

THE OMAHA BEE

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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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All those peace notes now repose in the archives along with the other "scraps of paper."

Despite the egg boycott, this kind of weather is not calculated to make the hen warm up to her job.

Anybody else want to be a governor's staff colonel? It is not too late to add a few more names.

Creating two new elective offices for every one abolished will not advance us any toward the short ballot.

The trouble with those other navy surgeons is that they all wish they had the pall possessed by Dr. Grayson.

Take a slant at your furnace, or other heating apparatus, and make sure it is in good working order. Safety first!

Late bulletins from his habitat give unwelcome assurances that the backbone of winter shows no sign of a fracture.

Kentucky must look to its laurels. Nebraska's midwinter crop of colonels fairly crowds the Blue Grass state for first honors.

Champ Clark still harbors ambition to be president and does not care who knows it. How about our own William Jennings Bryan?

That leak probe ought to be good yet for a few more thrills. If not, the public is apt to feel that the show is not fully up to prospectus.

Now if the railroads obey orders to return borrowed cars as speedily as they put on a rate increase order the days of the car shortage on trunk lines are numbered.

If an individual or a private corporation owned our Omaha Auditorium, somebody would be busy figuring out how to make it pay at least a measurable return on the investment.

High winds, zero weather and high pressure on heating plants are unequaled as a frezbug combination. In such circumstances safety calls for increased carefulness as the mercury descends.

Governor Neville's imposing staff of cheery colonels still further emphasizes the democratic plan to keep us out of war at any cost. Our militant heroes of peace are not built for trench work.

Clamping the lid on suburban irrigation joints amounts to a Sabbath jolt. Its rarity intensifies the pain. However, the town pump remains and the gasoline tank looms large as a Sabbath oasis.

Joseph H. Choate, a distinguished son of Salem, is rounding 84 years. Nothing short of his forensic power can weigh or measure the nerve of the Oregon Salem which attempts to push the mother Salem off the map.

Omaha's progress as a musical center is no less impressive than its growth as the metropolis of the corn belt. This week's round of concerts and operas affords convincing evidence of musical culture and appreciation.

If those European belligerent countries have accumulated all the ammunition and war engineery which they say they have, they will not be happy till they shoot it all off, and they cannot possibly get rid of it short of several more drives and demonstrations.

Affairs on the Rio Grande border will presently take on the monotony of regular army routine. The home-coming of the National Guard robs the front trenches of hectic glory and news value. Even war correspondents are without excuse for further loafing on the frontier job.

The new Mexican loan of 3,000,000 pesos, underwritten by local banks, affords a fair measure of the shattered credit of the lawless republic. As national loans go, the amount is insignificant, barely \$1,250,000 in real money. But it is a huge sum for the Carranza government and represents more of a banker's chance than genuine credit.

Shafts Aimed at Omaha

Blair Enterprise: The conservation of the supply of newspaper occasioned by the Omaha newspaper publishers not issuing papers on Christmas and New Year's doesn't appear to have affected the price of print, paper at the paper mills or in the warehouses of the jobbers.

Beatrice Express: In just what way the lady egg boycotters of Omaha hope to benefit by enlisting the aid of William Jennings Bryan has not been explained, unless it is that the former secretary of state is as partial to the product of the poultry yard as to the juice of the grape.

Hastings Tribune: Two Omaha men got into a fight and one of them had his nose chewed off, so a \$5,000 damage suit is on. The man who has no nose knows he lost his nose not through blows—so he swears it was chewed off. They don't appear to be very particular what they eat down in Omaha, anyway.

O'Neill Frontier: Now that Harry Thaw is again in the toils, charged with the offense of an insane person or a degenerate, he should be sure to visit Omaha when he gets out. On Harry's last visit to the city he was feted and heroized by a few of the elite. This time he should be entitled to have a half-holiday declared in his honor.

What Shall We Do After the War?

