

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND 17TH.

Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.50

Saturday Bee, one year, \$2.50

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$5.00

Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$7.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Evening Bee (with Sunday), per mo., 25c

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per mo., 50c

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per mo., 40c

Address all communications or irregularities to delivery to City Circulation Dept.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order.

Payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts.

Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee building, South Omaha—215 N. St.

Council Bluffs—75 Scott St.

Lincoln—25 Little building.

Chicago—101 Marquette building.

Kansas City—Reliance building.

New York—34 West Thirty-third.

Washington—75 Fourteenth St., N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

JUNE CIRCULATION.

48,945

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.

N. P. Fell, business manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of June, 1912, was 48,945.

N. P. FELL, Business Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 29th day of July, 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.

General Humidity evidently does not want to be relieved of his command.

If worse comes to worst, Councilman McGovern might hope for a job on the police force.

The Chicago woman who asked and got \$10 for a broken heart must hold love very lightly.

The marines are being decked out in new pajamas. But somehow congress has not yet debated it.

The prohibition candidate for president ranks Mr. Debs as an average drinker. Well, yes; fully a .300 average.

No amount of reiteration will get the American people to regard the Panama canal as a one-man enterprise.

A reckless member of congress demands an investigation of the sausage industry here in the middle of dog days.

Governor Wilson doubtless believes by now that a candidate should never write books until after he has quit office-seeking.

Never mind about that West Virginia district convention endorsing Mr. Bryan for 1916; let's get this 1912 affair settled first.

The Boston Globe says the way to keep shoes from squeaking is to take them off. There ought to be a more agreeable cure than that.

One big tent show come and gone without a city hall root over free tickets. Score another for the commission plan of government.

Champ Clark boasted that his houn' dawg wore the collar of no special interest. That must be the reason the dog-catchers at Baltimore got him.

Perhaps what made the southerners resent Mr. Rockefeller's offer to cure them of the hookworm was his failure to call it by its right name—spring fever.

Mrs. Champ Clark says she told her husband to look out or that man Bryan would get him. When will stupid, perverse man learn to heed the advice of his wife?

The colonel continues to address his invitations to ex-republicans and to ex-democrats alike, but ex-democrats are not yet in sufficient evidence to be identified.

Notice has been sent out for Douglas county among others, to answer before the state board why its assessment should not be raised. What if it is this time—automobiles or sewing machines?

Those Detroit hoodlums will seek vindication by asking reelection. The dispatches seem to be sadly deficient in conveying information as to whether they are republicans or democrats, or merely grafters.

Why, asks a correspondent, should a republican support Taft? Well, one reason is that Taft has made a good record that deserves a second term, and another is that he has served the party and the people faithfully against heavy odds.

The law's command to the autoist to come to a full stop where street cars are taking on or unloading passengers is observed mostly in the breach. There will be little sympathy for the culprit who perpetrates a fatal accident by this sort of recklessness.

Test of Business Strength.

Business seems to be running the gauntlet of a year of most intense political strife and confusion and surely if it succeeds as well finally as it has thus far in maintaining its equilibrium it will have proved its power to withstand whatever strain may be put upon it. That it is meeting the test with remarkable strength is evident in the continued demand for labor, the large purchases of fall stock and the freedom of the money market. Along this line the Wall Street Journal observes:

The call for the laborer has gone over the land. He is wanted in the grain fields, the steel mills, the car-building plants, the textile factories, and to more or less extent, in every branch of industry. There is no unemployment—should be none. Money is circulating freely, the demand for the necessities and for the goods of life is on the increase and all classes will enjoy a high degree of prosperity in the coming time.

Such a state of affairs ought to have a sobering effect upon those who for obvious reasons, personal or political, are beating the tom-tom of discontent and distrust.

Where Are The Pops?

Our old friend "Tom Tibbles" offers to take a contract to deliver the populist vote in Nebraska to Woodrow Wilson. But Tibbles' ability to deliver anything will have to be demonstrated. In the last primary upwards of 10,000 populists cast republican ballots and swelled the vote recorded for Roosevelt to that extent, reducing the total in the populist column to 1,097. Whether Tibbles himself is included in the 1,097 still carrying the populist banner, is decidedly open to question.

The Boy's Training Period.

Stress is laid on the importance of juvenile training during the first seven years, but experts in the handling of youth are inclined now to agree that the crucial years in a boy's life are those between 15 and 25. If this is so, the supreme effort must be made during that period to bend his career in the proper course.

