

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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MAY CIRCULATION.

48,473

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 last week ended, and returned copies for the month of May, 1911, was 48,473.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1911.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Well, July can hardly do any worse to us, anyway.

Goodbye, June, we don't care if you never come back.

If we cannot have a safe and sane Fourth, let us at least have a decent one.

It might pay the Chicago Tribune to hire as its legislative reporter Hon. Jack Johnson.

Our weather man must be standing in with the ice man in his extortions on the Omaha consumer.

If this thing keeps up, old King Corn may find Sir Potato trying to crowd into the seat with him.

A Washington man of 84 dies while fishing in a boat. We always knew that was a dangerous way to fish.

The commission form of government may not relieve all our municipal ills, but at least it will be different.

Perhaps that English novelist who said American girls lacked sentiment had been chumming with Nat Goodwin.

In the meantime, the other franchised corporations are no doubt glad to have attention directed away from them.

Seeing that young Mr. Shotwell has re-elected us all down at Washington, presumably there is nothing more to be said or done.

With the Latter Day Saints and Sinners mixed up in this sugar deal, St. Peter is likely to have a sweet mess on his hands.

Omahans can appreciate the feat of the French aviator who flew 102 miles the other day, since 102 was exactly the high mark of the mercury here.

No one involved in the recent post-office investigation is to lose out for telling the truth, but it is plain that somebody has not been telling the truth.

A Kansas postmaster is charged with robbing the mails and a Minnesota mayor with robbing a postoffice. What is official America coming to, anyway?

Should Senator Lorimer lose his seat, why not give it to Illinois' favorite son, the Hon. Lee O'Neill Brown, who helped Hines boost Lorimer over the transom?

Mayor "Jim" will tear a few feathers out of the eagle's tail on the glorious Fourth just to keep in practice, even though he is not running for office just now.

Mr. Bryan has announced flatly and finally that Governor Harmon will not do. Yet the people of Ohio re-elected him governor by 100,000 plurality. What simpletons!

"Some day," shouts Victor Berger from the socialist water tower, "there is going to be a volcanic eruption in this country." Aha, somebody moving old Vesuvius over here?

While the present Lorimer investigation committee may be after the facts, the distinguished witnesses it has recently had before it seem bent upon an entirely different object.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican reminds Champ Clark that only one speaker of the house has ever become president, and that was James K. Polk. But it cannot scare the Missourian off that way. He will stay to be shown.

There must be something in a name after all or there would not be a scramble both in Omaha and at Lincoln to be incorporated as a trust company under the new Nebraska law, and file upon the name, "First Trust company," in each instance.

Steel Trust Indictments.

The indictment of nine so-called "Wire" trust companies by a federal grand jury in New York on the charge of restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman law will be taken as presaging the indictment and prosecution of the parent concern, the Steel trust. The nine companies are component parts of the Steel trust. The latter is now being investigated by a committee of the house of representatives and the commissioner of corporations and the Department of Commerce and Labor has just concluded an exhaustive investigation of it and submitted his report to the president, by whom it is transmitted to congress.

In explanation of the New York indictments, pains are taken to state that "there is no indication that evidence gathered by the bureau of corporations played any part in the indictments." A reading of the report of this investigation, though, tends to strengthen rather than weaken confidence in the indictments. It is difficult to see how a combine could be more complete and compact than the one formed by the steel industry. It begins with the ore and goes to the last finished product. According to the government's report it may be traced to three specific causes:

- 1. The restriction of competition through combination.
2. Integration, that is, the linking up of productive processes through acquisition under one control of raw material and manufacturing plants (and in some cases transportation facilities) and through extensions and coordination of manufacturing processes.
3. The creation of a great amount of inflated securities.

Nothing seems to have been overlooked in forming an air-tight combination. And as steel-making is basic, affecting the whole industry of the United States, its workings are indeed a matter of vital public concern as well as private interest. The government would seem, therefore, to be facing its crucial task in trust prosecution here, not even excepting the Standard Oil. With the commissioner's report before it the house committee should be able to facilitate its investigation greatly and wind up affairs so that the Department of Justice may go to work without unnecessary delay.

Corporations and Courtesy.

One of the big railroads entering Chicago, as well as Omaha, is laying great stress upon a new rule promulgated to its employes, enjoining upon them the importance of courteous treatment of the public. By this code courtesy is made "the first essential" of the railroad's relations to its patrons, and woe to that employe who ignores this!

