

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND 17TH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.50
Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.50
Daily Bee (without Sunday) one year, \$4.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per mo. 25c
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per mo. 45c

REMITTANCES.
Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

OFFICES.
Omaha—The Bee building.
South Omaha—218 N. St.

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

JULY CIRCULATION.
51,109

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 for the month of July, 1912, was 51,109.

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

These old settlers' picnics are great rejuvenators.

At last accounts King Corn was doing tolerably well.

While abolishing the veto power, why not also abolish the pardoning power?

The new Chinese republic knows that the United States is the place to come for expert advisers.

The old guard in the printers' national convention seem have run the ink roller over the insurgent chaps.

Governor Wilson's tariff speech at Gloucester, surely ought to be bourbon enough for even Colonel Waterston.

If somebody would haul a few chairs down to Armageddon he might gather a few cents renting out seats.

"Britain Abandons Protest." Oh, joy, good Johnny Bull is going to let Uncle Sammie use his canal after all.

Every convention who comes to Omaha goes away a friend, because Omaha understands the art of being the convention host.

East St. Louis has adopted the experiment of trying white offenders before negro juries. Been having too many acquittals, no doubt.

Democrats in the house may have pulled the wool bill over the president's veto, but they have pulled no wool over the peoples' eyes.

Governor Johnson of California, his friends say, will deliver 59,000 "red" votes in Los Angeles. Those third termers just insist on a color line.

Eugene V. Debs' comparative silence doubtless means that he is put to it to think of something to say since that "confession of faith" came out.

The real trouble with the piece of ground adjoining the Deaf and Dumb institute, for purchase of which the legislative appropriation has been allowed to lapse, must be that it is not located in Lincoln.

Governor Wilson and other democrats may now wish to know what it was Mr. Hearst had in mind to say when, upon the close of the Baltimore convention, he announced he would support nominees and platform.

Seeing it was a police raid it gets only meager mention under unobtrusive headlines. Had the raid been conducted by our great reform democratic sheriff it would have covered the whole front page. Great game this.

We are pleased to note an account of a base ball game in an interior Nebraska town between the "Mutts and Jeffs" and the "Silk Hat Harrys," but cannot understand how the "Mutts" should have come out with the small end of the score.

Please Explain.
In his Gloucester address to assembled farmers, Woodrow Wilson as democratic standard-bearer came out flat-footed for parcels post, practically the first really definite proposition to which he has committed himself. He did not talk about an experimental parcels post, or a partial parcels post, but advocated a parcels post that would enable men to ship their goods, large and small, from one end of the continent to the other.

This kind of parcels post, says Woodrow Wilson, is part of the democratic program. If so, an explanation is due from some democrats in those parts who have been helping the express companies block the parcels post.

What has Senator Hitchcock, and his democratic newspaper organ, to offer in explanation?

What has the democratic congressman from this district, and the other democratic congressmen from Nebraska, to present in extenuation of their opposition?

If the democratic program includes a thorough and efficient parcels post, as Governor Wilson says it does, he has work ahead to convert his own democratic crew.

Omaha as a Manufacturing Center.
The importance of Omaha strictly as a manufacturing center is well emphasized in the state labor commissioner's report showing that 294 exclusively manufacturing concerns pay in wages \$5,088,696 a year. They employ 5,976 men and boys and 1,960 women and girls, but only fifty-nine of these employees are under 16 years of age. That in itself is a most remarkable showing, because it proves how consistently Omaha manufacturers are living up to the letter and spirit of the state child labor law.

The labor commissioner in his compilation has excluded many enterprises that under a free construction might be classed as manufacturers, selecting only those that come under this head exclusively. He finds that in such Omaha has an aggregate capital investment of \$27,006,725; that it consumes \$15,806,953 in materials yearly with an output amounting to \$35,456,241 a year.

In this as in bank clearings, Omaha takes a front rank among cities of its class. In bank clearings it stands sixteenth, surpassing most cities of its size, since it ranks thirty-sixth in population, considering only its corporate limits. So here is the Gate City of the west, overlooking the most fertile fields for the great cereals, in the very heart of the corn belt and one of the three livestock markets of the world, claiming still greater distinction as a coming manufacturing center.