After calling upon the two opposing sides in the European war to state what terms they expect as the condition of peace, President Wilson has taken it upon himself to outline the after-the-war policy he thinks we should pursue. This declaration, communicated in person to the senate and at the same time through diplomatic channels to all the interested nations, must be characterized as notable and perhaps epoch-making.

The president practically advocates American participation in a concert of world powers to make the coming peace a lasting one and, more than that, he urges that we let it be known in advance what sort of peace terms are essential to enlist the aid of the United States in its maintenance and enforcement. Among these conditions he enumerates limitation of armaments, access to ocean highways for all important countries, freedom of the seas, and, above all, recognition of the principle of the consent of the governed as the controlling element in remaking the map of Europe. Such a pronouncement would, of course, make us participate indirectly in the peace negotiations by serving notice that any other settlement would not be satisfactory and advising the peacemakers of the consequences of ignoring our desires.

The people in this country have been debating the merits of the "League to Enforce Peace," proposed even before the outbreak of the war, and most actively championed by former President Taft, but have not yet, it must be confessed, developed anything like unanimity of opinion. The president's plan is substantially the plan of the "League to Enforce Peace," which has been earnestly advocated and as hotly attacked by men of equally unquestioned patriotism and sincerity of motive. The president denies that our adherence to such a league would constitute a renunciation of our traditional policy of avoiding foreign entanglements or that it would nullify the Monroe Doctrine, the two points upon which the plan has been most severely arraigned.

What seems to us plain is that, regardless of previous precedent and tradition, the new situation, precipitated by the world war, not overlooking also the expanded sphere of American influence in consequence of our war with Spain, puts us where we have no alternative but to take our part in the readjustment of world-power balances if we are to protect our own interests. We have been constantly exposed to being drawn into the present conflict and after the war it will be only a question of how best to safeguard ourselves from being involved in possible future wars.

Crime Waves. No one seems to know exactly what starts a "crime wave" like the plethora of holdups being pulled off in Omaha simultaneously with similar outbreaks in so many other cities. Sometimes it looks as if a crime mania were epidemic in the same way as a contagious disease, but even on that theory it must have its start somewhere and must succumb to proper treatment.

The treatment for holdups is prevention and punishment—precaution against perpetration and catching and convicting the culprits to the extent that prevention fails. Experienced police officers are inclined to the opinion that professional law-breaking has been stimulated of late by making paroles and pardons so easy to secure that prison sentences are no longer feared by desperate characters. According to their version, almost anyone can commit any crime on the calendar and get away with it by the parole route, which permits resumption of operations after a brief detention for a rest cure behind the bars.

The prevailing system, too, gives the police no inkling of the liberation of criminals from the prisons, on the theory that the paroled prisoners, in order to have a fair start for a new life, must not be subjected to police molestation.

Another difficulty is that the special consideration accorded first offenders is predicated, not upon first offenses, but upon first convictions, although the first conviction may not come until after a long series of unpunished crimes. That, of course, does not relieve or excuse the police from their duty to cope with crime waves as they strike, but it helps explain the difficulties of the situation and to account in part for unsatisfactory results.

Human Element in Accidents. Close observers are not astounded by the statement made at a "safety" meeting that 10 per cent only of industrial accidents are due to machine failures, the remaining 90 per cent being wholly chargeable to "man-failure." Students, however, will not be satisfied with the simple statement, but will want to know something more, especially as to conditions that contribute to this appalling large percentage charged directly to man's share in the fault. It will not do to say that in each instance wanton carelessness is blameable. Psychologists are no longer content with that explanation, but are going deeper into the causation of accidents, seeking to determine just why the normal mental processes at times break and the interrupted coordination between brain and body ends in disaster. In the matter of interpreting railway signals, for example, it has been set up that registered impressions vary as to individuals, and that likewise individuals react in different ways to the impressions given. Emergencies invariably arise in the operations of modern industry similar to those in the transportation service, and, while the safety device may work with mechanical accuracy, the human factor cannot be depended upon. Control of possibility of mishap in huge workshops rests on something far deeper than the application of safety devices and drilling of men in conduct advisable under the stress of sudden danger. A large proportion of the possibly preventable accidents may be avoided through careful training of men, but it will be a long time before men and machinery may be with entire safety mingled as they are today.

