of Chinese
diplomacy leading up to the crucial
transition, he has come with superb
distinction, with one hand repressing
the aggression of the revolutionists,
the other steadying the tottering dy-
nasty, which he seems finally to have
persuaded to abdicate. Abdication
was undoubtedly inevitable, for this
is evolution as well as revolution, but
abdication thus accomplished is bet-
ter than under circumstances which
might have obtained without a Yuan
Shi Kai to guide the destinies of
state.

Few diplomats have been called on
to perform a more difficult task than
the one that fell to this Chinese
statesman. A hundred opportunities
to blunder seem to present them-
selves at every turn of the tide of
affairs. Ultra-conservatism and ultra-
radicalism were opposing forces con-
tending for mastery. There were Sun
Yat Sen and Wu Ting-fang, men of
great wisdom and power, but they
were republicans; they might force
they could not persuade, the ancient
empire to step down and out. A
Yuan Shi Kai was needed. The su-
preme test of his strength came when
he was doubted by both sides, sus-
pected of weakness and half-hearted
zeal by the revolutionists, of traitor-
ism by his own royalists, but he dis-
pelled doubts and reconciled factions.
China's course seems clearer today
as a result of this man's superb di-
plomacy.

Try to imagine two little boys, one
5 and the other 15 years old, incar-
cerated amidst filth and vermin along
with thirty-five to forty insane men
in a county hospital ward. If this
tale of inhuman treatment came from
any other place, our people would be
aghast with the horror of it, but
when it happens right here in Omaha
in our own county hospital, as a re-
sult of neglect and incompetence of
the democratic combine that has been
running county affairs with such a
high hand up till now, folks even
stand for an attempt to gloss over the
brutality, and to palliate it with ex-
cuses that these little boys are "dan-
gerous" criminals.

The Nebraska Code commission
gives it out that its revision of the
statutes will omit as far as possible
all unnecessary legal verbiage such
as "and" and "aforesaid" and as
"hereinafter provided." What can
have struck those code commissioners?
Have they no consideration at
all for the poor printer who gets paid
at so much per page?

All the elective occupants of the
state house who are completing their
first terms have filed for renomi-
nation and re-election on the theory
that they are entitled to popular ap-
proval of their official records as a
vote of confidence in them and the
party. That is exactly what Presi-
dent Taft is asking when he stands
for a second term.

The Washington Star pronounces
the visit of the duke of Connaught
a success because no word was uttered
that "could invite resentful comment
from the politicians of either coun-
try." The duke probably doesn't un-
derstand the politics of the two coun-
tries well enough for that.

Oh yes, but our old friend, "Jerry"
Howard didn't talk that way during
the campaign when his silence met
the explanation that he had been
muzzled by the promise of a deputy-
ship under our new reform demo-
cratic sheriff.

Just as Colonel Watterson rounds
out the climax of his ultimatum
against Wilson, Wilson and Harvey
kiss and make up. 'Twas ever thus.

"The Heart Bowed Down."
Pittsburgh Dispatch.
From the best information that can
be obtained Colonel Harvey has no spe-
cial candidate. Indeed there is ground
for the belief that he will never have
another candidate again.

Out of the Running.
Brooklyn Eagle.
Senator Hoke Smith signs like Hin-
drick at the Bridge against the flood
of private pension bills. That he is not
a candidate for the presidency becomes
more and more evident to the naked eye.

Looking Backward
This Day in Omaha
COMPILED FROM BEE FILES
FEB. 2.

Thirty Years Ago—
The groundhog saw his shadow, all
right.

The Imperial club gave their second
party at Masonic hall, with a large num-
ber of the club members and their
friends present.

Mr. F. B. Foedye, late of Crueckbank
& Co., now connected with a New
York house, was married to Miss Lizzie
Webb of this city and started east on
his bridal tour this evening.

McMahon, Albert C., en. area to succeed
to the pioneer drug business of Ish &
McMahon.

The Hotel de Grog is to be enlarged by
the addition of a third story.

Charles A. Rankin, employed at the
Board of Trade for some time past, has
accepted a position with Mr. Gieber of
the European hotel, Fremont.

The B. & M. Athletic club went through
their inaugural exhibition of gymnastics
at Turner hall under the direction of
Herr Paul Witte.