The Southern Negro.
The churlish treatment of the southern negro by the new political party draws attention to the colored man of the south and invites new inquiry into his life and progress. It makes him rather a conspicuous subject just now and therefore "a glimpse" at what he is doing for himself and the community should interest all.

In eleven southern states there are sixty banks owned and conducted by negroes. They, in connection with four other negro banks, located, respectively in Chicago and Springfield, Ill.; Philadelphia and Boston, do an annual business of about \$20,000,000. But, while southern negroes are becoming bankers and physicians and teachers, merchants, publishers and manufacturers, their chief industry and their chief advancement are in agriculture, whether Booker T. Washington and other pivotal men of the race have sought to lead them.

The government census reports show a phenomenal increase in the agricultural wealth of the southern negro from 1900 to 1910. Their aggregate farming property increased from \$177,404,688 to \$492,898,218, or 177 per cent. in that decade. They now own a combined area of 20,000,000 acres of farming and timber land, or 31,000 square miles, an area equal almost to that of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island put together—the whole of New England except Maine. The total wealth of the negroes is estimated at \$700,000,000.

Any man with a nice regard for the truth and the rights of others, must be cautious how he disparages a race of men who have risen in less than half a century from slavery to an estate of such intelligent thrift and industry as this. Personal ambition or political expediency becomes a very mean motive if it prompts such disparagement.

Jane Addams explains her enlistment in the bull moose ranks by saying that the platform pledges about every reform she has been working for. When the door was slammed in the face of the negro delegates from the south, Miss Addams protested that this discrimination did not fit in with the promise of a square deal and absolute justice between man and man. The chances are that the platform promises would not fit in with actual performance were it not new party ever to be called on to deliver.

The colonel would have us believe that the eagerness of "Boss" Plinn to devote unlimited work and wealth to the bull moose cause is in no day due to expectation of favors to come. If "Boss" Plinn were trying to help elect Taft or Wilson, however, he would, of course, be inspired solely by the consideration of some corrupt deal.

THAT BULL MOOSE CONVENTION SEEN THROUGH SOCIALIST EYES

Fred D. Warren in the Appeal to Reason.

There are many who would save the country from socialism. This was the message delivered by Theodore Roosevelt to the men and women who had gathered from all parts of the United States in the Coliseum at Chicago to hear from his lips the program for the new society existing in our social and industrial life. Through the courtesy of our comrades of the Chicago Evening World, I had a seat in the press gallery and within a few yards of Mr. Roosevelt during the entire proceedings of the second day.

Roosevelt is not an orator, nor has he a pleasing personality. Some may think this statement biased because of my rather unpleasant experience with the gentleman. However, I will say that for nearly two hours he held the close attention of the vast audience while he read from the manuscript his carefully prepared "keynote address" of the progressive party. There was an expectancy on the part of the audience that there was very plain to the observer. And therein lies the significance of the Coliseum meeting and the formation of the progressive party. Here were approximately 10,000 men and women, most of whom had been life-long republicans, representing several million men and women of like mind. Here were old men who had witnessed the beginning of the party of Lincoln, here were young men who had been nurtured on the doctrine that the republican party was a sort of divine institution that God in his infinite wisdom had ordained to look after the affairs of mankind here in the United States. Yet these one-time republicans, publicly approved of Roosevelt's attempt to wreck the g. o. p. and they had gathered in Chicago to assist in the work.

It is true here were many smug politicians who had failed to land jobs under the Taft administration; here also were aspiring statesmen who saw in the movement an opportunity for self and position; but if I am any judge of human nature, the majority of the delegates present were in earnest in their desire to bring about better conditions. The expectancy depicted on their faces when Roosevelt started to speak remained after he had finished when he announced that this was his "consensus of faith." These people had expected a strong declaration of principles and a clean-cut program suggesting a remedy for the evils which all recognized existed; instead, Roosevelt handed them his "confession." The reporter sitting next to me, who was visibly bored during the entire address, allowed his pencil to aimlessly wander over the paper pad on his desk and this is what the idle pencil wrote: "Plattitudes! Plattitudes!"

