

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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GEO. B. TSCHECHUCK, Secretary. Subscribed in full payment of our account to the 30th day of September, 1914.

Don't hit me. I am a poor political cripple.—G. M. H.

As usual, the local campaign has already progressed to the point where Rosewater is running for every office on the ticket.

The bunco steers who are trying to befog the people of Omaha about the electric lighting issue will presently get some light between their eyes that will make them see stars.

Judge Parker dived into the Philippine discussion with all of the ardor he has previously manifested in his plunges into the Hudson, but his return to solid ground is not so easy.

Sir Thomas Lipton announces that he has not renounced the idea of again challenging for the America's cup. The sale of tea cannot have reached what he considers its limit in this country.

King Leopold of Belgium would, through his special commissioner, convey the impression that Great Britain has a few chestnuts in Africa and wants the United States to draw them out of the fire.

In all probability neither General Oyama nor General Kouropatkin is a strong advocate of the "good roads movement" in Manchuria, since under present conditions rain gives both sides time to rest.

An impression is gaining ground that Bunau-Varilla is not as popular with the residents of Panama at this time as he was a few months ago, but his popularity with holders of French canal securities has not apparently waned.

The next winter maneuver of the American squadron will be at Hampton Roads. Since the maneuvers on the battlefield of Bull Run it is fitting that the navy should return to the scene of conflict between the Monitor and the Merrimack.

The man who was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations isn't it with the president of the electric lighting company. To stall off a municipal lighting plant, Mr. Nash may even be willing to put the Auditorium on a popular price basis.

The report of General Whittlesey to the Lake Mohonk Indian conference tells the people what they already knew, that "white men are pandering to depraved Indians in order to secure their money. With this fact so generally recognized, it would seem that investigation should give place to action which will result in improving conditions.

The house of deputies of the Episcopal church has adopted a compromise plan whereby the "innocent party" to divorce may remarry at the end of a year from the issuance of the decree. It would be interesting to know at just what part of the twelve months, in the opinion of the deputies, the nature of the marriage vows is supposed to undergo a change.

The expert examiner has found another alleged shortage in the accounts of former Adjutant General Colby. The man who kept the books evidently buried some things deeper than others or the expert is giving out half-completed results, as he did regarding General Barry, who was found to have his accounts correct after an alleged shortage had been reported.

The World-Herald is regaling us with some historical reminiscences to show how active certain railroad lobbyists were in the organization of the two houses of the last legislature. It is careful, however, not to recall how active lobbyists representing the same railroads and some of them the same lobbyists were in the organization of the legislature when the fusionists had control.

LACKS POPULAR CONFIDENCE.

In looking over the general political situation the New York Herald, which is favorable to the democratic national ticket, concludes that the cloud over Parker's campaign is largely due to the fact that the confidence of the country in the democratic party is not fully restored. It is a sound conclusion and the reasons why the democratic party lacks popular confidence must be obvious to all thoughtful people. It threatens to undo all that has been accomplished. It puts itself in the way of national progress and development. It antagonizes policies under which the country has steadily grown and prospered. Its avowed purpose is not to uphold, but to overturn. It is the party of obstruction and its spirit and aim are distinctly reactionary. It does not appeal to popular patriotism and to American pride in the greatness of the country.

Such a party does not deserve and cannot expect to have the confidence of a majority of the people. Its platform declarations promise nothing that would benefit the country. Given the power it would destroy the system of protection to our industries and labor which has been so fruitful of good in developing industrial resources and securing to labor a higher standard of living than is enjoyed by the wage earners of any other land. The people have not forgotten what the effort of the democratic party in this direction eleven years ago cost them. The party is committed to a policy of seutle in the Philippines and there is very good reason to apprehend that in the event of its success we should have another insurrection in the islands. The platform of the party demands additional legislation against the combinations, but the party's candidate is of the opinion that this is not necessary and that the common law provides a complete remedy. In view of this what could the country expect with the democracy in power? Certainly not more legislation on the subject of trusts and very likely no enforcement of existing laws. In regard to the currency the candidate is committed to the gold standard, but not the party, hundreds of thousands of whose members believe with Mr. Bryan that the day will come when the party will again declare for silver. The democratic party, if its professions are sincere, would put a stop to the building up of the navy and perhaps make no effort to maintain in proper condition the ships we have. It promises that the construction of the Panama canal would be continued, but it is difficult to feel confident that the promise would be carried out, or at any rate that there would not be objections to the progress of the work which would greatly delay its completion.