The Scandinavian Baptist church has
called a new pastor, Rev. Mr. N. Hagland,
formerly of Weston in Saunders county,
who, with his family, has taken a resi-
dence on North Nineteenth street.

Miss Alwyn Heywood, the celebrated
German actress who recently distin-
guished herself at the Omaha German
theater, returned from St. Louis saying
she far prefers Omaha. She was accom-
panied by Mr. Kuester, also of the Ger-
man theater.

L. J. Currie of South Bend has notified
Secretary Allen of the Board of Trade of
the discovery of a fine new granite in
his quarry that can be used as a paving
stone.

Men and teams are wanted to work in
the ice south of Boyd's packing house.
Wages \$1.50 per man, \$250 for teams.

Twenty Years Ago—
The 89 employees of the Morse Dry
Goods company held a social gathering
at the Metropolitan club. Messrs. W. V.
and S. P. Morse and their wives were
present and helped make the occasion
enjoyable. Rev. T. J. Mackay and Mrs.
Mackay were also present.

J. D. McGilroy, Robert Finlay, James
Carson, B. W. Rose and David Seals,
representing four big Denver firms, ar-
rived in Omaha to inspect the plans and
specifications for the new federal build-
ing with a view to bidding on its con-
struction.

State Oil Inspector Heimrod formally
served notice on the public that he had
resumed his official duties and notified
his deputies to get busy inspecting oil
wherever found.

Mayor Bemis gave a sample of his re-
form policies by vetoing an ordinance
affecting the salary of city plumbing
inspectors. He thought the city could hire
men at \$6 to \$8 a month better than put
them on the pay roll at \$4 and \$5 a day.

General Traffic Manager, Melien of the
Union Pacific was still in the east, where,
it was learned, changes in the Union Pa-
cific freight department incident to the
death of Fred B. Whitney, first assist-
ant general freight agent, had been
agreed on. They correspond with fore-
casts made by The Bee. Elmer H. Wood,
assistant to Mr. Whitney, was promoted
to the latter's place and Charles T. Lane,
a traveling freight agent, got Mr. Wood's
place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cornwell entertain-
ed the Cottage Literary society at
their home, 2022 S. Mary's avenue, in
the evening. Mr. R. A. L. Dick favored
the society with several choice readings
interspersed with music by various mem-
bers of the society.

Ten Years Ago—
For the Real Estate exchange Attorney
James H. McIntosh applied for an injunc-
tion to restrain the city council from
applying the tax levy as fixed for the
public service corporations on the ground
that the levy was too low.

The Bohemian Brothers Presbyterian
church at Fifteenth and Hickory streets
was formally dedicated, having been re-
constructed. Rev. B. L. Wheeler of
South Omaha preached the dedication
sermon and addresses were made by Dr.
D. B. Jenkins and President M. R. Lowry
of the Omaha Theological seminary,
Dr. E. Hart Jenks, Dr. T. V. Moore, Dr.
M. DeWitt Long, Rev. Winthrop Allison,
Dr. David Kerr, president of Bellevue
college, and Rev. John Pipal of Wahoo,
formerly pastor of the church.

Scott Jackson, a colored fireman who
was injured in the Union Pacific yards,
was reported much improved.

The Omaha branch of the Transvaal
league in a meeting at the Paxton hotel
adopted resolutions expressing disap-
paise at the government's action in sending
special representatives to the coronation
of King Edward VII.

Rev. John Wesley Conley, the new pas-
tor of First Baptist church, preached his
first sermon there in that capacity and
was greeted by a large congregation.

People Talked About

General G. B. Viljoen, Boer war hero
and adjutant of President Kruger in the
closing days of the Boer republic, has
renounced his American citizenship and
received Mexican naturalization papers.
In the recent Mexican revolution he was
one of General Madero's military ad-
visers.

Mrs. George B. Eastin, nee Castleman,
known as the "handsomest woman in
Kentucky," years ago posed for the figure
on the monument to her husband's
grave. Last week Mrs. Eastin was
buried beside the monument on which
her figure, standing, leans against the
trunk and base of a marble cross, with
the tomb of her life at her feet.

In the public understanding the late
Henry Labouchere was regarded as the
controlling spirit of London Truth and
his reputation as a writer sprang from
it. The current issue of Truth classes
this belief as a myth. Instead of being
Labby as pictured as the editor who pro-
fessed all the glory of success, did per-
fectly little of the actual work, and
rarely shared its campaigns. Another
idea shared up by a near neighbor.