The applause which started on the appearance of Roosevelt after the first five minutes, was desultory and intermittent and kept alive for fifty-seven minutes only by a cleverly pre-arranged program. At those points in this "great popular outburst of enthusiasm," when the noise got pretty thin, the colonel stepped to the front of the platform and waved his red bandana vigorously. This was the signal for another round. At other times the band would play, shyly accompanied by the drum and fife corps imported for the occasion. At the psychological moment a procession of notables and aspirants for fame marched

down the aisles and were lifted to the platforms, where, in full view of the assemblage, they pledged their allegiance to the standard bearer of the progressive party. This kept the applause going for thirty minutes, stretching the time in all to fifty-seven. Without intending to be funny, I can assure the readers of the Appeal there were, all told, fifty-seven men at the end of the long drawn out hour, the crowd refused to waste any more time in foolishness. Most of these people were here in real earnest and they were anxious to see the start of the steam roller that was to mow down the oppressors of the common people and establish the reign of justice in this trust-ridden country.

But in this they were sadly disappointed, and the disappointment was visible on the faces of delegates and spectators alike. Here on the occasion and here the need but their favorite had fallen down lamely at the very beginning of the race. It is true, he advanced ideas which he himself admitted were radical in the extreme, but a majority of those who heard him were familiar with all these radical measures through their contact with socialist literature. They had heard Roosevelt denounce, in his characteristic way, these same measures and they were perplexed and puzzled at his sudden change. The majority of the delegates of the floor of the convention were in the middle class—small business men, merchants, manufacturers, land owners (but no working men and no tenant farmers). They were struggling against the octopus on the one side and what they conceived socialism to be on the other. How Mr. Roosevelt was to accomplish the impossible feat of protecting his business and saving the nation from socialism by adopting planks from the socialist platform was a problem they could not solve and they waited in vain for Roosevelt to make plain to them how he would work this wonder.

In these columns I have told you of my belief that Roosevelt is to be the central figure in this campaign. Shrewd, unscrupulous and without the slightest sense of political honor, he has seized upon and made his own many of the planks incorporated in the socialist platform, which have been popularized by hard work and self sacrifice on the part of the socialists of the United States. Unless vigorous measures are taken by the Appeal army and the socialist party, we will see, in this campaign, the fruits of our endeavor temporarily swept aside. Roosevelt is ambitious to be the Bismarck of the United States. He proposes to kill the socialist movement by pretending a conversion to some of his radical measures and to sweep into power on the crest of the wave of unrest that now threatens to engulf the capitalist system. Louis XVI, vainly tried the same tactics.

With the unlimited millions back of him, furnished by the Perkinses and the McCormicks, he will be able to carry on a campaign that will carry millions of men off their feet, and it would be a miracle if some of those who have today made up their minds to vote the socialist ticket at the coming election were not carried with the tide. The setback will be only temporary, every socialist knows that, and in the end if we do not lose our heads and become discouraged and disheartened, "we will in turn reap where Roosevelt is now sowing!"

With the unlimited millions back of him, furnished by the Perkinses and the McCormicks, he will be able to carry on a campaign that will carry millions of men off their feet, and it would be a miracle if some of those who have today made up their minds to vote the socialist ticket at the coming election were not carried with the tide. The setback will be only temporary, every socialist knows that, and in the end if we do not lose our heads and become discouraged and disheartened, "we will in turn reap where Roosevelt is now sowing!"

With the unlimited millions back of him, furnished by the Perkinses and the McCormicks, he will be able to carry on a campaign that will carry millions of men off their feet, and it would be a miracle if some of those who have today made up their minds to vote the socialist ticket at the coming election were not carried with the tide. The setback will be only temporary, every socialist knows that, and in the end if we do not lose our heads and become discouraged and disheartened, "we will in turn reap where Roosevelt is now sowing!"

With the unlimited millions back of him, furnished by the Perkinses and the McCormicks, he will be able to carry on a campaign that will carry millions of men off their feet, and it would be a miracle if some of those who have today made up their minds to vote the socialist ticket at the coming election were not carried with the tide. The setback will be only temporary, every socialist knows that, and in the end if we do not lose our heads and become discouraged and disheartened, "we will in turn reap where Roosevelt is now sowing!"