Such are some of the reasons why the democratic party does not command popular confidence. The American people are enterprising and progressive. They are for moving forward and not backward. They do not favor reactionary policies. Well satisfied with the advance the country has made and proud of its greatness and its influence, they want nothing done to retard its progress or weaken it as a world power. Democratic policies would have this result and therefore the party does not grow in confidence among those who desire to see the nation continue to move forward.

VAIN EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

Some very worthy persons are engaged in an effort to induce our government to take steps looking to the restoration of peace in the far east. Former Senator Edmunds is one of these and is reported as saying that the United States should advise Russia and Japan to cease hostilities long enough for the leading nations to get together and at least offer suggestions for arbitration. Other distinguished gentlemen, whose humane impulses have been actively stirred by the sanguinary character of the war, especially the awful carnage in the recent battles, also urge that this country should do something having in view the termination of hostilities. Some of these have presented their views at Washington, only to learn that neither of the belligerents would consider a proposal of mediation and that consequently it would be wholly useless for our government to make any move in this direction.

The far eastern war is certainly deplorable. There has been a loss of life that appalled humanity. But the combatants are determined to fight it out and so long as both are of this mind other nations will keep hands off. Intervention is not a question of humanity, but of international law and comity, and any interference on our part would be a violation of all law and precedent. It might be regarded by Russia, if not by Japan, as an unfriendly act. Everybody feels that if it were possible to bring to an end the terrible carnage it would be a grand, humanitarian thing to do, but outside influence can do nothing, at this time, to avert further slaughter. If either belligerent should manifest a desire for peace doubtless our government would be found ready to join with others in an effort to secure peace. At present it can do nothing.

REMEMBER.

"Remember, every one in your house uses water—but are electric lights necessary?" asks the subsidized electric light monopoly champion in red letters on its front page.

This is a poser. Every one in your family needs bread, meat, fuel and clothing, but they don't all need telephones, do they? For that reason they are not interested in cheap telephone rates. Every one could get along without paved streets; they could get along with horse cars instead of trolley lines; they could cut all their letters at the post office instead of having them delivered by carrier, and with gasoline lamps instead of gas or electric lights. In fact, they could get along in the dark, if worse came to worst, but most people in these days want the best of all modern conveniences and improvements, especially

when they are paying full price for them.

When they are paying for 1,500 or 1,500 candle power lights, they do not want 300 candle power lights, and they remember that the last city electrician was hampered through the machinations of the electric light monopoly from making tests of the electric lights, and that the present electrician has been thwarted in every effort to enforce wiring regulations that would safeguard life and property.

They remember that when a man is killed by electric wires it is always the poor workman, who is entitled to protection just as much as the owner of the electric lighted mansion, and there never will be any protection for the poor workman as long as the electric lighting company can tamper with our councils and electricians.

They remember that a conflagration in the business center of the city may spread over the residence portion and destroy the homes of hundreds of poor people whose homes are not electric lighted, and such a catastrophe or calamity will befall us sooner or later if the city does not own its own public lighting plant.

Last but not least, they remember that the acquisition of an electric lighting plant does not in any way hinder the city from acquiring the water works. The issue of \$200,000, \$300,000 or even \$500,000 in electric light bonds will not prevent Omaha from issuing the \$3,000,000, \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 of bonds that may be required for the purchase of the water works.

THE HARMLESS CANDIDATE.

The campaign which G. M. Hitchcock is making for re-election to congress has up to this time been chiefly a roundup of the democrats, populists and socialists with a battle cry, "The masses against the classes." Although Mr. Hitchcock was born with a golden spoon in his mouth and kid gloves on his digits, he now poses as the deadly enemy of the classes with whom he has been identified by inheritance during a whole lifetime, and the champion of the toilers, whose toll he has never shared except as an employer, and whose battles he has fought at long range, when it did not involve any risk or loss.

But the Second congressional district is republican by about 2,000 majority and Mr. Hitchcock has no hope of being re-elected unless he can embrace the republicans into a factional contest and satisfy the consciences by furnishing a plausible pretext for a bolt of the discontented. These are primarily assured by Mr. Hitchcock and his backers that he has been positively harmless in congress and will continue to be harmless for another term.