Berry Bowden, a 12-year-old boy of
Macon, Ga., is much envied by his com-
patriots because of the feats he does with
his vast capacious mouth. When opened
to the full extent the corners of the
mouth are less than half an inch from
the lobe of each ear. He can put his fist
in his mouth, can hold two eggs in it
without difficulty and his last triumph
was to take a toy balloon in his mouth
and then inflate it to its full size. He
also boasts of his ability to whisper in
his own ear.

The Bee's Letter Box

The Author Explains.
OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 25.—To the Editor of
the Bee: In your paper of January 25
appeared an editorial in regard to jury trials
before the police magistrates in which you
charged that there were authorized by
the democratic delegation from this
country and that the charge providing for
police court juries was a joker carefully
hidden in the recesses of an apparently
innocent bill. Kindly let me assure you
that you are misinformed as to both of
the above statements. I drew that bill
and asked Honorable John H. Grossman
to introduce it. When the bill was up
before the judiciary committee of the
house, Mr. Grossman asked me to appear
and explain the bill, which I did. Hon-
orable E. B. Quackenbush asked me if
the bill under consideration complied with
the provisions of the constitution, to wit:
"the right of trial by jury shall remain in-
vulnerable, but the legislature may author-
ize trial by jury of less number than twelve
men, in courts inferior to the district
court." The bill as it then stood did
not permit a jury trial in any case. I
frankly admitted that I did not believe
the bill as it then stood complied with
the constitution, and explained that the
bill in that respect had been drawn as the
law existed in the metropolitan class. He
assured me that he knew that it was
unconstitutional as it then stood. I then
suggested an amendment which granted
jury trial in misdemeanor cases under
the state law if asked for, which, on the
motion of Mr. Quackenbush was adopted,
and which is the law as it now stands.

This amendment which I suggested
was afterwards fully discussed on the floor
of the house, so the democratic dele-
gation are not to blame for the jury pro-
vision, and the jury provision was not a
joker carefully hidden in the recesses of
an apparently innocent bill. In fact all
parties concerned were desirous of ob-
taining a valid law, and were not attempt-
ing to hide anything from the public, for
they had no ulterior motive, and were not
seeking surreptitious legislation.

I am fully convinced that the law as
it now stands is constitutional and I am
just as thoroughly convinced that the sec-
tion in regard to jury trial would have
been unconstitutional if the bill had been
passed as originally drawn. It, there-
fore, makes no difference how the jury
law came into existence, it is valid, and
if the jury had been denied it would have
been invalid. One of the judges of our
district court has so held.

Kindly permit me to suggest, that there
is more trouble with the people drawn as
jurors than with the law. If the men
drawn as jurors will do their whole duty,
by appearing and serving, or if those sub-
stituted for those who fail to appear
when drawn, will honestly seek to carry
out the provisions of the law, I do not be-
lieve there would be much fault found.

I believe that the organizations of this
city which are trying to improve our
present condition, would do well to keep a
list of the men who are drawn as
jurors under this law and fail to appear,
as well as of the men substituted, so as
to discover if any of them have failed to
do their whole duty in this matter, and
if they have, to inform the public where-
in they were derelict, should they afterward
seek political preferment. It is a man
refuses or neglects his duty to the public
as a juror, he ought not to ask for po-
litical favors, and if he does the public
ought to deny his request.

JOHN D. WAILE

A Democrat on the Tariff.
SCOTT'S BLUFF, Neb., Jan. 25, 1912.—
To the Editor of The Bee: W. J. Taylor,
takes exception to the "Free Raw Ma-
terial" idea. This theory really never did
make much of a hit with producers of
"raw material." But Mr. Taylor elimin-
ates sugar from his objections. Why?
Except this agricultural product? All talk
of tariff reduction of sugar so far has
been on the "raw material" and not upon
the refined product. It will not produce
of sugar beets in competition with molasses
and corn. It will add to the profits of
the refiners of the southeast, and injure
—perhaps destroy—the factories in the
interior. As usual, farmers are to get it
in the neck, and this time even our friend
Taylor is for making beef raisers the
"goats." We are for horizontal reduction,
5 or 10 per cent per year, and no violent
alterations to effect any particular class
or impair our revenue. Let us use good
business principles in this as well as
any other business. Yours,

G. B. SHUMWAY

Penalizing Past Offenses.
Indianapolis News.
God as the Standard Oil company has
now become the unrepentant past still
rises to haunt—and to mule—It, it
has just been fined \$5,000 for accepting rate
concessions in 1904 and 1905.