With the unlimited millions back of him, furnished by the Perkinses and the McCormicks, he will be able to carry on a campaign that will carry millions of men off their feet, and it would be a miracle if some of those who have today made up their minds to vote the socialist ticket at the coming election were not carried with the tide. The setback will be only temporary, every socialist knows that, and in the end if we do not lose our heads and become discouraged and disheartened, "we will in turn reap where Roosevelt is now sowing!"

With the unlimited millions back of him, furnished by the Perkinses and the McCormicks, he will be able to carry on a campaign that will carry millions of men off their feet, and it would be a miracle if some of those who have today made up their minds to vote the socialist ticket at the coming election were not carried with the tide. The setback will be only temporary, every socialist knows that, and in the end if we do not lose our heads and become discouraged and disheartened, "we will in turn reap where Roosevelt is now sowing!"

With the unlimited millions back of him, furnished by the Perkinses and the McCormicks, he will be able to carry on a campaign that will carry millions of men off their feet, and it would be a miracle if some of those who have today made up their minds to vote the socialist ticket at the coming election were not carried with the tide. The setback will be only temporary, every socialist knows that, and in the end if we do not lose our heads and become discouraged and disheartened, "we will in turn reap where Roosevelt is now sowing!"

With the unlimited millions back of him, furnished by the Perkinses and the McCormicks, he will be able to carry on a campaign that will carry millions of men off their feet, and it would be a miracle if some of those who have today made up their minds to vote the socialist ticket at the coming election were not carried with the tide. The setback will be only temporary, every socialist knows that, and in the end if we do not lose our heads and become discouraged and disheartened, "we will in turn reap where Roosevelt is now sowing!"

FOOD SHORTAGE AND HIGH PRICES

Thrift and Industry and Better Methods of Soil Culture. New York Tribune.

It is now and then said that the food production of the United States is decreasing relatively to the population. That statement is not to be too implicitly accepted, not yet hastily rejected. In some particulars there certainly is such a decrease, as in wheat, yeast and meats. In others there is probably an increase, as in corn, oats and potatoes. It is quite possible that there is on the whole a net decrease. If so, the inevitable result of a continuation of that process is obvious. Moreover, in addition to the diminution of supply, there is a steady increase in the cost of production. The average value of farm land has more than doubled in ten years. The vast free ranges on which innumerable herds of cattle were raised cheaply are rapidly disappearing, and the supplies of our meat markets must more and more be raised in fenced fields and in stables. All these conditions inevitably tend toward higher prices.

Of fertility, or at any rate lack of productivity, is the chief fault. It is a statistical fact that our average yield of wheat to the acre is less than half the yield in many European countries. Here it is about 14 1/2 bushels. In England it is 3 1/2 and in Scotland more than 2 1/2. Our yield of oats is 33 and Great Britain's more than 40 bushels. We raise only 22 bushels of barley to 33 in the United Kingdom, and 94 bushels of potatoes to about 200. It is true that our averages are higher in some of the older eastern and middle states, where conditions are more like those in Great Britain, than in the United States as a whole, but nowhere are they as high as in the United Kingdom.

It is not too much to say, then, that the solution of the problem of high prices, not to mention that of protection against actual scarcity, is to be found in such thrift and industry and improvement of methods as will increase the productivity of our soil to something like the standard of other countries. If we could produce wheat and potatoes here as abundantly as they do in England our crops of those two great staples would be doubled at a stroke. And surely we should not be willing to confess that we cannot do as well as other nations which in natural conditions are less favored than we.

It is not too much to say, then, that the solution of the problem of high prices, not to mention that of protection against actual scarcity, is to be found in such thrift and industry and improvement of methods as will increase the productivity of our soil to something like the standard of other countries. If we could produce wheat and potatoes here as abundantly as they do in England our crops of those two great staples would be doubled at a stroke. And surely we should not be willing to confess that we cannot do as well as other nations which in natural conditions are less favored than we.

CHEERY WORDS FOR HAY FEVERITES

Cause of Their Trouble Pointed Out and Stigmatized. Washington Post.

The iridescent ingalls paid a tribute to grass which made the flowers hide their diminished heads, and Bully Bottom went on record to the effect that "Good hay, sweet hay hath no fellow." In spite of these certainties of character, the grateful heritage of the meadows has fallen into disrepute because the mowing season coincides with that August pestilence, hay fever.