Instinctively the public responds to such gracious deference to its comfort with a hearty commendation of the railroad management. It is a great thing when large corporations like this, with myriads of minor details confronting them, take the time to see that all their employes, big and little, are polite to the people who ride upon their trains. It so happens, however, that this very railroad has for years been the object of fierce attack in Chicago because its trains along the lake front pour out their dense volumes of smoke and cinders, creating a public nuisance. No amount of pleading, coaxing or threatening has yet persuaded it to abolish the conditions responsible for the nuisance.

The point is that, commendable as is the growing tendency of steam and electric railway companies toward individual courtesy, that, after all, is a small matter when compared with certain other rights of the people that are sometimes ignored by these same corporations. The people are sometimes made to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel, while the public service company shows off to good advantage at their expense. No doubt the people of Chicago would appreciate it very much if the managers of this railroad would be courteous enough to remove this long-standing smoke nuisance. They might even be willing to overlook a slip remark from a fresh employe now and then in exchange for the larger favor.

Regulating Cold Storage.

Strong opposition to the Heyburn bill, which seeks to surround cold storage of edibles with restrictive regulation, comes from cold storage operators, who declare the measure to be radical and unfair. Taking up their plea, the New York Commercial says: Legislative restriction of the business is bound to come—but most of the proposals for it to date are unreasonable, some of them preposterous.

That may be, but if it is—most of the proposed methods of regulation thus far are unreasonable and preposterous—it is due to the very pronounced feeling of indignation aroused by the extremists to which some of the cold storage concerns have gone without any government restraint or regulation. This being the case, it is only a matter of time, we venture to predict, remembering the meat inspection law and its consequences, until the governments regulation will adjust itself upon a basis fair and acceptable to all.

Cold storage of food products is a virtue that may too easily be turned into a vice by abuse. And that is all the government seeks to do in its proposed regulation—to conserve the beneficial character of the industry. But the industry is not beneficial to the public when it is made the means of speculation, when food products are kept in storage for unsafe lengths of time and sagged by stock market gamblers for their own selfish profits.

Cleanliness and Hot Weather.

The free use of water on the person is quite important in hot weather, as well as at other times, for bodily cleanliness is always essential to good health. But cleanliness in other forms is equally important. People should be more careful than ever these hot days to see that their premises are kept clean; that no vegetable or animal matter is left lying around where it may decompose and breed disease. The proper disposition of wastes is very important in the hot season. Be careful of your garbage. See that it is deposited in the proper place and removed entirely from the premises as frequently as possible. Such precautions will aid materially in the campaign to exterminate flies. Flies flourish upon filth. They have had already during everything is clean and no filth is. Swatting the fly is a good thing, but that is a cure; prevention is much better. Kill off the flies by destroying the conditions on which they thrive. You may get a fairly accurate idea of the state of cleanliness about your place by the number of flies there.

Modern Holy Alliance.

Demand for automobile tires, keep the manufacturers busy. Fine chance for some heat-affected congressman to introduce a resolution calling for an investigation of a possible unholy alliance between the tuck trust and the tire trust.

Hard Knocks for Quackeries.

Philadelphia Record. According to the interpretation of the supreme court the food and drug law, while making complete ban on the sale of ingredients of patent medicine on the labels on the packages, puts no curb on the selling of the pills or potions so offered for sale. President Taft desires such amendment of the law as will bring within its purview the more subtle quackeries of political doctors. So much depends on the labeling.

A HARD WORKED COURT.

Supreme Court Justices Unable to Keep Up the Work. Chicago Tribune. Shortly after Chief Justice White's appointment some old friends called on him and asked him to deliver an address. His answer was to take them into his work-room where they could see the stacks of briefs and piles of volumes of evidence that had to be studied. He said he had to keep at them early and late, and had no time for anything else. What is true of him is equally true of the other members of the court.

Crime Waves.

The Chicago Examiner points out two chief remedies for the intermittent waves of crime "that disgrace Chicago in spite of the supposed active police force," which may be of interest as well to Omaha, prone to charge its crime waves upon its police force, admittedly inadequate in numbers. These remedies are:

- (1) A law making it a felony to carry firearms without a special police permit, punishable with a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both.
(2) A repeal of the present indeterminate sentence law and a radical curtailment of the parole system.