With adolescence comes a certain realizing sense that penetrates what theretofore has been but a sort of mystery to the boy and as the inquiring vision of his mind and emotions opens to receive entirely new conceptions of life, a steady influence, not needed before, is required. From this time on the youth is of more importance in his own estimation as well as to others. He is just bursting into the vigor of young manhood and the small things that have satisfied him no longer meet his demands. He begins to think of life's work, what he shall do, how he shall live.

Right there is where his most careful training should begin and it should continue until, according to the common view, he is full grown. What convictions, what predilections he is to form are likely to be formed then, though not necessarily unchangeably. This is the period when, it seems, the capstone of the boy's training must be placed if he is to travel the right road in manhood.

Promise and Performance.

The party that proclaimed and has always enforced the Monroe doctrine and was sponsor for the new navy will continue faithfully to observe the constitutional requirements to provide and maintain an adequate and well-proportioned navy, sufficient to defend American policy, protect our citizens and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation—Part of the Democratic 1912 National Platform.

The democrats perform this campaign promise by again voting down an appropriation for even one new battleship this year, having already killed the item in the naval bill calling for the usual quota of two ships. If the democrats in congress adhere to this stupid position they will make it hard for their campaigners on the stump to say much for their platform. The pretense at economy is not deceiving anybody, unless it be those political trick horses who imagine it is deceiving others.

The plan of our Nebraska democratic senator to solve the trust problem by graduated taxes on increased product is said to be meeting with favor. Yes, but what does William Jennings Bryan think about it? In essence it is internal revenue tax on protection lines, and the democratic platform announces as unconstitutional the levying of a tariff tax for any purpose but for revenue.

Considering the desperate scramble on for the job of democratic state chairman this year, the expectation must be thoroughly entrenched among the faithful that a large consignment of campaign boodle is to be headed this way when the pot raised down east to elect Wilson and Marshall be emptied.

Plenty of Work for All. Springfield Republican.

There is no lack of work in this country today. The mills in New England are short-handed; the steel plants in Pennsylvania are short of labor; the harvests of the great west yearn and cry aloud for abundant reapers.

Unbelievable. Chicago Record-Herald.

It is alleged that Buffalo Bill's long curls are false. We can't believe it. We would be almost as willing to believe the teeth of the third party candidates were porcelain.

Wouldn't Take the Money. The authorities of the District of Columbia turned down the request of Gifford Pinchot for increased taxation on his property, contending that Giff needed the money for Bull Moose affairs.

OBSERVATIONS OF A DEMOCRAT ON THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

W. O. Hart in the New Orleans States

Having attended the democratic convention in 1908 as an alternate at large, and finding the occasion so interesting and attractive, I concluded that this year I would like to attend the convention as a delegate—so as to be "in the swim," as it were—and through the kindness of my friends in the party I was elected a delegate from the Second congressional district.

The republican convention being but a week before the democratic convention I went to attend that also and see what was going on; and on the invitation of friends, who were delegates thereto, I was given the courtesy of a seat, and never missed a moment of the convention from the time of its opening, on Tuesday, June 16, until the gavel fell on the final adjournment Saturday night, June 20, at half past ten. Many others like myself were constant attendants at the convention, waiting for the explosion, which never came.

The Coliseum, in which the convention was held, though of massive size, was not built for convention purposes, but for exhibition purposes, and, therefore, the acoustics were very poor, and, besides, there were other defects in the arrangements which prevented those present from getting a full grasp of the proceedings. The speaker's platform was too low, and was so small that anyone wanting to address the convention was compelled to stand immediately in front of the presiding officer, so that when he was called upon to rule he had to walk forward and stand with the speaker, instead of remaining at his desk; and most of the reading and announcing clerks, as a rule, were of weak voices and seemed to take delight in making the announcements while the applause was going on. And even those who used megaphones were evidently unfamiliar with their use, as even with them their voices could often be heard only at a comparatively short distance.

Allen the Most Interesting Speaker.

Several of the speakers, however, could be heard practically all over the hall, and among the greatest of these, so far as oratory was concerned, was Henry J. Allen of Kansas, who spoke early and often, and, although always on the losing side, was most interesting and entertaining. The tension on both sides—and when I say both sides I mean the Taft side and the Roosevelt side—was very great when, after the opening prayer, the convention was ready for business. Immediately Governor Hadley of Missouri, representing the Roosevelt side, presented a motion that the temporary roll, as prepared by the National committee, and which had been printed and circulated throughout the convention, be replaced by a roll call which he presented, and which had on it about ninety of the so-called Roosevelt constant delegates. Instead of the Taft delegates recognized by the committee; and it was just at this point that Roosevelt lost, in my judgment, his only opportunity to control the convention.