Congressman-elect Kelly from the Thirteenth Pennsylvania district appears as smooth as they make 'em in the plum tree state. On a recent visit to the house of representatives the newly-elected, rated as a progressive democrat, hobnobbed with members on the republican side, finally drifting among the democrats. Keen probes on both sides failed to pierce his reserve armor. Did he give a message of hope to the faithful? Not he. "Just tell 'em that you saw me." Nothing more. That's Kelly, the Keystone enigma.

Omaha school janitors want a retirement pension fund on the same plan as the teachers' pension fund. Not a bad idea, perhaps, but why should not the janitor have enough pep and ambition to get a bigger and better job before he reaches the retirement age?

Speaking of the Clam

The Nation's Business

The clam, popular name for various bivalve mollusks and some persons, is found in many climes and under many scientific aliases. He is the Indian's "quahog," the New Yorker's "Mercenaria mercenaria" (hard clam) and the Bostonian's "Mya arenaria" (soft clam). But let him hide under whatever Latin name he will or dig his way deep into the sands of the seashore, he cannot escape man's searching eye. There are, however, several species besides the human which are not edible. Speaking parenthetically, the clam figures in heraldry as well as on the dinner table. If, therefore, the man who designs you a coat of arms sketches a clam rampant on the escutcheon, don't take offense, for he may be paying you the delicate compliment of insinuating to the knowing that you are the descendant of a crusader or of one who made long voyages by sea—Columbus, perhaps—because that is what the clam on a knight's shield meant.

Several kinds of edible clams are dear to the palate of the Filipino. The shells of the giant clams of the genus tridacna sometimes attain a length of five or six feet and weigh hundreds of pounds. The giant species of the East Indies is the greatest of living mollusks, containing as much as twenty pounds of edible flesh, while the deeply hollowed shell, the inner surface of a beautiful whiteness, finds its way to European churches as holy water fonts. The shell-shaped sounding boards seen over pulpits in the United States may be a reminder of another use to which clam shells have been put. These shells also furnish natives of the Philippines and other far-eastern islands with knives, axes and ammunition. The tridacna shells are so hard that the Moros used to pound them up and ram the pieces into their rude cannon, making projectiles which were peculiarly effective at close range. Burned, the clam shell becomes the Filipino's lime, salted, the American clam becomes the New Englander's bait in cod fishing.

Clams are an important food product in the United States as well as in other countries, and the "soft" clam is much cultivated in New England, both in order to restore depleted areas and because the cultivated clam, which brings a better price than the natural growth, is more uniform in size than the latter. Early experiments in clam culture were made at Essex, Mass., an act of the legislature authorizing the selectmen of the town to stake out in lots of one acre or less the flats along the Essex coast and lease to persons desiring to "plant" clams. Small clams were dug out the natural beds and planted on these hitherto unproductive flats, about 500 bushels being required to plant an acre.

The commercial value of the clam is considerable, but it has been found that in order to insure a prosperous industry clams should be planted and not left to chance natural set. During summer young clams are set in large numbers, close together, and, if allowed to remain congested, will die. To collect seed for planting the small clams are dug with an iron fork and dropped in clusters of from ten to twelve at regular intervals of about one foot in long furrows dug about a foot apart. The tide covers the furrows and the clams start to burrow. They require no further attention until dug, unless it be to inspect their quality. In favorable localities, cultivated clams will mature in from nine to fourteen months after planting, while those from natural beds usually require from two to three years. At Plymouth, Mass., where the natural beds were exhausted and there were scarcely any clams left in the bay, the introduction of scientific methods restored the clams to their former abundance. The latest statistics available show a year catch of 16,983,000 pounds for the United States, at a value of \$1,916,000.

Are Our New Coins Inartistic?