The Examiner goes on to say that while we hear a good deal of non-sense about emergency legislation—about legislation so pressing as to warrant an extra session—here are two real emergencies. Some crime is unforeseeable and inevitable, but a lot of crime is committed because we make it too easy for criminals to use weapons and let them off without punishment after they have been convicted.

People Talked About

Diversity of occupation is Mr. Burnham's long suit. He is president of the Association of Theater Managers of New York and cultivates a small farm in Connecticut; so attractively that the natives threaten to send him to the legislature next year.

New York is to give Big Bill Devery, ex-police chief, a \$3,000 pension for his picturesque services, which would seem to be touchin' on and appetizin' to New York's long suffering treasury.

The trustees of the New York Cathedral of St. John the Divine have dismissed the original architect of the building, Christopher Grant LaFarge and George L. Heine, and have engaged Ralph A. Cram of Boston to carry on the work. A determination to alter the design and make the building distinctively Gothic is the reason given for the change. As a result discussion of the question, "What is Gothic?" promises to push off the map the old favorite, "What is a democrat?"

Western boosting methods are getting a firm grip on the live oaks down east. Naturally, the young men are the quickest. A fine example of youthful push comes from the students of the classical high school of Lynn, Mass., whose combined talents are reflected in the industrial number of the High School Gazette. It shows Lynn to be a city of beauty, of homes, of property and of industry. The editor supports the accuracy of every statement. The boys know they have a good thing and are pushing it along.

In Other Lands

Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the Earth

A jury in Paris waited precious little time in convicting Edmond Dues of embezzling \$3,000,000 from the proceeds of the sale of church property confiscated by the French government at the separation act of 1901. Dues is 47. His record shown at the trial proved him to be the right kind of a man to make away with the goods forcibly taken from religious organizations. He had embezzled \$100,000 belonging to a former employe and got away with \$283,000 belonging to societies, minors and wards for whom he acted as trustee. With such an experience, surpassing nerve and greed to match, he easily became the leader of the flock of vultures attracted by church loot in France during the last ten years. The property of ten congregations was given over to Dues for disposal, and he went at the job with patriotic zeal and celerity that called forth the plaudits of the "no church" multitude. The government, too, chucked over the prospect of millions to come. But when an accounting was called for and Dues failed to produce the coin, there was a change from joy to shame, and the looter was clapped in prison. The church property was gone, and the proceeds vanished in riotous living, in bribing officials and in a train of crooked transactions that make up a gigantic national scandal. The \$200,000,000 which M. Waldeck-Rousseau promised France from the sequestration of church property, has already dwindled down to the petty sum of \$7,000,000, and there is no certainty that this sum will reach the public treasury intact.

Something of a Jolt.

Indianapolis News. The idea of the secretary of the interior that the law will be enforced because it is the law will doubtless seem revolutionary to some of our enterprising captains of industry.

Bidding for the "Big Mill."

Pittsburg Dispatch. Baltimore has bid \$100,000 for the decorative national convention. What does Reno offer? It promises to be a much better mill than that little affair that convinced Mr. Jeffries he could not come back.

Modern Holy Alliance.

Wall Street Journal. Demand for automobile tires, keep the manufacturers busy. Fine chance for some heat-affected congressman to introduce a resolution calling for an investigation of a possible unholy alliance between the tuck trust and the tire trust.

You Can't Beat 'Em.

New York World. Reports from the coronation said the American presswomen were the most beautifully dressed women of the court. Reports from Paris say the American women were the most tastefully dressed at the Long-champs races. Could we get reports from heaven we would learn that American angels wear their halos most gracefully in the celestial choir. These things are platitudes.

Hard Knocks for Quackeries.

Philadelphia Record. According to the interpretation of the supreme court the food and drug law, while making complete ban on the sale of ingredients of patent medicine on the labels on the packages, puts no curb on the selling of the pills or potions so offered for sale. President Taft desires such amendment of the law as will bring within its purview the more subtle quackeries of political doctors. So much depends on the labeling.

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The Bee's Letter Box

Contributions on Timely Subjects Not Exceeding Two Hundred Words Are Invited from Our Readers.

The Retort Courts.