Pointing backward, we are told that Mr. Hitchcock has done nothing in congress that would hamper republican policies and could do nothing for the next two years, even if the house were democratic, because the senate will be securely republican and Roosevelt's election is a foregone conclusion. It is also pointed out that Congressman Hitchcock has been as harmless in the departments as any other well behaved democrat could be, and would continue to be harmless for two years longer, because in the future the heads of the departments would pay no more attention to him than they have in the past.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Eminent German professors are becoming proverbial for their longevity. The latest to celebrate his seventieth birthday at Ewald Hering of the German university at Prague.

The death of a Pennsylvania who has always used tobacco and whiskey and who reached the mature age of 102 years revives speculation if it is not true that the good days are long.

Miss Caroline N. McElwaine, custodian and librarian of the Chicago Historical society, has obtained some very rare books and maps from the collection of the late Hiram W. Beckwith, touching the early history of Illinois and the Mississippi valley.

Illiant Mr. Davis, vice presidential candidate, threatened last Saturday to kick each and every one of a bevy of fifty girls who had turned out to do him honor, but when it came to the scratch he withdrew, appalled at the enormity of the undertaking.

Burgess General Rice in his annual report issued advocates the title "surgeon admiral" instead of "surgeon general." He would have the medical director become "surgeon captain," the medical inspector "surgeon commander," and so on down through the list of medical corps.

Claus Spreckels, greatest of the sugar barons, is 76 years old and Pacific coast estimates put his wealth at \$100,000,000. A poor immigrant, he started out in life with no capital beyond a large stock of German thrift, rugged health and a nose for the almighty dollar. He has had enough family trouble to kill ten ordinary men, strike eternal with sons, daughter, son-in-law and brother-in-law.

By the will of Daniel Willard Fiske, a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and at one time a professor of Cornell university, who died in Germany recently, he left considerable money to create a fund to be held by the governor general of Iceland as a trust, the income of which is to be expended annually in ameliorating the condition of families inhabiting the tiny island of Grimsey, off the north coast of Iceland.

Ex-Senator W. D. Washburn of Minnesota is a picture of content and placid old age. He is the only survivor of seven brothers, four of whom attained national fame. Three of the Washburns, Israel, Eilhu B. and Cadwallader C., were members of the national house of representatives at the same time, the only instance in the political history of that government when three men thus related had seats in congress simultaneously.

in the courts that may delay the final purchase for several years, that is given as a reason why the electric lighting contract, which expires by 1916, should be extended for five years.

One of the rules in the Jefferson primary election code adopted by the "ants" when they had undisputed sway in the republican county committee reads:

Each candidate for nomination shall be required to sign a pledge in writing that he will not become a candidate against the nominees of the republican county convention in the event that he shall not be nominated.

Such a rule ought to be unnecessary. But if the "machine" city committee had only enforced such a rule, the talk of a candidate defeated at the primary running against his successful opponent any way might not be so brash.

Presidential Size.

Chicago Tribune.

When Senator Fairbanks is spoken of as being of "presidential size," it need not be understood that a man must be six feet four inches in height to be qualified to run in that class.

Please Pass the Pie.

Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.).

Bourke Cockran says democracy is a faith and republicanism an appetite. Still, democrats cannot be blamed for getting a little hungry occasionally. It is not amply demonstrated that even angels do not eat.

Forget It.

Baltimore American.

The scheme to help raise an army of expert marksmen by making sharpshooting a part of the public school curriculum will be hailed with delight by the boys themselves, doctors and grandfathers, but will bring dismay to mothers, cats and the general public likely to officiate as involuntary targets.

Trans Castles in Spain.

Minneapolis Journal.

Spain has been making rapid commercial advancement since its late disastrous war, and many American commercial ideas are gaining ascendancy. The newest Spanish project is a combination of native coal mines into one big company with 60,000,000 dollars capital. The first step is to get things going nicely and begins to put on the screws, the Spaniards will be sorry Uncle Sam ever licked them.

Sentiment and Divorce.

New York Sun.

If fashionable society should ostracize the divorced the penalty might frighten those of its members disposed to get rid of mates objectionable to them; but, after all, the civil law which grants divorce is the expression of a far larger and wider social sentiment. The sum and substance of it all is that the church can enforce its law only on the consciences of those who firmly believe in its full and divine authority.

