

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of October, 1904. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

The Indian reservation grafters' coup in having Father Schell arrested threatens to prove a boomerang. Tom Lawson is either after "the system" in real earnest or after a little free advertising—the present lawsuit in New York will determine.

It is certainly a reflection upon the traditions of New Bedford that the society to rehabilitate American shipping should have to be organized in Ohio. The buildings for the Lewis and Clark exposition are said to be nearly complete, but the exposition will not be the real thing until the Midway is in full swing.

After today it may be possible for our schools and colleges to compile their records of average attendance as the foot ball season will have ended and the class contests are over. States which have to pay for the removal of their buildings from the World's fair grounds are entitled to sympathy. A kindly friend might have relieved them of the burden.

The socialists beat the prohibitionists out in Nebraska at the last election. If there is to be any more three-cornered fusion in this state the socialists will want to be reckoned with. The inhabitants of Panama are having a hard time to break themselves of the revolutionary habit, although if the pension money holds out that form of retiring from office may become popular.

The Nebraska exhibit at St. Louis will shortly be wending its way home. Why couldn't it be made the nucleus of a first-class industrial show at the Auditorium some time this winter or next spring? Winter is almost here, but not yet the signal corps, which was to have been installed at Fort Omaha. If the wig-waggers do not hurry up they will miss the privilege of raising the cold wave flag for us.

Two hundred Chinese have just been deported from San Francisco. The Chinese resident who wants to return home free of cost has only to mislay his identification certificate and travel at government expense. Andrew D. White says that Russia lacks statesmen, which is not surprising, but Russia is progressing and some day may surprise even its friends by producing not only statesmen, but a military genius as well.

From his letter to Tibbles it is to be inferred that Tom Watson has changed his opinion on the subject of fusion since he headed the populist phalanx under Bryan's leadership a little more than eight years ago. It will be noted that the democrats are not involved in any difficulties in distributing the appointive patronage awarded at the last election. If only a few crumbs had fallen to them how fierce the competition would be.

The federal grand jury has nearly concluded its work in connection with the offences committed on the Indian reservations and the federal building may be expected soon to doff the appearance of a wild west show. Almost as many votes seem to have been polled in Nebraska for governor as for president. It was a foregone conclusion that Nebraska's electoral vote would go to Roosevelt, but on governor the result was not so assured and few overlooked the doubtful fight.

America is protesting against the light punishment administered in Mexico to a judge who assisted at the murder of American citizens, but this protest is mild compared to what Great Britain will issue when Admiral Rojestvensky is decorated for his alertness on the Dogger banks.

THE TREASURY CALL

It is not apprehended that the call of the secretary of the treasury for \$25,000,000 of the government funds held by national banks will materially affect the money market. The total deposits in the banks to the credit of the treasury amount to a little over \$104,000,000, so that the withdrawal of only about one-fourth of this cannot be seriously felt.

Indeed it is remarked that such effect as is produced may be salutary rather than otherwise. A New York paper points out that there has long been a plethora of funds in that city, which even the crop-moving drain did not greatly relieve, and now the current is again from the interior to the financial center. "The whole currency volume is in an inflated condition," says that journal, "having continued to increase while the country's requirements for the last year and a half have been diminished on account of the lessened activity in business."

Eastern bankers appear to be entirely satisfied with the method of the Treasury department in drawing a part of the government's deposits and doubtless this is also the feeling in western financial centers. The first withdrawal is not to take place until the middle of January and the second two months later, being thus timed for a period when the business demand for money is not at its height. Hence there is apparently no reason to fear that the withdrawal of these funds from the depository banks will cause any stringency in the money market or advance interest rates.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE. There is promise that the subject of reform in the consular service will receive attention at the coming session of congress, though it cannot be confidently predicted that any of the measures proposed for putting the service on a different basis and thereby assuring a continuance of its present efficiency will be enacted into law.

The matter had some consideration at the last session, but without result. At that time Senator Lodge, who has a reform bill pending in the senate, remarked that the defects in our consular system are not in the actual personnel at any given time, but in the lack of permanency of tenure and in the failure to advance the best trained men in the service to the more important posts as they grow in experience and therefore in value.

He urged that the value of a consul to the business interests of the United States, other things being equal, is almost in exact proportion to his term of service. Consuls being distinctly commercial agents, having as their most important duty the promotion of trade, there is every reason why the service should be regulated on business principles and this requirement was never so strong as now.