OMAHA, June 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: I was sorry to note in today's paper that I had made "Another Parent's Cry." When he says "I don't have a word to say to S. J. W.," he has no idea what he has missed; if he would just come over and get acquainted he would feel lots better. The good brother thinks that I am not courteous or very well brought up because I was so cruel as to show up some of his absurdities. O, well, never mind, he will feel better when it quits hurting. I consider courage one of the essentials of manhood. Anyone is lacking in this essential who will make an untrue and scurrilous attack on the splendid work of the women teachers here done in the Omaha High school and then be afraid to sign his name. Also any one is lacking in this essential who will throw out such an insinuation as this: "There are a great many things wrong at the Omaha High school, some of which dare not be mentioned." Name the wrongs, state the causes and sign your name. Be a man! Don't shoot poisoned arrows from ambush.

"I expect that he will be willing to admit that that father who turns over his boys to their mother to train and manage is lacking in the essentials of manhood, and yet that is what we do in putting grown boys in the charge of women teachers." The parallel of this proposition would be to quarantine boys against their mother when they were about 16 and not allow them to associate with the poor, weak woman, for fear they become effeminate. Men and women were intended to live and work together; the boy all his life should be under the influence of his mother, so the girl under the influence of the father. This co-ordinate and dual influence in the home and when extended into the school based on efficiency and not on sex gives the best results.

"The boys to whom I refer as leaving the high school are not of the hoodlum class, but the sons of well-to-do parents and know how to behave themselves." "Well-to-do" is not a passport in American life. It is just this class that are hoodlums and waste their time and opportunities and are a grave danger to the community. The very advantages condemn rather than excuse them.

The private schools where grades and honors can be bought for those who are too shiftless to win them are a poor excuse for boys with more money than brains. The man who honestly believes in the segregation of the sexes ought to go to Constantinople and be a Turk.

S. J. WOODRUFF.

Ex-Senator Allen Takes Exceptions.

MADISON, Neb., June 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: The purported interview with me published in The Bee yesterday under a Lincoln dateline is entirely fictitious and without the slightest foundation. The expression credited to me with reference to Mr. Bryan's candidacy for the presidency that "I would support him from start to finish and that I would work my head off for him in so puerile and florid that I am surprised that The Bee could be imposed on to the extent of publishing it. The only expression of opinion I gave was to a gentlemanly reporter of the State Journal who the next day, reproduced in his paper the substance of what I said.

WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

KICKING AGAINST THE BEE.

Mr. Bryan Would Like to Overrule Decisions in Trust Cases. New York World. Once more Mr. Bryan has declared his distrust of the supreme court and his disapproval of the decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. "We may as well recognize," he says, "that we now have no original law against the trusts." He adds that if the justices of the supreme court are to be permitted to "legislate" they should be made elective for fixed terms and not be appointed for life.

The cause of all this disapproval and denunciation is the decision of the court that the statute must be construed reasonably. Mr. Bryan says the "reasonableness of the restraint" is a mere matter of opinion. He asks: "In the light of this decision who is likely to be convicted of a criminal violation of the anti-trust law?" All statutes must be construed reasonably. Lord Coke said the common law of England is like a stool that rests on three legs—the leg of precedent, the leg of justice and the leg of reason. Did Mr. Bryan ever hear of a court of any evidence that did not give ear to reason in deciding any case before it? Did he ever hear of a criminal case in which the jury was not instructed to give the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt?

Nothing in the decision of the court can be rightly construed as invalidating the act as a criminal statute. In fact, the reasonable construction of it strengthens it in that respect. No criminal statute that is unreasonable could be enforced under our constitution.

Okla. Bank Is Robbed.

BYARS, Okla., June 26.—Using a pick and crowbar to pry open a vault, robbers early today broke into the State bank of Byars, obtained \$4,000 and escaped.

Base Ball Follows the Flag.

The American squadron in the Baltic, while it tarried at Copenhagen, gave the Danes an exhibition of the national game, the contestants being nine from the Louisiana and the New Hampshire. King, court and a great gathering of citizens watched the play as a novelty. The moving picture theaters are showing the game, and the Danes are pretty soon in the habit of shouting "Kill the umpire," will be as familiar as in these United States.

"DOLLAR DIPLOMACY."

Proves a Mighty Good Thing in Exporting to the East. Washington Post. Were any vindication needed as to the value of what has been termed as "dollar diplomacy," it is furnished conclusively now in the announcement that the domestic exports from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, will amount to more than \$5,000,000,000.

When the critics of the administration describe the phrase "dollar diplomacy" as descriptive of the efforts of the State department, under Secretary Knox, to increase the commerce of the United States, they put themselves in the class of false prophets. Secretary Knox accepted the term "dollar diplomacy" as meaning the "substitution of dollars for bullets" as a result of his progressiveness the present administration of the State department will go down in history as one of the most successful and effective ever enjoyed by the United States.