Keeping History Straight.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
Mr. Bryan says that "Col. Harvey
became a supporter of Mr. Wilson when
he was elected as a democratic candidate
for governor of New Jersey." Long be-
fore the governor entered into New
Jersey politics, while he was known to
the country only as a college president
and writer. Col. Harvey had picked Wood-
row Wilson as an ideal democratic leader
and had been proclaiming his discovery
in writing and in speeches. Let us keep
our history straight.

Lines to a Ground Hog.

Oh, Mr. Groundhog, I extend
a greeting to you on your birthday.
I hope you find a cloudy sky.
And are not content with snuggled shyness,
I hope you keep your eyes wide open.
If you should fall to see your shadow,
Or if you should not see your shadow,
Or if you should not see your shadow,
Or if you should not see your shadow,

DeWitt's New Nibs and Brothers' Nibs
Nibs and Nibs are the only Nibs.

Folks were down January 25th.
When we were down south the ground froze.
There 'aint no telling where to go
For sunny skies and bright breezes.

Most everything in nature breathes
With its first and last breath.
But that can't be held of truth-shoppers;
Your promise issues worth a herring.
There's something herring in the way
Of folks who talk and don't do.

Some think that souls of birds and beast
In human form have once abided.
And 'tis not hard to guess your shade
If on this sphere you thus resided.
For if it be true that souls do breathe
And had the mystic power to scan,
I think we'd find your own hid
In the shape of some ancient war-
rior.

RAYLON NE TRELE

P. S. And now your philosophic mind
Dear readers mark this rhyme construe.
The groundhog's worth has risen some-
He serves a purpose—all things do.
Perhaps some weather man we know
Who dares not "fair and warmer" hope
May need a warning in this rhyme.
And see his finish in this rhyme.
Omaha. E. N. T.

POLITICAL SNAPSOTS.

Houston Post: Senator Cummins' an-
nouncement that he will be a candidate
for president is not a manifestation of
the "Iowa idea," but of the Iowa imagina-
tion.

St. Louis Republic: They had dynamite
and it did not do. They had a balloon
and they bolted. They even had the Aber-
nethy "kids" and they were jered until
they abasquated completely. All these
things took place in the interest
of the third term at the republi-
can convention of the Fourth Oklahoma
district.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The
country west of the Mississippi is fre-
quently described as being already hope-
lessly lost to Mr. Taft. Yet the president
has some adherents here and there be-
yond the big river. A few days ago resolu-
tions favoring Colonel Roosevelt were
adopted by a fraction of the republican
city committee of St. Louis, but Mayor
Kreismann of that city has commented
upon the situation with a vigor which
would do credit to the rough rider him-
self. In explaining his loyalty to Mr.
Taft and his belief that Colonel Roose-
velt has not treated his presidential suc-
cessor property, the mayor calls attention
to this sign which he has just hung in
his office: "You can't saw any wood

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Willis—The old pioneers were wonder-
ful fellows!
Gilts—Yes, just think of men founding
cities without an advertising agent or
even a slogan—Judge.

When I was a young man I used to walk
three miles to save 4 cents car fare," re-
marked the man of superior insight.
"Well," replied Mr. Crosslots, "I've got
that beat. I give up the nickel and stand
up for seven miles in a car that's got
crowded I can't even turn around, much
less walk."—Washington Star.

"I can always tell a scientific woman
the moment I lay my eyes on her."
"How can you tell?"
"By her wireless collar."—Baltimore
American.

Briggs—I see they have brought it up
against Crowsfoot that he used to work
for the Standard Oil company.
Griggs—How absurd! As if any true
and patriotic American citizen were not
doing the same thing—Life.

Briggs—Did the doctor build you up as
he said he would?
Griggs—Yes, and judging from his bill,
he charged me both as a physician and a
first-class building contractor.—Boston
Transcript.

Settlement Worker—And your husband
hasn't earned a single cent in twelve
years?
Four Woman—No, Mum. He lost his
vote when he was in jail.—New York
Times.

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