The presiding officer, Mr. Rosewater of Nebraska, chairman of the National committee, declined to entertain the motion, when Mr. Watson of Indiana, representing the Taft side, made the objection that no business could be transacted except the election of a temporary chairman until after the election, and that the motion of Governor Hadley was out of order. From this ruling Hadley took an appeal, which Watson moved to lay on the table, and the chair ruled out both the appeal and motion for the same only proper way to decide it.

STRONG POINTS OF MODERN NEWSPAPER

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon in New York Independent.

1. The modern newspaper is a splendid everyday source of world knowledge. With remarkable energy and enterprise the managers of the modern press reach around the world with long arms and strong hands to secure knowledge of world events. These are brought to our doors at a minimum expense. World history, the advancement of science, the movements of government, adventure, sport, commerce, human energy in various and interesting forms become a part of the individual reader's education. The modern paper serves a vast number of individuals, working for the enrichment and interest of their lives.

2. The modern newspaper is the advocate of the people. In very many important cases it starts reform movements for the good of the entire community. In very many cases the newspaper originates plans for human betterment, sometimes on an exceedingly large and unselfish scale. If it had not been for the assistance of the newspapers in Kansas, it is doubtful if the present prohibitory law would now be in force. In general the press of the state, in overwhelming majority, joined hands with the church and good citizens to advocate what was in many ways a very unpopular movement, which cost many papers heavily in a financial way. The same use of the modern newspaper is found in many instances in different periods of history.

3. The modern newspaper is of great educational value, with special features

of an educational character. The editorial discussions carried on from day to day are in many papers of great assistance in shaping public opinion. Articles are published in the daily press gathered from the ends of the earth from the best literature, from the best minds, both past and present. One could gather from a file of daily papers in this country whole volumes of literary value. These are continually coming into the homes of the people and enriching and enlarging the lives of the readers.

4. The modern newspaper is a medium of intelligent publicity between states and nations. A newspaper is a democratic thing. It is for all the people. One of the essential things in a government is that the acquainted with the history of the country. The newspapers furnish this history. What once took days and weeks and sometimes years to accomplish is now brought to public notice in short order through the press, and even a country as large as our own, with its varied interests and different local concerns, is in a remarkable degree united and knit together through the printed pages of different newspapers of the different states, each one taking account of the doings of the entire people. In the same way the knowledge of other countries and their affairs thousands of miles distant helps to unite the interests of the world. The modern newspaper occupies a large place in the shaping of democracy.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Primaries Swell the Cost When Economy Begins.

Indianapolis News.

Postmaster General Hitchcock, chairman of the republican national committee in 1908, told the senate committee that the total of the republican fund for that year was \$1,655,518.57. The fund four years before, when the bull moose was a candidate, was, according to Chairman Cortelyou, \$1,900,000. Thus we see that there was a very encouraging shrinkage. With the exception of a few banks, which gave \$5,000 each—no corporation, as far as Mr. Hitchcock knows, gave anything. There were gifts from some men interested in the steel trust—Muirsey and Cochran among them. Perkins, he thought, did not contribute. The fund, though smaller than that of 1904, was quite large enough, much larger, we have no doubt, than any party will be able to command this year. For the people are showing a very cheering sensitiveness on this subject. One of the greatest dangers to which a free people can be exposed lies in the use of money at elections—or at primaries either. A bought election is no election at all, since it is not the expression of the people's will. If we make our campaigns mere questions of finance we thereby exclude poor men from office, or else make it necessary for them to get the support of men who save money.

It is a curious fact that just as we

are getting rid of the old system under which vast campaign funds were raised, we should adopt a primary scheme which makes the business of getting a nomination as costly as elections used to be—and still are. It is admitted by the friends of the presidential primary that something will have to be done to limit pre-nomination campaign funds. The system as we have it today is certainly bad. Efforts to reform it will at least serve to show whether or not high cost is an essential element in it. But never again shall we have such election campaigns as those which once shamed us. What happened in 1904, under the leadership of the bull moose, to the scandal of the country, will not happen again. We have entered a new era. Those who are despairing of the country and its institutions ought to get some encouragement out of the great advance that has been made in this matter of campaign funds.

Banishing the Gloom. Pittsburgh Dispatch.