While it is true that the consular service of the United States is neither bad nor inefficient, it is not beyond improvement. It has been very much improved in recent years and the majority of our consular officials are at present doing excellent work. This is recognized by other countries. Naturally the best men in the service are those who have had the longest experience, thus proving the contention of those who favor permanency of tenure, with prospect of promotion for faithful and efficient performance of duty.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay are heartily in favor of legislation that will effect permanent reform in the consular service, so that the high standard which has been reached shall be maintained and if possible improved, so that it may be reasonably expected that the influence of the administration will be exerted in behalf of the needed legislation. One thing is assured and that is that there will be no deterioration of the consular service while Mr. Roosevelt is president.

MORE POWER FOR THE COMMISSION. The governors of Iowa and Minnesota, together with representatives of the interstate commerce law convention and other states, have had a conference with President Roosevelt in regard to proposed legislation giving the Interstate Commerce commission power to fix railroad freight rates in interstate commerce. The delegation urged the enactment of a law conferring upon the commission authority to adjust rates when they were found to be discriminative in their operation or in violation of the interstate commerce act. It also suggested to the president the desirability of discussing the subject in his annual message.

The matter of giving the commission the proposed power is commanding the very earnest attention of the business interests of the country and there is a very general expectation that it will not be overlooked by Mr. Roosevelt in the preparation of his message. We have heretofore referred to the action of certain business bodies on the subject, all urging the necessity of further legislation to extend the authority of the commission over freight rates, and it would seem to be safe to assume that the suggestions and recommendations from these responsible and influential sources will not be disregarded by the president. It must be apparent to him, as it is to all who have given the subject intelligent consideration, that unless the commission is given the power asked for the law under which it acts must necessarily continue to be to a large extent ineffective for the prevention of discrimination in freight charges. It may be true that violations of the law in this respect are not so common or general as formerly, but it is an admitted fact, conclusively shown by investigations of the commission, that there is still discrimination, and it is equally well established that under existing conditions the commission is powerless to prevent or remedy this.

There is no doubt that in this particular the law is being daily violated and the question is whether this shall be allowed to go unchecked. If not, the only practicable course is to confer upon the Interstate Commerce commission the authority to adjust freight rates found to be discriminative in their operation or in violation of the law. If the railroads

are to be permitted to go on violating or evading the interstate commerce act by a course of discrimination the law might as well be repealed, for it is of no substantial benefit to the large majority of shippers, its intention in this respect being defeated. The question is one of such far-reaching importance as to merit the careful consideration of the president and it will be very disappointing to the business interests of the country—save those in whose behalf there is discrimination—if it does not receive Mr. Roosevelt's attention in his forthcoming message, with an earnest recommendation of the proposed legislation.

A DEED WITHOUT PALLIATION. The dastardly attempt to wreck the house of Attorney Thomas by the explosion of a bomb calls for universal denunciation and admits of no palliation. Those who are not in sympathy with the purification plans of the attorney and the Civic Federation, or with the methods he is pursuing to accomplish them, equally with those who approve his course, condemn such an outrage. Every effort should be put forth to ferret out the perpetrators of the crime and locate the responsibility. If the immediate culprits should prove to be only the agents of others, no community can afford to deal leniently with the offenders guilty of a deliberate and premeditated attack, endangering the lives of innocent people, no matter what the provocation.

It behooves the police and all law-abiding citizens to be unremitting in running down the culprits. At the same time it will do to jump at conclusions implicating any one without indisputable evidence. ROOM FOR THE PRUNING KNIFE. If our legislative delegation wants to respond to a popular demand it will institute a systematic examination of all the various departments of our local government—county, city and school district—to see where the pruning knife can be applied without detriment to the public service. There are some departments which need expansion because they have been put into strait-jackets by repeated charter amendments, but there are others which have gradually branched out almost unnoticed, or sprung into existence in answer to particular emergencies that have since passed away, that require cutting down and lopping off.

THE DEFENSE OF PORT ARTHUR

The defense of Port Arthur, which was maintained for eleven months, and the defenders did not capitulate, but withdrew by a secret route, is a most interesting and famous successful defense of Gibraltar by the English garrison against the combined fleets and armies of France and Spain lasted about three years. The casualties suffered by the Japanese before Port Arthur have not been made known officially, but they almost certainly fall short of the losses incurred by the French and English before Sebastopol, which were computed at 90,000. General Stossel has declared that his soldiers will fight to the last man. Even a slight advantage, he declared, will do no better than the Greeks did at Thermopylae, or than the Texans at the Alamo.