Seeking Trouble and Finding It.

New York Tribune.

Germany's "little war" with the natives in southwest Africa continues, and grows more and more serious. Volunteers have been called for, and a whole army will be sent to the scene of trouble. Hitherto it has been common for other nations to carp at England because of its "little wars" with subject races. The lesson is now being learned that every nation that seeks to acquire and develop savage lands is likely to have that same trouble.

"Glorious War" Comes High.

Springfield Republican.

Whatever hopes the Japanese originally had of a "short war," they are now preparing for a long and exhausting struggle. Count Okuma is free to tell his countrymen that they must expect to spend at least \$1,000,000,000. The taxes will be piled on the people, internal improvements will be stopped, even popular education is to be curtailed. In Russia the same procedure will take place, causing even greater distress to the nation. And this is glorious war.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE WAR.

Conditions Noted by Various Correspondents at the Front.

"It is with great reluctance that I discuss here certain characteristics of the Russian officer," writes Thomas F. Millard in Scribner's magazine. "As a rule, it is most unfair to any army to brand it with the doing of an element from which none are entirely free. But it is impossible, in this instance, to ignore the tendency to disposition among the officers of the Russian army, for it undoubtedly has a material effect upon the efficiency of the organization and the conduct of the war."

They have seen something of many armies, both in peace and war, but I never before saw one wherein the trait of conviviality, to put it mildly, struck such a predominant note. I know comparatively nothing about conditions of army life in European Russia, but anyone who has seen Port Arthur, Vladivostok or Harbin will hardly wonder at the scenes to be witnessed now in Manchuria. When General Kouropatkin visited the far east two years ago on a tour of inspection his report is said to have been unusually frank and drastic in its criticisms of the Russian army, and is thought to have been the first schism of the breach between him and Admiral Alexieff.

"Harbin is the place where this evil is most in evidence. This is the real Russian base in the present war, being situated in the center of Manchuria and at the junction of the Manchurian and Siberian railways. Here are the four mills and packing houses which are expected to supply the army with much of its food, and all troops and supplies destined for other divisions of Manchuria must pass this way. Naturally, the town is filled with troops, and particularly with officers on their way to various localities in the theater of operations. The town is filled with wine gardens and cafe chatains, many of which never close their doors except when the police are called to suppress an incipient riot among the revelers. The passion for gambling, always so pronounced among Russians, here runs higher than ever, the reckless spirit invariably fostered by war spurting it to unusual heights. The man who is to stake his life tomorrow is not apt to consider the value of his rubles tonight."

"It is a relief to turn from the Russian officer to the Russian soldier," continues Mr. Millard. "Ivan, poor fellow, with all his ignorance and stupidity, is a man to give loyalty to 'car and country' who have done so little for him, unquestioning obedience to officers who take such little care for his welfare, never falling palter under reverse, enemy, generally uncomplaining attitude in misfortune, and quiet endurance of poor food and excessive fatigue make him an almost heroic figure. Unaccustomed to what he would consider ordinary comforts, he does not miss them with his lot. Perhaps it is his deeply religious nature that enables him to bear so well the hardships put upon him. He would rather enter battle without food than without the priest, the picture of flowing beard and long, uncombed hair are to be met even on the firing line. Many priests wear the St. George cross, given only for gallantry under fire."

"You might suppose that the soldier who for fifty years has been well fed would for only one day rest content without his rations," says Richard Harding Davis, writing about the Japanese army in Collier's Weekly. "But, like the watch, if he is not wound up, he will not go, and while general officers are leading him to battle, other officers, less conspicuous, and less in the public prints, but displaying even greater executive, are stocking him, clothing him, and reloading his rifle. The army now outside the walls of this city is coming up an area of, let us say, five miles, but behind it, stretching like a tail to a kite, is an unbroken column of rice, cartridges, clothing, blankets, and it extends for 100 miles. And behind the 100 miles, for 500 miles more loaded transports are coming with the regularity of ferry boats in the East river bringing with them more rations, more ammunition. As our trail followed the railroad, this moving caravan was ever before our eyes, and even when night came and we dropped on our faces to sleep, the column of white dust in our sleep the great column pressing through the green valley, the unwieldy carts, the straining mules, the shrieking coolies in their blue pajama-like garments and teapot-hid hats, the freight cars covered with the imperious terms of Russia, now filled with ammunition for Russia's enemy, and pushed forward by the hands of the same Chinese who had laid the railroad, the Japanese transport carts, with their kicking, screaming, biting ponies, and ever all the curtains of the leading white dust, the heat waves, and the glaring sun. As this army continues its triumphant march toward the north, it is well to remember it is handicapped by this lengthening chain that it drags behind it; and also to remember that the men who are leading it are using and unphotographed, feed the men who fight."

Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in discussing one of the many reverses of the Russian arms, said the other day: "It seems that the criticism most applicable to Russia in this matter would be one of the sort that Du Tonne made of Vivonne at Messina. Vivonne, you will remember, after some reverses, wrote the king: 'We only want 10,000 men to finish this affair.' He wrote the letter to Du Tonne to seal and Du Tonne, before closing it, wrote in '10,000 men,' the words, 'And a general.'"

IS PUNISHMENT IMPENDING?

Officers and Directors Responsible for Statements in Prospectus.

Washington Post.

To those who believe in protecting honest investors against cunningly devised deception and fraud there is good cheer in recent rulings by the supreme justices of New York. The New York Commercial says of those rulings that they show no disposition by the bench to permit those persons and companies grouped somewhat indifferently as "promoters" to escape full responsibility for all their acts in the flotation of securities. Mr. Justice Kelley, sitting in Nassau county, ruled that the officers of the United States Shipbuilding company, at the time of its organization in 1907, and those who stood sponsors for it before the public, must appear in court and answer to the allegations of an investor that they knowingly and purposely permitted the insertion of false and misleading statements in the company's prospectus. The defendants, having, with amazing skill, deflected that, even if these charges are true, they do not furnish a cause of action, Judge Kelley said: "I do not think it proper to shut one's eyes to the fact that directors are

not responsible for such corporate publications (as the prospectus). The court should not presume passively. . . . The allegations of the complaint are sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to offer evidence of affirmative acts or omissions by the demurring defendants and personal participation in the wrong-doing charged against the corporation of which they were directors at the time the alleged false representations were made."

The prospectus or advertisement which lured the victims to their fate is said by the Commercial to have borne the letter-head legend of the Trust Company of the Republic, and its signature as transfer agents and bankers for the company; the signature of the Mercantile Trust Company as trustee for the Shipbuilding bonds, the signature of Alexander & Green as counsel, and the signatures of the directors, seven of whom were presidents and one the vice president of the subsidiary company; and the Commercial states that, in addition, ten reputable banking houses and trust companies were referred to as prepared to furnish any desired information, and as "authorized to receive subscriptions for these bonds."

It is the opinion of the Commercial, a very conservative journal, that "the attorneys for the woman plaintiff who makes oath that she lost \$200,000 through buying Shipbuilding bonds on the assurances of these eminent defendants have an opportunity to fix direct responsibility for that loss. Our New York contemporary thinks it is interesting to note in this connection that Receiver Smith's report declares that the prospectus made absolutely untruthful statements as to the company's contracts, profits and working capital."

All this indicates a possibility of very serious trouble for responsible and reputable bankers and brokers who have permitted the influence of their names to be used by sharks in carrying out a gigantic scheme of fraud.

ADVICE TO FIRST VOTERS.

Former President Cleveland in His Role as a National Mentor.

Baltimore American.

Ex-president Cleveland, in his role of national mentor, writes to young men who are about to cast their first vote telling of his own mental process when about to deposit his maiden ballot, in 1856, and how he finally decided to support the "mature, unflinching, experienced Buchanan." He now asks American youth to support Parker.

This is an unfortunate illustration of youthful groping which it is wise to avoid. Buchanan poses in national history as the one president who, when beset by the gravest of questions, most conspicuously failed to arise to the emergency. He was timid, vacillating, impotently attempting to please antagonistic sections of the country and succeeding in displeasing everybody. A president of positive character and broadest patriotism would have grappled heroically with conditions and probably led the nation in the path of peace instead of into a terrible four-year war. Had he been such a president, and had he adopted such a dominating policy in favor of peace, the country could have been in no worse plight had he failed. But he made no positive endeavor. He was timid and halting to the end, and went out of office into a profound obscurity from which he never emerged, even to defend himself or even to advise American youth in his old age how to cast their first vote.