President Ripley says that the west is going to have the biggest corn crop in ten years. From which we deduce that President Ripley has postponed that ruin which he predicted last year that was to fall on the railroads by the government's prosecution of them.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

JULY 29.

Thirty Years Ago—

It turns out that William Aust, a popular business man on Sixteenth street, who, after leaving for a trip to Deadwood, had completely disappeared, perished in the wide west of Sidney. Mr. H. Nieman was sent by the Knights of Pythias to bring the body back.

It is the style now to exhibit big corn stalks, and the boss ample adorns the front of Joe Blake's place.

A buggy broke down in the middle of Fifteenth street, and left the driver sitting between two axles in the mud. Five wagon loads of poster were sent out to bill the country for the appearance of Bachelor and Dorris circus here next month.

Mr. Luke C. Redfield, the well known oil printer, is the happy father of a pair of bouncing boy babies, total weight nineteen pounds. He resides on South Twenty street, and as this is the seventh pair of twins in that neighborhood in the past year, it is creating quite a sensation.

The B. & M. athletic association has secured grounds at the end of the Green street car lines. Officers are: president, G. W. Holdrege; vice president, C. D. Dorman; secretary, C. E. Funk; treasurer, James G. Taylor; directors, P. S. Eustis, W. Randall, R. N. Taylor, A. Mountmorency.

The lively blaze broke out at 7 in the operating room of the Western Union Telegraph company. The heat melted the wires and ignited the switchboard. It was nearly 11 o'clock before the office was again in working condition.

Mrs. C. K. Coutant has returned from a trip to Salt Lake City.

W. A. Paxton and son returned from the east yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnson, 1213 Cass street, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary. Their Swedish friends presented them with a fine full silver tea set. The only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson is Mrs. John M. Peterson, whose husband is head painter in the Union Pacific shops at Evanston.

Twenty Years Ago—

An important meeting of the Gentlemen's Roadster club was held at the Millard hotel for the purpose of selecting new grounds. Charles A. Cox was chairman. The Omaha Driving association submitted an offer for the club to join with it at its grounds and the club appointed a committee to go over the matter with the association and also consult J. J. Browne, owner of the property at the fair grounds the club had been using for future use. This committee was Hal McCord and Will B. Millard.

E. W. Applegate, lately chief operator for the Western Union in Omaha, invented a new incandescent electric lamp, which, he said, gave 50 per cent more light than any other lamp of the kind. He formed a company in Chicago to handle the invention with W. J. Lloyd of the Western Union, as manager. C. H. Summers, electrician of the Western Union, became electrician of the company.

Mayor Bemis and the board of park commissioners were engaged in some little controversy as to how Bemis park should be improved. The mayor thought the board should fill the ravine in making the road along the north side, but Dr. George L. Miller and G. W. Linsinger of the board demurred, saying they never agreed to this. But the matter was left unsettled.

Prof. Les G. Kratz returned from Lake Madison, S. D., where he had charge of the chaletiques.

Colonel Frank P. Ireland came in from Nebraska City, dazed over the bridge into Iowa, where he went to get some practical pointers on running a democratic state campaign from Governor Horace Boice.

Ten Years Ago—

Miss Grace Vandervoort received a telegram from her brother, Fred Vandervoort, telling of the death of their father, Paul Vandervoort, from paralysis, at Puerto Principe, Cuba. Mr. Vandervoort had been prominent in political and Grand Army circles in Nebraska for many years. He had gone to Cuba to look after a large tract of land in which, as a member of a syndicate, he was interested.

Chairman O'Keefe, and members Connolly and Harte of the county board were cogitating over the probe into the matter of the bridge built by the Standard Bridge company at the poor farm, for which the county was charged \$18,226.89. O'Keefe thought this was at least 20 cents too much and maybe several thousand dollars excessive and wanted to inquire into it a little to settle his doubts.

One hundred and thirty-five men and a dozen women were aboard the Ak-Sar-Ben special as it pulled out of the depot for Deadwood and Gould Diets ran and caught it after it got started, which made 136 men. The Twenty-second infantry band was there. The train was given bon voyage by fully 200 other boosters.

Reports of crops compiled by the Burlington indicated a record-breaking corn crop in Nebraska.

When asked about the report that Governor Odell of New York might come to Omaha as president of the Union Pacific, President Horace G. Burt said: "I know nothing whatever about the matter."

People Talked About

A woman in Binghamton, N. Y., was cured of rheumatism by a stroke of lightning. The great objection to this specific is the difficulty of examining the label before taking.

