

Today

We Have Poor Eyesight, Defective Teeth and Hands. California and Chicago. And H. Ford Take Notice. By ARTHUR BRISBANE.

The British worry because the national eyesight grows weaker—150 in every 1,000 look good sight at the age of 20, and 10 at the age of 4.

The human eye, like the teeth that nature gave us, is defective, a poorly made instrument. Our teeth cause suffering and death, teeth better planned would not do that, even our five-fingered hands, inherited from the salamander, of the carboniferous era, according to the great Haeckel, would have been much improved by adding one finger.

With that extra finger we should use in arithmetic the superior duodecimal system, instead of the inferior decimal system, and we could play stringed instruments of a higher, more complicated kind.

But things might be worse. British statesmen have eyesight keen enough to make up for the defective sight of British children. The British statesman's eye can see and read the mind of a "poor fish" American statesman, thousands of miles away.

And a little while ago the bodies of British children were shrinking in size to an extent that made it difficult to recruit fair-sized men for the army. This was due to stunting work in mines and mills. Some British children used as chimney sweeps were deliberately starved that they might remain small enough to go up and down narrow chimney flues. The British stopped that and they protected their children against child labor, something that this richest nation on earth refuses to do.

All nations that read and specialize in industry injure their eyesight. Eye glasses were made for that. And science has given us the telescope that carries our sight billions of miles into space, shows us Jupiter's moon, Saturn's rings, the gigantic Nebulae and other cosmic wonders more interesting and important than anything nearby on this earth.

Specialized eyesight is still to come. Your highly-trained descendant with a head weighing four times as much as his body, perhaps, will use his eyes together, for the usual daily visions of things about him. One eye he will train to the use of the microscope, for study of things infinitely small. The other will be trained to use the telescope in studying things infinitely big.

In that day you will hear the high-brow young lady saying: "I have trouble with my microscope eye, and am compelled for the time being to give up study of the infusoria." We shall not always use our eyes as the cows, monkeys and savages use them, merely to find something to put in our stomachs.

Chicago and all lake cities, New Orleans, and all the cities on the Gulf, California and the distinguished Henry Ford of Detroit, will be interested in a statement made to this writer by Governor John W. Martin of Florida. He intends to work for a ship canal, across the Florida peninsula.

Governor Martin, thoroughly modern business executive, plans his canal primarily for the benefit of Florida, but the canal would benefit many other parts of the United States enormously. A canal across the upper part of Florida, say from Tampa through Lake Harris, Lake George, thence up the natural inland waterway to Jacksonville, and out into the Atlantic, would mean a saving of nearly 2,000 miles sailing for every ship from the mouth of the Mississippi or any Gulf port.

Instead of sailing far south around Key West, and then up north again to eastern United States, or over to Europe, shipping from all the Gulf ports would cut across Florida, as ships bound for the Pacific now cut across Panama. The enterprise would be inexpensive, with no great hills in the way, a natural waterway including a great part of the distance. Chicago and all lake cities are interested. Some day this nation will decide to spend a little money at home, and dig a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Gulf via the Mississippi valley. Then a canal across Florida, would provide a short cut of unestimable value. And the tolls would soon pay for the canal.

Governor Martin declines to suggest any route for the canal, saying: "It is for the people of Florida to decide just where they want the canal. I shall work to put it wherever they want it."

California, Oregon and Washington have an interest in Governor Martin's suggested enterprise, a canal through Florida would supply a short cut by water for lumber, fruit and other Pacific coast products bound for Atlantic coast ports.

Wilson Typed Historic Notes to Germany Himself; Secretary Slept With Them and Gun Under Pillow

By CHARLES L. SWEM, Confidential Secretary and Stenographer to Woodrow Wilson During His Eight Years in the White House.

(Copyright 1925. Reproduction in any form prohibited.) CHAPTER IX. In command of extemporaneous English it is doubtful if Mr. Wilson was ever excelled. Whether in public speech or in writing a letter, he was never at a loss for a word or a synonym; he never had to recast a sentence for lack of a word, and his sentences, as they came from his lips, seldom needed revising or editing. All his speeches, with the exception of his messages to congress or an occasional state document, were extemporaneous. He prepared for them simply by making a brief outline in shorthand which he placed before him on the speaker's rostrum—and sometimes forgot. Once, on his first campaign, on his way to Madison Square garden to make one of the greatest efforts of his campaign, he prepared his speech in outline, laid it before him, and made an entirely different speech.

In almost nine years of travel with him, reporting all his utterances, I never heard him make the same speech twice. In a campaign, he might cover the same ground in two or more speeches, but in so utterly different phraseology that it was to all intents and purposes a new speech—so much so that the press writers following his campaign always had new copy.

Work for Correspondents. Most campaigners starting out on a long trip present their whole argument in their first two or three speeches, all subsequent expositions becoming mere repetitions. Newspaper correspondents, after securing reports of these first speeches, have the whole campaign their hands and except for the color of sidelights and minor incidents can prepare their copy in advance. Mr. Wilson in this respect was probably unique; covering one of his campaigns was a busy job for both the newspaper correspondent and the shorthand reporter.