PERSONAL NOTES. The Dallas News says of Texas: "We can boast that we lead in cotton, bees, honey, democratic majorities, jackasses and billy goats." Zeno J. Rives, who was elected to congress from the Twenty-first Illinois district, is only 23 years old, and is just beginning the study of law. Judge Barratt of Philadelphia has decided that persons who are unable to keep sober for more than three or four days at a time have no business to become jurors. Apparently there are other people in the world who are unable to keep sober than the Japanese. For the \$30,000,000 of the mikado's new loan offered in London the bids aggregated \$30,000,000.

The divorce case of Hugg against Hugg has just been settled by the court of Cowley, Kan., in the plaintiff's favor. On the whole, it seems to have been a tight squeeze for the defendant. Charles F. Dowd of Saratoga, N. Y., who died recently, deserves to be remembered as the author of the "standard time" system. Scarcely two railroads used the same time thirty-five years ago. Dowd was a school teacher, but became through his system a great public benefactor and he did it all without profit. His calculations were based on the earth's circumference of 360 degrees, which he divided into 15 degrees.

So many hunters in Wisconsin have been shot, some killed and others seriously wounded since the open season for deer this fall that many, as a means of precaution, have gone into the woods arrayed in bright red jerseys. Wearing anything like a khaki uniform they are liable to be mistaken for deer by some other Nimrod and shot without further investigation. An apology subsequent to one's funeral is not altogether satisfactory in such a case.

ADVICE TO THE LEGISLATURE. Arcadia Champton: We are now in favor of a short, sharp, business session of the legislature this winter, in which the constitutional business can just as well be left out. Kearney Hub: The Nebraska newspaper that wants the legislature to remove all causes of complaint from the new revenue law would do better to ask for a law removing the spirit of coarseness from human nature. It would be the same thing. Blair Courier: Governor Mickey says it was no bluff when he said he would approve of an anti-pass bill if the legislature presented one to him. It now becomes the duty of the legislature to give the anti-pass bill the same consideration as it has given the anti-pass bill.

Falls City Journal: Much time is occupied every session of the legislature with long bills called "Omaha charter" or some such special legislation for the largest and most important city. Inasmuch as the senatorship is settled and the revenue law has been endorsed by the people, why not devote the entire session to framing an Omaha charter that will be good enough to run over the session without an amendment or substitute. Beatrice Express: This session should be short and a business session from the beginning. Every unnecessary expense should be lopped off. Every superfluous office should be abolished, and no more people placed on the pay roll than necessary demands. The republican administration of the state's business was one issue in the late campaign. The sovereign people have given the republican party a vote of confidence and the government must be respected. A short, businesslike, economical session of the legislature is what is needed and every member of that body should resolve to do his share in bringing it about.

Shortage of Men in Navy. Army and Navy Journal. Estimates recently prepared in the Bureau of Navigation show that when all the ships now building had been commissioned the navy will need for the manning of all its vessels about 2,877 officers and 62,388 men. This is more than twice as many men as the law provides for today.

ARMY GOSSIP AT WASHINGTON.

Items of Interest Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register. The War department is promptly making arrangements for the inauguration of President Roosevelt. There will be the attendance of an unusually large force of militia from all parts of the country as a feature of the inaugural parade. It is expected that the entire Pennsylvania National Guard will be present and large bodies of troops will come from many other states. It is too early yet to ascertain just how large a body of the citizen soldiery will come to Washington, but it is known that the demand for quarters and accommodations will be greater than ever before. The Pennsylvania guard will be quartered in the corridors of the State, War and Navy department building, and probably other public buildings and possibly some of the public schools will be employed for the same purpose. The quartermaster's department of the army has been advised of a probable draft upon its resources to a considerable extent for cots, mattresses and tentage. It is possible that some of the troops will be able to bring their camping equipment, in which event it will not be a difficult matter to provide space for their accommodation.