The real truth has long been established, and let it again be proclaimed. The ragweed, that known offender, has matured in the fields and hedges, and afflicted humanity greets the malicious tatterdemalion with a tributary sneeze. With the punctuality of an eclipse, the delicate membranes respond to the titillating touch of the drifting pollen. The most amiable of men—good husbands and tender fathers—become as misanthropes and hate mankind. Like the ancient recipe for getting rid of nut-grass, the only remedy is to move away, and so they flee like a bird to the mountains, green and white.

The science of medicine has wrestled successfully with many of the graver diseases. It is drowning the rat that raises the flea that spreads the bubonic plague. It is destroying the pools that hatch the eggs that produce the mosquitoes that propagate yellow jack. But before the annual visitation of hay fever it stands impotent and abashed. No prophylactic measures can overcome the flaming ragweed in its dog-day madness.

The fellowship of misery is doing what it can to lighten the burden of the hay fever season. The victims have organized a national association and established a periodical for the exchange of experiences. All the secret places which promise relief are searched out and reports are duly made. But it is one of the perverse eccentricities of the disease that the sanctuary in which one victim is immune has no effect on another patient. Localities that chase away hay fever, proper, only intensify its pathological in-laws, reds fever and peach fever. The happy haven of one season becomes the breeding ground of affliction in some following year. Sneezing, trumpeting as he goes, the unhappy exile wanders up and down the earth like some restless Salathiel branded with a curse.

Perhaps, in sober truth, the area of immunity is more constant and more extensive than the low-spirited members of the national organization lead us to believe, but the fact remains that the man who shall make only one blade of ragweed grow where two grew before, or shall otherwise stamp out the madness which mows the joys of August, will deserve to take high rank among the benefactors of mankind.

Science Again Perplexed. Pittsburgh Dispatch. The researches of government scientists as to the cause of the holes in Swiss cheese may be more fruitful than the ponderings of the famous philosopher over the holes in doughnuts. Neither problem is so insoluble, however, as the one presented to a passing investigator as to how the cat got through the suser-hole in the door-lamb to which its tail was affixed.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha COMPILED FROM BEE FILES AUGUST 19.

Thirty Years Ago—Home talent won all around on the diamond field, the U. P.'s beating the Waboo nine, 14 to 5, at their association park. Tommy Milner, pitcher for the second U. P. nine, pitched the first six innings, and then gave way to Dohr, while Bandle caught through the game. The umpire was John P. Lord.

At the B. & M. grounds the St. Louis Reds were pounded out by 14 to 4. Durkee and Brandt was the home battery, and Mr. Mayo of Lincoln umpired. There was a good attendance at the Omaha Driving park to witness the gentleman's roadster race, for which the entries were: Henry Hornberger's "Prince," F. A. Nash's "Canada Girl," Sam Record's "Little Dave," and Nell Fitch's "Gypsy Girl." "Little Dave" took the purse.

Weather prophets say that two months of hot weather may be looked for this fall. Grading on the B. & M. dump has progressed so far that the frame of the new freight house is already up. The birthday of Miss Mattie Polack, the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. A. Polack, was celebrated by a general gathering of her friends at her home. The picnic at Hanscom park under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was a great success. The Burns club picnic gave a gala day to the Scottish lads and lassies. In the girls' running race the prize takers were Kate Liddel, Ira Ingalls and Belle Melgram. William Falencer was floor manager for the dance.

T. W. T. Richards and Miss Birdie Richards left for Denver. Mr. F. A. Nash, for so long connected with the U. P., has accepted the position of general agent for the C. M. & St. P. at Council Bluffs and Omaha, and will take his new place the first of the month. Twenty Years Ago—Rev. J. Mark Richards, formerly of the Chicago Theological seminary, accepted a call to the Welsh Presbyterian church in Omaha. Twenty-fifth street and Indiana avenue. Third ward democrats met at 1120 Farnam street and organized with these officers: President, Edward Cosgrove; vice presidents, C. Mansfield and D. Cosgrove; secretary, James A. Fogarty; treasurer, John Donovan; trustees, Gus Cary and Ed Rothery.

Mrs. J. R. Tilly departed for Radford, Va., in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Tilly, jr. The Ladies' Aid society of the First Methodist church gave a farewell reception in the afternoon to Mrs. A. L. Strang, soon to leave for Texas. The affair was a surprise to Mrs. Strang. Mrs. F. E. Bryant made an address conveying the feelings of the women upon losing one of their most honored members and Mrs. Strang responded.