In these modern days the commerce of the world is the greatest factor in the preservation of peace, and in building up the trade in the United States in foreign countries. Secretary Knox has done more than a dozen peace societies to preserve harmonious relations between this country and foreign powers. Nations are slow to take any step that will destroy their own property and the "dollar diplomacy" of Secretary Knox is the true Yankee notion of international welfare and good will.

THOSE GREEDY MAGAZINES.

Chicago Tribune: Hereupon the magazines will be stepping up to the restoration counter and standing still until the mercury line is turned upon them.

Chicago Record-Herald: It is alleged that the magazines have a trust of their own. Amateur writers have long been convinced that the object of the trust was to keep them from winning the fame to which they were justly entitled.

Siox City Journal: The magazines have printed a lot of arguments in favor of full sentences for trust heads. The argument is that the best way to boost the trusts is to put the individuals who operate them behind the bars. If this is the right treatment for the men who conspire to raise the price of our sugar and oil, why is it not equally appropriate for the men who conspire to raise the cost of our mental nourishment?

Philadelphia Record: It is now the turn of the magazines to be called to account as having formed a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade. Whether the organization of periodical publishers is really in violation of the antitrust act it is impossible to venture an opinion, but it is apparent from the government's allegations, to bear very many of the marks which have been popularly regarded as characteristic of a predatory trust. So many of the magazines, however, have dedicated their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to incessant war against all trusts, the innocent bystanders must be perplexed to find them included among the defendants. Just like the box-board makers and the wall paper combine and all the rest. It may be doubted whether the magazines themselves will applaud this persecution with the same enthusiasm they have shown in other cases.

GRINS AND GROANS.

"I believe," said the man with the mournful countenance, "that Deacon Simpson would make a drink."

"I wouldn't put a pat him," significantly comments the man with the expanded nose, "but if you had a good one, I'd let it get past him."—Chicago Post.

"Why does your daughter Sue go to the mountains?"

"To get into high society."

"But why does your other daughter Belle go to the seashore?"

"To be in the swim."—Baltimore American.

"I suppose," said the city man, "there are some queer characters around an old village like this."

"You'll find a good many," admitted the native, "when the hotels fill up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"He used to be a straight enough young chap. What made him get crooked?"

"Trying to get rich, both ends meet, I believe."—Toledo Blade.

"I never judge a woman by her clothes," observed Hinkle.

"No," said Mrs. B., sarcastically, "a man who gets to as many burlesque shows as you do wouldn't."—Milwaukee News.

"What has become of that man who used to say he was a servant of the people?"

"The people had to let him go," replied Farmer Cortness. "He got to be one of these hired men who stand around talking when they ought to be at work."—Washington Star.

"Let's all change our pleas to 'guilty,'" said one of the defendants. "It's our best hope."

"Hope? How'd you figure that out?"

"Why, we've hung and hanged around this court might not believe us."—Judge's Library.

"What do you charge for your rooms?"

"Five dollars up."

"You'll find a good many," admitted the native, "when the hotels fill up."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Pop, is the world round?"

"That, my son, depends on who gives the answer. The extreme optimist says it is something round, and the majority of pleasure seekers declare it is very flat."—Baltimore American.

"Do you think women would improve politics?"

"Well," replied Mr. Growcher, "after listening to the conversation on the front porch I'll say this for them: If they ever start to give men who stand around talking when they ought to be at work."—Washington Star.

Suddenly the umpire called time.

"Aw, what's the matter?" demanded the catcher.

"Somebody in the grandstand applied to me," he said, wiping the blinding tears from his eyes, "and I wasn't prepared for that. A 'play ball!'"—Chicago Tribune.

"And you really think, doctor, that you must perform the operation today?"

"Oh, yes. There may be no necessity for it tomorrow."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BY THE SUMMER HOTEL.

Carolyn Wells in Harper's.

"He has six motor cars, they say—three of them Ford and—oh, my! isn't that tunc just?" "So 'rav I really think she ought to die."

"The biggest catch of all, my dear: He has one lung and thirty millions!" They do say—"Yes, Jack here is here: He's simply grand to lead cotton!"

"The best bridge player in the place." "She has a house with sixty rooms." "It changes things and—oh, my! she's a play ball!"