In dictating a letter or a state document, words and sentences in full literary polish tripped from his lips as fluently as if he were uttering a commonplace remark. His sentences were not as a rule involved, but when they were, he so accurately kept all the component clauses in mind that when finished he had a well-coordinated structure of grammar and thought. His style was always simple and compact. He wasted no words, and his letters were invariably short. He spoke on the platform usually less than 40 minutes. His longest speech as I recall was for the duration of one hour, delivered in a huge hall in Buffalo where for the first half hour there was considerable noise and confusion. By the time quiet was secured, he had made one half-hour speech, and then started on another to make sure that he would leave the impression he desired.

Cross Word Puzzles Easy. In composing a letter or a state document, I saw him refer to a dictionary but once, and a book of syno-

nyms never. In the last days of his second administration a friend sent him a book of "Synonyms and Antonyms." Until that moment he had never heard of the word "antonymy." He glanced at the title and said, "I haven't the least idea what an antonym is—but I dare say it is the opposite of synonymy."

The single time I saw him consult a dictionary was the beginning of the vogue of the word "oked" now widely used instead of "O. K." as a result of his example. He was writing his initials "W. W.—O. K." upon a document and he said to me:

"I suppose you know that 'O. K.' is derived from the way Andrew Jackson is said to have spelled 'All Correct.' He spelled it 'Ol Korrect.' I told him I understood that it had its origin in the old Choctaw version—okah. He looked up in surprise and said 'Let's see.' Opening the dictionary he found that derivation given. The novelty of the thing appealed to him and on the next document he wrote 'oked'—W. W.—a form that he followed invariably afterward.

Mr. Wilson was a writer of short-hand. He studied it by himself, unaided, when he was 16 years old for the aid it could be to him in his studies. When he had a note or a state document to write he would retire to his study and write the first in shorthand symbols. Then he would either dictate the document to me or himself type it out on his own little typewriter. He declared that he could revise much better by typing it himself. He would then hand to me his revised copy, which, during the war, I would take home, where upon a machine I kept for the purpose I would make the final draft for the printer. I grew accustomed during those days to sleeping with a note to Germany and a pistol under my pillow.

His Father's Influence. I once asked about his training to give him his facility of speech and pen. He replied that such as he had he traced to the influence and the tutoring of his father. He had no special training for public speaking or writing, he said. His own influence that he could trace was that of his father always insisting that he express himself simply and clearly. But he began to write early. In college he was managing editor of the Princetonian, and although in the average of his subjects he was far below the leaders, by commencement he had acquired a promising reputation as a writer on historical and political subjects, two or three articles having appeared from his pen in prominent periodicals. From then on he spent a great deal of time in writing.

He wrote usually in well-rounded periods. His sentences appeared to be delicately balanced and measured; he was not a purist in language. His style was highly flexible and individual. While in office he took occasion to flout two or three commonly accepted rules of rhetoric such as the aversion to ending a sentence with a preposition. He pointed to Shakespeare and others as authority, and himself frequently left a tiny propo-

sition dangling at the end of a polished sentence.

Hated Split Infinitives. But he would not tolerate a split infinitive, placing his adverb invariably before it. In his book on "George Washington" he invariably employed the contraction "'twas" for "it was." When I asked him why he did it, he declared it was in vogue at that time, that he liked it, and that he had no prejudice against anything because it was unusual, if it were obviously in good taste.

Some of the perorations of his extemporaneous speeches are remarkable pieces of oratory. His type of delivery was conversational, or argumentative, and not oratorical, but invariably he ended in a short oratorical effort. Listening to his perfect diction at times, and marveling at the balanced and polished sentences, I had sometimes the feeling that he was "taking over the heads" of his audience. Once on his last trip, the trip on which he broke down, it was evident that his audience could not follow as fast as he constructed. He was stating a negative proposition and in reaching the end of his thought he stated it in a clause that was not only rhetorical but also inspiring. Several in the audience clapped.

Mr. Wilson stopped short. Another would probably have passed it by, but he was primarily interested in convincing his audience and not in making a speech.

"If you want to applaud that, wait until you understand the meaning of it," he said and proceeded to explain his point.

To be continued tomorrow.

Financiers Making Preparations for Big Foreign Issue

Negotiations Concluded for \$35,000,000 Polish Loan; Trading for Week Quiet.

By Associated Press. New York, Feb. 15.—Despite a temporary lull in new financing, preparations for the sale of additional foreign loans and corporation bond issues occupied the center of interest in investment circles last week. Bond trading was quiet, although a strong underlying demand for higher grade issues held prices firm.

Negotiations were concluded late in the week for flotation of a \$35,000,000 Polish loan. The offering which will be made tomorrow will take the form of 8 per cent bonds to be sold at a substantial discount. Another prospective foreign borrower is the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Simultaneous offerings of securities were said to be planned for New York, London and Amsterdam, but with negotiations still open estimates of the amount ranged from \$15,000,000 to \$35,000,000.