The Douglas County Teachers' institute came to a close. There was an enrollment of 104, ten more than the previous year. Ten Years Ago—Charles Edward Crain of Springfield, O., and Miss Emily Doane Wakeley, daughter of Judge and Mrs. E. A. Wakeley, were married at the home of the bride's parents by Rev. John Williams of St. Barnabas church. Judge and Mrs. Wakeley in their reception of the guests were assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Crain, parents of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. Lucius W. Wakeley of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wakeley of Omaha and Miss Wakeley. The bride was given away by her father and attended by Miss Daisy Doane.

Hundreds of Omaha Elks filled the Burlington station to welcome home George F. Cronk, the newly-elected grand exalted ruler. Mrs. Martha Valentine, 80 years old, mother of Miss George Valentine, died. Samuel L. Brian, an old employe of the Union Pacific shop, was laid at rest. His residence had been 118 North Nineteenth street. There was a report at Labor Temple that the street car employes had perfected a local organization, 254, having signed the roll and others were coming in. Their national president, W. D. Mahon of Detroit, was here directing the movement.

People Talked About Ramon Escobal of Brownsville, Tex., who recently celebrated his one hundred and tenth birthday, says he is still a young man. His looks and actions would suggest a man of 60. Hiram Johnson, of California, on the Roosevelt ticket for vice president of the United States, is the fifth Johnson to have been designated for such a candidacy in the history of this country's politics. Miss Alice Malone, who is manager of a banking firm in Washington, has been elected a director and is said to be the first woman to hold such a post in the national capital. She is also one of the best accountants in the country, of whom there are five, equally expert.

Edward Clark of Atlantic City N. J., did not get the axe exactly in the neck, but an accidental clout of the instrument on the side of the head, smashed a blood-clot that affected his memory. His restoration to normal mental health helped to lift the axe to the forefront of surgical tools. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has established a home for girls in connection with the B. V. Sisters' society of New York, which she is the founder and leading spirit. The Big Sisters' society was suggested by the Big Brother movement and aims to do for girls what the latter does for boys and with as little red tape as possible.

Luce Stone, "the morning star of the woman's rights movement," was born on a farm near West Brookfield, Mass., ninety-four years ago August 13. Her mother milked eight cows the night before Luce was born and said regretfully of the new baby: "Oh, dear! I am sorry it is a girl. A woman's life is so hard." When Luce Stone became a lecturer for the cause she had the horse turned on her, she was deluged with ice water, pepper was burned in the halls and spitballs at her. In the face of all this Luce Stone fought down the scoffers and lived to see the crusade revolutionize woman's place in the activities of the western world.

HOW THE EDITORS SEE THINGS

Cleveland Plain Dealer: It is stated that Andrew Carnegie has come out for a graduated income tax. He is ready to take his medicine with the rest—with the added prospect of one of the biggest doses. Indianapolis News: But even with all Mr. Perkins' vast resources it is probable that he will have to dispossess some enthusiastic converts to the belief that there is great financial profit to be made out of playing the people-must-rule game. Baltimore American: Some indignant "bachelor girls" want to burn in effigy the Colorado minister who gained notoriety by a tirade against old maids. The conservatism spirit of the day ought to show that it is wasting good powder to pay attention to attacks of this kind. Sioux City Journal: Did you think the colonel couldn't reduce the cost of the necessities of life to consumers without reducing the profits of the farmers? Wrong again. The colonel charges responsibility for the high cost of food to the middlemen, and is going after them. The middlemen, it will be noted, are not so numerous as the consumers or the farmers.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men like Stubbs and Roosevelt, who are terribly afraid that the action of the people on the government is not direct enough. On the popular vote, Stubbs is believed to be in a minority, which does not look as if Kansas were red hot for the progressives. But Stubbs will claim the nomination on the ground of carrying a majority of the assembly districts. This is defrauding the people of their right to name the senator.

Philadelphia Record: Stubbs of Kansas appears to have won the primary nomination for the senate by a majority of the legislative districts, but not a majority of the voters. This sort of a victory ought to be most revolting to men