Wall Street Journal

In one respect at least the public taste has deteriorated. Each new issue of coins seems less artistic than the last. Our coins were formerly worthy American and the high quality of the design was broadly appreciated. The old \$20 gold piece was recognized, at home and abroad, as perhaps the handsomest coin of its kind in the world. It was a work of art, but with perhaps a single exception it would be presumptuous to apply that word to the new issue.

There is one artistic coin of recent date, the Buffalo nickel. It is American and characteristic, and the single objection to it brings out one of the false canons upon which our coinage is designed. It is said that the value of the coin is not stated clearly enough. It is wonderful how this fetish survives. Nobody mistakes the Buffalo nickel for anything else, nor would a cent be less recognizable a cent, or a quarter a quarter, with no legend of value. Whoever has seen any of our coins once never looks at the figures again for the rest of his life.

Publicity for the designs before adoption would greatly improve their quality and prevent change merely for change's sake. Who will pretend that the Liberty head on the new silver coinage is an improvement on the old, and that was nothing to brag about? It is insignificant and without character, altogether lacking in breadth of treatment and imagination, two qualities which it need hardly be said have nothing to do with the size of the coin. We seem to be drifting into a bastard French style wholly devoid of French art.

It has been truly said that art admits of no qualifying adjective. Either it is art or it is not. It is true there have been recent attempts to convince us that ugliness is art. They have not succeeded, and still less can the officers of the mint convince us that utterly uninspired mediocrity is art. It is a national misfortune that such an opportunity to cultivate the taste of all classes is so completely thrown away.

People and Events

Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota will enter upon his seventy-fifth year next month.

General Alexieff, the great Russian general, is said to be the son of a peasant and a laundrywoman.

Bonar Law, one of the members of the new British war cabinet, is the best chess player in the House of Commons.

General Julian S. Carr of North Carolina, now in his seventy-second year, is engaged in writing a book of civil war reminiscences.

Sir Max Aitkin, who was recently raised to the peerage, is a Canadian product who began life as an office boy, and now at the age of 37 is a multi-millionaire.

General Nivelle, the victor of Verdun and now the commander of the French armies on the western front, is not wholly a Frenchman, his mother having been an English woman.

The first day of the naval school started on board the battleship New Jersey in New York harbor brought eighty-six to the lineup. A majority of them were professional men eager for the four free courses of naval life. The course includes drills, lectures on naval subjects, demonstrations of machinery and gunnery and general routine on board ship. Four officers conduct the classes through a course lasting three hours each day. The chief object is to bring the navy closer to the public and build up a higher appreciation of its duties.

A far-seeing statesman in the Wisconsin legislature gives credit to whom credit is due for driving a wedge into the high cost of living. With the solemnity of a famishing humorist he exclaims: "What has bothered our best experts is accomplished by the American girl with a grace and style that excites the admiration of every one, from boot black to chief justice. Having gone the limit in saving dress material from the neck down, the American girl now starts the world with her economy and retrenchment at the other end."

CLAY

Health Hint for the Day.

Nothing is better to preserve the complexion clear and free from wrinkles than an application each night of cold cream, which also is useful in preventing chapping in winter.

One Year Ago Today in the War. King Nicholas of Montenegro took refuge in Italy.

Aeroplane raided the east coast of England, killing one person and injuring six.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. Frederick Dellone, the well known contractor of this city, was married to Miss Margaret Boylston of Omaha.

T. Eck, the famous long-distance bicycle rider, has arrived in the city with his trainer. He has blood in his eye and wants to get a rise out of Dingley. He pronounces the exposition track to be the finest indoor track in America.

Mrs. Crowley, widow of the late William Crowley and mother of Miss Stacia Crowley, principal of the Jackson Street school, is suffering from a serious attack of pleuro-pneumonia at her home, 445 South Seventeenth.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCreary have left for New Orleans and Florida on their bridal tour. They were accompanied to the depot by their parents and a number of friends.