Contractors Welcomed. The uncertainty regarding the financing plans of the Argentine government was definitely cleared up during the week through sale of \$25,000,000 of short term notes. The announcement of the success of the New Haven road's refunding program. Subscriptions for a new bond issue which has had the support of New England bankers, manufacturers and business men will enable the company to retire in full a \$23,000,000 European loan maturing in April.

FACTORY EXPERTS ON IGNITION WORK Auto owners who have carburetor or ignition trouble will welcome the service offered by P. Melchior & Son, 413-17 South Thirteenth street. The firm specializes in this line of work employing factory experts who understand all makes of carburetors and ignition systems.

The automobile department has met with due popularity. The latest machinery is employed in the overhauling and rebuilding of motors. The firm has the agency for the Budd disc wheel. The repairing of disc wheels is also featured.

INDIVIDUAL HAND TOWEL FEATURED Due to greater sanitation the Frontier Towel and Linen Supply company, 1819 California, is featuring the individual hand towel over the old type roller towel. The cost of this system is no greater than the other.

According to Mr. J. M. Jensen, proprietor, this newer system is becoming very popular with the business firms of the city.

The individual towel cabinets are furnished by the Supply company at no additional cost to the user.

offerings disposed of rumors that a world-wide syndicate would be formed to float a \$75,000,000 long term loan, although steps to consolidate the government's many note issues may be taken later this year. The Argentine financing comprised the largest single item in the week's volume of new business, which totaled \$61,000,000, as compared with \$200,000,000 in the preceding week.

The contraction in offerings was welcomed by bankers as an opportunity for the investing public to absorb the abnormally heavy flotations of the last few weeks. With approximately \$800,000,000 in bonds placed on the market so far this year, it is expected the \$1,000,000,000 mark will have been passed by March 1. Evidence of the market's strong underlying position has been provided by the prompt subscription of all issues and the sustained strength of listed obligations.

Price changes during the week were neither striking nor significant. Further improvement in oil company issues continued to reflect the better position of the industry as shown in a steady decrease in crude oil production and additional price advances for raw and refined products.

Rail Liens Lag. Other bonds failed to move uniformly, although the general trend was upward. Buying of rail liens was discouraged somewhat by a slight drop in freight traffic and by the proposed senate investigation of the entire railroad consolidation question. St. Paul bonds were depressed by uncertainty regarding the outcome of the road's 1925 refunding program.

One of the most encouraging developments of the week was the an-

Man Falls; Cuts Throat on Pipe

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee. Newcastle, Neb., Feb. 15.—"Grandpa" O'Connor, about 65, slipped on the icy sidewalks here and fell in such a manner as to run the stem of his pipe into his throat, receiving a painful injury.

WELCH WILL OFFER TWO SPECIALS NOW

The "Weekly Specials" being featured by the Welch Restaurants have met with such popularity that Mr. Welch has announced the running of two "Specials" one on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; the second on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The "Specials" will be entirely different each week, said Mr. Welch.

12 Churches on Honor Roll

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee. Columbus, Neb., Feb. 15.—According to information given out by the state office of Congregational churches, 22 Congregational churches in the state were placed on the honor roll, having paid their full apportionment for benevolences. They are: Columbus, Avoca, Bingham, Blair, Brunswick, Campbell, Center, Crete, Dunning, Garland, Genoa, Hayes Center, Leigh, Loomis, Omaha Pilgrim, Monroe, Pallasde, Scribner, Springfield, Uehling, Vebango and Wahoo.

The Stamp that Ok's your Credit

---justifies pride in yourself and the confidence others place in you.

When you buy merchandise or services and payment is deferred you have been extended the courtesy of credit. You have assumed a moral obligation. In most cases this trust has been placed on the sole security of your word—your promise to pay.

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Good credit is based on satisfactory business transactions. It is within your power to command confidence from others. Your appreciation of the courtesy of credit—your manner in meeting these obligations establishes your credit rating. Your attitude is reflected in the files of the Credit Bureau. You are rated **Prompt Pay, Slow, or Require Cash.** If you have abused the privilege of credit in the past—

Start NOW

to regain the respect of your fellow men. You can rebuild your credit rating. Go to the credit man and he will help you to build up your credit. You will find him a friend and his advice is sound. It is never too late to start over. Be a good citizen, start now—

(The merchants, the tradesmen and professional men of Omaha extending credit for your convenience want you to get the fullest possible benefit from it. However, out of fairness to them, as well as protection to you, they ask that you meet the payments in the manner that you agreed.)

Pay Your Bills Promptly

Associated Retail Credit Bureau and Credit Men

Build Omaha by Building the Credit Standing of its Citizens

1630-36 City National Bank Building

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AS YOU COUNT

the separate articles returned from our wet wash laundry, kindly note the spotlessness of them, too. All dirt and stains have been entirely eliminated, and they look and smell clean, sweet and fresh again. Our wet wash laundry is second to none for giving to patrons most satisfying results.

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