Former Senator Billy Mason is coveting around the suburbs of Illinois politics striving to convince the plain people that his jokes are new rib-tickers. Just now Illinois politics have as much use for a joke as a graveyard has.

"Sunny Jim" Sherman, vice president for the first time in thirty years is obliged to give up all business cares and take the rest cure for several months. He has recovered much of his strength lost in the illness of last month, but not enough to justify an early return to the activities of public life.

The cigar store trust is about to treat its shareholders to slices of the juiciest "melon" cut into this season. A stock dividend of two shares to one, carrying the capital from \$2,000,000 to \$7,000,000, and first pick at a bunch of 7 per cent preferred, is calculated to make the favored ones burn up the best stogies in stock.

POLITICAL SNAPSHOTS.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The report that some Nebraska democrats will try to eliminate Bryan strikes Tammany as the most astonishing political item of the day.

Philadelphia Record: It was all very wrong for the Taft lieutenants to steal delegates from the claimant at Chicago; but it is awfully right, if it be possible, to steal Taft electors wherever and whenever there may be progressive opportunity.

Houston Post: Colonel Bryan says he has in his possession 100 letters written by Nebraskans offering to go as his substitute when he had enlisted in the Spanish-American war. Perhaps they thought there was real danger, or maybe they just wanted to be colonels.

Harper's Weekly: We cannot blame the colonel for drawing upon the commandments for a motto for his third party; he discovered them, you know. But why, oh, tell us, why did he select the eighth instead of the first?

Pittsburgh Dispatch: When they shut out all corporations, trust magnates and stock promoters from the campaign funds a large number of able-bodied professional politicians will be looking up information about those positions as harvest hands, where the hands go on auto rides while the employer milks the cows and feeds the pig.

St. Louis Journal: "At last, I have a free hand," gleefully remarked the colonel. Do you know what he meant? He meant that he was under no obligations to stand by the creed of the republican party, but felt absolutely at liberty to follow his own individual views in defining a creed for his new party. It is a lovely position for the colonel to be in, but his followers are not to be envied. Not one of them is to have a free hand. They must take what the colonel says as gospel or get out of the party.

CHERRY CHAFF.

"How did we come to adopt 'The Star Spangled Banner' as our national song?" "As a matter of propriety. That type 'A Hot Time in the Old Town' was establishing itself so rapidly that we had to do something to head it off."—Washington Star.

Young Hopeful—Ma, what's a carpet knight? Ma (glaring at Pa)—One who will put down the carpets for his wife without growing before he'll see her attempt it herself.—Baltimore American.

"I don't believe any man who turns to golf for his recreation can go very far wrong." "You don't, eh? Say, I guess you don't know how easy it is for a golfer to slice his drive."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Hub—Aren't you almost ready, dear? Wife (with irritation)—Why do you keep asking me that question? Haven't I been telling you for the last half hour

that I'd be ready in a minute?—Boston Transcript.

"It's all right now, dad!" he said. "The bull moose was trying to butt the elephant overboard."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Have you formed any opinion as to this man's guilt or innocence?" "I have not, but I'm not eligible as a juror." "Why not?" "My wife has."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

There was a frightful disturbance on the lower deck of the Ark. "See what's the matter, Ham," said the skipper. "The young man was gone for some time."

Breathtakingly he rushed into the lawyer's office. "My next-door neighbor is learning to play the cornet," he exclaimed. "The man is a public nuisance. What would you advise me to do?" "Learn to play the trombone," replied the astute lawyer. "Ten dollars, please."—Philadelphia Record.

DISSOLVED BEEF.

New York World. "The Beef Trust has dissolved," he cried. "Home-coming to his trusting bride." "Why don't you say Hip-hip hooray?" "And throw your hat around?" "But wearily she shook her head. And to her Jimmiebo she said, 'The butcher czar Says soupbones are Up twenty cents a pound.'"

"Ah!" said the simple altruist. "As he perused the butcher's list. 'I trust that you Have lamb for stew Extremely low to-day?' The clever-operating gent Laughed in a way most violent. And said, 'You must Talk's cheaper, but Beef needs a higher pay.'"

"I trust the price is cut in half Upon this caput of a calf." The newly wed Young housewife said, And eyed its forehead nice. The weary butcher simply moaned, "The trust has cut the name it owned, Dear lady, but It hasn't cut One fragmentation of the price!"

Ah! beautiful it is to see A trust dissolve by court decree And cease to make Our pockets ache. In buying bite and sup! What's that you say, my wife dear? I must find something else to cheer? His butcher ribs Has put prime ribs Another fraction up!

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