In all things, except the one feature of experience, Buchanan was the prototype of Parker. When questions of profoundest gravity were to be decided by the ballot Parker showed no capacity for independent judgment. Free collapse of silver threatened to bring upon the country a financial devastation only less destructive than a civil war. Strong men of his party, Cleveland included, were everywhere abandoning the Bryan ticket. Judge Parker, unable to reason as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the party's platform, or else mistaking his brain at all about the matter, decided to vote for the convention nominee. Himself nominated for the presidency, he has shown capacity only for timidity and vacillation, and has expressed something akin to positive conviction only when driven to it by command and entreaty of newspapers supporting him.

It is quite logical, therefore, that a man who can take pride in having cast his first vote for Buchanan should advise young men to support Parker. The man who has the appeal to young men of real American spirit. To the young voter, as to the mature voter, who is inspired by grand achievements of Americans and America, Theodore Roosevelt must be the

THE MAN OF WHITE AND TAN. Hurray for the man of white and tan. We'll vote for him every time we can. In Roosevelt's name the right will win. And he is the man to lead us on.

We've seen him the scholar in cap and gown. We've seen him the prince of the ranchmen brown. A hero in war, a leader in peace. A first-rate man for the White House lease.

Chorus: Hurray for the man of white and tan. We'll vote for him every time we can. In Roosevelt's name the right will win. And he is the man to lead us on.

We like the man of the whirlwind force. That's trained to the rim of the statesman's course. The man with the eyes of kindly blue. And hand that is steady, strong and true. Chorus: BERTIAH F. COCHRAN.



Pilsener CREAM BAKING POWDER. Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

Ideal embodiment of the virtue America of the present and the greater America of the future, if a wise, forceful, progressive policy be continued, such as that which has marked the current republican administration. No thinking young man will risk regrets in the future by casting his first vote for the spineless, opinionless, speechless, modern Buchanan of Esopus. In justice to Buchanan, however, it must be said that even in his most unattractive aspect he was vastly superior to Parker in all the qualities that make for statesmanship.

LAUGHING GAS. "I wonder why they call these apartments 'flats.' That doesn't mean anything." "No, perhaps the man who first invented them happened to look at the building plan upside down."—Philadelphia Press.

"What conclusion does that campaign orator reach in his argument?" "He merely stops now and then to take a breath."—Washington Star.

Caller—My health and digestion are perfect. Doctor, I haven't an ache or a pain. The trouble with me is that I can't sleep at night." "Physician—If that is the case, sir, I suggest that you consult your spiritual adviser."—Chicago Tribune.

Silas—They say ole man Medderrgrass is an 'easy mark for these here sharp swindlers." "Reuben—Shucks! They don't say half enough."—Philadelphia Press.

"She must be a very brilliant woman, for I hear that she says so much that is worth remembering." "Indeed, she is worth remembering. She teaches the multiplication table in the primary grade."—Cleveland Leader.

"Joblin says he lost his watch on the back platform of the car." "Yes, and he seems greatly pleased about it." "How so?" "He says he was on his way to leave the watch at the repairer's and he feels sure it was cheaper to lose it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dentist (who has pulled the wrong tooth) I see how I made the mistake. I counted the molars from the back instead of the front. You don't seem to have your wisdom tooth yet, young man." "Groaning Patient—That's evident from the choice I made of a dentist."—Chicago Tribune.

Noah was looking at his rainbow. "That means more grief for me," he soliloquized, "because my wife will have a dress like it, and when she makes it over she'll be sure to send it to match the goods."—Cleveland Leader.

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Look for the Label on every bottle of Leadolite LITHIA WATER. Still and sparkling. SHERMAN & McCORWELL DRUG CO. 167H AND DODGE. RETAIL AGENTS.

WHOD ever think of Calfskin for a lady's motor coat? Yet it is one of the most serviceable and best of skins for the purpose. Soft and pliable to wear, but with body enough to keep its shape without so much artificial stiffening as to be heavy. A coat for wind the rushing machine stirs up—or for the storms that rush of themselves. A coat for snow or rain. A coat that has the full swing a motor coat should have; and that's remarkably low in price—\$40.00. Same shape—same generous lines in other skins and at other prices. Gordon Furs—at whatever price—are absolutely dependable. An ugly word but of great meaning. GORDON & FERGUSON, St. Paul, Minn.