Rev. Malcolm J. Sullivan of the First Baptist church of Cheyenne has resigned his pastorate at that place and has arrived here, where he will assume his pastoral duties.

Inspector Fox came over in the Umbria with Dr. Chambers and is so well pleased with Omaha that he intends to make this city his home and enter into business at once.

This Day in History. 1771—Americans captured Elizabethtown, N. J., together with 100 British troops.

1795—General John Sullivan, one of the best and bravest of the American commanders in the revolution, died at Durham, N. H., born at Berwick, Me., February 17, 1740.

1813—George Clymer, signer of the Declaration of Independence and a farmer of the constitution, died at Morrieville, Pa. Born in Philadelphia March 16, 1739.

1815—That flogging day in New Orleans and a solemn Te Deum on account of Jackson's victory.

1820—Duke of Kent, son of George III and father of Queen Victoria, died. Born in 1767.

1855—Panama railroad opened, facilitating immigration to California.

1856—Steamship Pacific, with 186 passengers, left Liverpool for New York and was never heard from again.

1858—General John P. Hood, the noted Confederate leader, was relieved of the command of the Department of Tennessee at his own request.

1859—First English missionary landed in Japan.

1899—L. Q. C. Lamar, senator, cabinet officer and supreme court justice, died at Macon, Ga. Born in Putnam county, Georgia, September 1, 1825.

1902—Colonel Arthur Lynch was found guilty of high treason in England in fighting for the Boers.

1907—The Thaw trial was placed on trial in New York for the murder of Stanford White.

The Day We Celebrate. Brigadier General George Bell, Jr., one of the commanders of the American troops on the Mexican border, born in Maryland fifty-eight years ago today.

Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, president of Drew Theological seminary, born at Camden, N. Y., fifty-six years ago today.

Holbrook Blinn, well known actor and manager, born in San Francisco forty-five years ago today.

Charles M. Hamilton, representative in congress of the Forty-third New York district, born at Ripley, N. Y., forty-three years ago today.

Robert P. Kennedy, Ohio politician and former congressman, born at Bellefontaine, O., seventy-seven years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. There will be a partial eclipse of the sun today, but it will not be visible in the United States.

The president and Mrs. Wilson hold their annual reception at the White House this evening in honor of the members of congress.

Charles E. Hughes is to be the chief speaker at the annual dinner of New England alumni of Brown university, to be held tonight in Boston.

An open convention on prohibition and temperance workers meets at Madison today to formulate plans for a campaign to make Wisconsin dry.

Leaders of the world conference on faith and order, held at Athens, are about to bring about a reunion of the Greek Catholics, Roman Catholics and the various Protestant denominations, are to meet at Garden City, L. I., today for a two-day conference on plans.

Storyette of the Day. Lloyd George first financed the war as a chance-maker. He was a munitions lobbyist, he made up the shell shortage. Then he was at the head of the war department. Now he is premier.

A convict came out of jail recently. A friend met him at the gate. The convict met him at the gate. The convict met him at the gate.

"Well, mate, wot's happened since I got tucke away twenty years ago?" "There was ben declared," said the friend.

"Yes, what else?" "We got a new king."

"So Edward's gone, eh? Whot took on his job?" "George."

The convict gave a chuckle of pleasure. "Good old Lloyd," he said. "I alius knowed he'd come out on top in the end."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

HERE AND THERE. Rolling of the eye balls is said to indicate unsteadiness of character.

More than \$1,500,000 was involved in 1916 construction in the United States.

Among the most curious modes of salutation is that of the Malays, who greet each other by smelling.

The Bees Letter Box

Eggspert Opinion on Egg Boycotts.

Omaha, Jan. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: It's really funny, if it were so ridiculous, to read of the boycott of eggs by a certain class of women who insist upon every smarter and wiser than their neighbors. Why don't these same women boycott potatoes, flour, etc., and let folks who know a good thing when they see it buy it when they are willing to pay for it?

There is nothing better to eat nor as nourishing as a good, fresh egg. I wonder how many of these women go to the trouble to keep a few hens in the backyard to supply the family with fresh eggs. I suppose if the hens could provide their own food and lay fresh eggs some might keep them, but others would not have the nasty things around anyway. And then that beastly rooster crows in the morning and disturbs the sleep of the slumbering ladies. I'd like to see right here for the information of some of those ladies, that hens lay eggs without the companionship of the gentleman (rooster). It costs money just now to properly take care of a hundred pounds of cracked corn at \$2 a hundred pounds and every other necessary grain in the same class. Fifty cents a dozen is cheap for fresh eggs and for that amount of money no woman can get as good value in any kind of meat or other nourishing food.

For several years past I know that in Los Angeles eggs have sold during what they call their winter months at 60 to 75 cents a dozen and in that country they raise chickens all the year round and they raise every third one, even in the best residence district, has its own chickens. Let us be sensible about this thing and every housewife raise her own little brood of chickens and then she should be able to start, she will have to keep at it, for she can never eat a store egg again.

Intoxicates of Legal Notices. O'Neill, Neb., Jan. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: According to previous notices Senator Neal of Nebraska has introduced a bill to regulate legal notices by publication. This is a good subject to keep away from. Two years ago an attempt was made by Rev. Malcolm J. Sullivan of the First Baptist church of Cheyenne to legislate away by defining the term "week." This innocent looking little law containing twelve lines caused a loss of thousands of dollars to persons having business before the county and district courts during the prolix existence of nine months, when it was finally nullified by the supreme court.

This law was passed with an emergency clause and consequently judges and lawyers generally did not know of its existence until more than three months after it had gone into effect. Now it so happens that almost all cases in which service by publication is allowed involve title to land, and unless the statute is strictly followed titles based on such a thing will be void; so when the existence of this law was discovered hundreds of decrees throughout the state were set aside, new notices had to be published at a great expense to clients, many of whom especially in the probate courts, were widows and orphans.

To show how easily a little tinkering with a well settled rule of law may upset the courts, it is only necessary to point out that the county court of York county, especially in the district court of York county upheld it, the supreme court on first hearing upheld it. But when it came before the supreme court again on rehearing the court, with a strong arm and in the interests of humanity, put this troublesome little pest to rest.

As the law now stands different periods of time are required for different kinds of notices. But every practicing lawyer knows what they are; if he does not know now he would not know anyway. Hence this law is tinkered with again nobody will know until the supreme court construes it.

Bank Guarantee Shortcomings. Grand Island, Neb., Jan. 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: As a constant reader of your paper and believe the discussions in editorials are a good thing, I have been thinking for some time that there is something wrong with our laws in reference to banks and I believe that the matter discussed in some manner by the "public pulse." It seems to me that our bank guarantee law is a farce or an injustice.

Why guarantee depositors who put their money in state banks when the national banks, which they deposit their reserve in, are not guaranteed and can break up and carry the state banks with them. It seems to me an injustice to state banks, even when they are assessed for losses caused by breaking up of national banks who hold the reserves of state banks.

Either national banks should be guaranteed or bonded or the law should require state banks to keep their reserve in state banks. The United States government will not deposit its money in a national bank unless it is bonded. The state of Nebraska will not deposit its money in national banks unless it is bonded. Why should the state banks be allowed to deposit their reserve in national banks with no bond or guarantee. It is the duty of the banking board of Nebraska and the legislature to protect the interests of state institutions. Surely it should provide proper protection for its state banks. The United States government will not allow national banks to put any of their reserve in state banks, even when they are guaranteed. Is that not an insult to us when we deposit in national banks with no guarantee?

We consider the "depositors" guarantee law is a great blessing to the people as well as to the banks and would be a good thing for the United States government. The depositor cannot distinguish between good and bad banks, not even inspectors (it seems) can always find out. Then why not put such safeguards around all banks as are necessary, then guarantee all banks? The first money paid out of our guarantee fund was paid because of failure of a national bank with the reserve of a state bank in it. I would like to hear from others on this subject. It seems to me very important, but I may be mistaken.

R. L. THOMAS.

Farmers and Road Roads. Invaile, Neb., Jan. 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: As I am a farmer, I want to help the man who helps me, and that man is the rural mail carrier of our state.

I claim that the government is doing a great thing to the farmer of our state. The government has an institution by means of which it delivers the farmers' mail and parcels every mail day in the year at a great expense. Now, I claim that it is our duty as farmers to assist the government by helping the rural mail carrier to deliver our mail to us. Now the government comes to us and asks our assistance to help it build better mail routes, and I believe that it is our duty, as well as our interest, to do so. And the government has passed what is known as the Shackelford bill for the betterment of post roads, and the extension of post roads. The main thing that brought this rural post-roads law about was and is the continuation of complaints and resolutions from the rural mail carriers of our country.

The department is justly asking for relief, and it is our duty to help it. For we must confess that it is doing a great thing for us farmers by sending our mail and parcels to us with certainty and promptness. Here is what the government proposes to do, a part of section 2 of the act:

"That for the purpose of this act the term 'rural post road' shall be construed to mean any public road over which the United States mails now are, or may hereafter be, transported."

Now what I infer from the proposition for extension is that if they extend a rural route, or establish a rural or star route, the government good roads act would extend to it, and no farther.

I was a member of the State Farmers' union meeting at Omaha, and I do not think that we were consistent in turning down the good roads proposition, wherein the government asked us to assist in making good roads for the rural mail carriers. And we resolved that the government should take over the railroads, and we also resolved that the government should at each sleeping car to each stock train and we also resolved that the state should buy and own the stock yards at Omaha.

Now, when the government proposes to help us to do what it is our whole duty to do ourselves, we do not do our duty toward ourselves nor toward the rural mail carrier, for we know that there are a great many of our rural mail routes in deplorable condition.

F. E. PAYNE.

CHEERY CHAFF. Mrs. Newell—What do you find in that stupid old paper to interest you? Newell—I was just glancing at the money market.

Mrs. Newell—Do they have a money market? Are there ever any bargains?—Boston Transcript.

She—That woman is in love only with herself. He—Well, if her case comes up before me she gets the alimony at eight—Judge.

"How thankful I am that I have a home." "No; to mortgage for an automobile."—Baltimore American.

"Did you read about this man who spent twenty years in jail?" "No." "I see he has had his case reopened and his sentence reversed." "I suppose that gives him back those twenty years, eh?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Willie—Mother, Mr. Smithers, across the street, is very fond of me. Mother—What do you think so, son? Willie—Why, I heard him say that little Willie Brown for about ten minutes.—Puck.

"What is this check you have framed?" "It checks for your name." "Is it?" "No; it checks for my rebate," answered the millionaire with a smile.—New York Times.

DEAR MR. KABBLE, WHEN VISITING FRIENDS AND JOINING IN A POKER GAME, MY WIFE WANTED ME TO HAVE EARLY WITH HER—HOW CAN I BREAK HER OF THE HABIT? MR. BERGER

ALWAYS BE LOSER WHEN SHE INQUIRES HOW YOU ARE GETTING ON!

"Is your husband much of a provider, Malindy?" "Malindy—He ain't nothin' like me, ma'am. He never mind, keep it. No other girl he gets de money; he gwine to get de money providin' he go to work; he go to work providin' he do job suits him. I never see such a providin' man in all mah days."—New York Times.

She (after a hint)—I presume you would like your ring back. He—Never mind, keep it. No other girl I know could do that ring unless she wore it on her thumb.—Boston Transcript.

"I was held up in this city before I had been a day." "Didn't you get a chance to cry out?" "Oh, yes; but what did the nurse care for that?"—Judge.

"And the audience, my boy, were glad to their seats," said the delighted actor. "That certainly was a neat way of keeping them there," said the critic.—New York Times.