The recent action of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice in throwing open certain matches heretofore confined strictly to "military" rifle, to the use of rifles of private manufacture when "viewed and stamped" by the National Rifle association, cannot fail to give this interesting, healthful and patriotic diversion a marked impetus. Many would-be riflemen have found it impossible to procure the government rifle for practice, and have thus been prevented from preparing for the matches. This inhibition having been overcome, the next step is to procure government ranges, and rifle-shooting will again resume its position as a leading sport.

The rules adopted by the Navy department conditioning recruiting to those of American citizenship are already having a desirable effect in the enlisted force. The last reports show that the proportion of native born Americans among the enlisted men is no less than 79 per cent, while that of American citizenship is nearly 90 per cent. This is a remarkably good showing when it is considered that 10 per cent of alien enlistments include the men who have declared their intention of citizenship and the servants of the enlisted force who are specially exempted from the rule of citizenship by the government. In the regular force some sixty men in the Samoan islands and others in the Philippines. For the present it will be necessary to accept mess attendants who are not native born or of American citizenship, but in time probably this exception will not be necessary.

Official evidence accumulates on the side of shortening the military and naval tour of duty in the Philippines. Commanding officers who are in a position to know of the general effect, and army and navy surgeons who look at the matter from a pathological point of view agree that the ill-effects of the climate in the islands, whether the duty is on shore or afloat, exact a limited period during which army and navy officers may be stationed in the Philippines. We have heard eminent naval medical opinion in favor of not only limiting the service on the Philippine station to two years, but in behalf of decreasing that period to one year. In the army there are equally urgent recommendations in the way of decreasing the period of duty so that staff officers as well as line officers may not serve in the islands beyond two years.

The maneuvers of the army and militia aimed to be done in 1904. It is probable that congress will make no provision during the coming session of congress for such work. It is understood that the secretary of war has omitted from the estimates the item for maneuvers, believing that the amount involved does not produce the results expected of such an expenditure. For this reason the military division of the general staff, which has been considering plans for future maneuvers, has postponed its report upon the needs of the government in that direction. If there are to be no maneuvers, there is, of course, no necessity for providing and no use in getting up a policy. There will be general regret at the fact that the War department has taken this position against the maneuvers, although it was realized that the whole thing was overdue last September in Virginia. It is believed by most army officers that there should be some provision by the general government for an association of militia and regulars and it is appreciated that this mutual work is best accomplished by means of encampments. It seems likely that the operations of militia and regulars will, for the next year at least, be confined to the state mobilizations to which the regulars will be detailed as a sort of object lesson to the volunteer body. There does not appear to be any prejudice on the part of the secretary against maneuvers, although there is a very well defined doubt even among some of the military authorities that the maneuvers as conducted in Virginia were really "worth while." So far as the civilian power in the government of the army is concerned it is evidently a question of finance. It is very well known that there must be a substantial reduction of the expenses of the military and naval establishments. One of the most effective means of economy in the army budget is in the maneuver project and naturally the sacrifice is there, to say nothing of more important features.

DISCOURAGING INCREMENT. Minneapolis Journal. By the action of the directors of Standard Oil, who have just announced a dividend of 7 per cent, payable December 15, the dividends on Standard Oil stock for the current year were fixed at 36 per cent, as compared with 44 per cent last year, 45 per cent in 1902, and 48 per cent in the two preceding years. Only \$1,000,000 will be distributed at this time. This is, indeed, discouraging.

Now Isn't This Mean? Baltimore American. A woman constable in Colorado says that she expects to get men to jail by persuading them that their Other women in other states have done the same thing successfully, if not officially, as it is admitted to be a special feminine privilege to get the sterner sex into trouble.

GOSSIP OF THE WAR.

Events as They Appear in the Camp Following the Battle of Liao Yang. The battle of Liao Yang is a landmark event as events go in war time, still it is a fruitful theme for correspondents at the front. It is worth while recalling the events, however, in order to show how the earlier accounts of the slaughter tally with the estimates of correspondents who have had time to go over the field and gather information at first hand. In the earlier accounts of the battle reports of losses on both sides ranged from 40,000 to 80,000, the latter figure being accepted as nearly correct. William Dinwiddie, correspondent of Leslie's Weekly, in his last letter from the front, says the Japanese admit a loss of 27,000 men, "which may safely be increased by 4,000 or 5,000." The Russian loss he says was about 12,000. This estimate, based on observations after the battle, makes the total losses about 40,000 men.

Some of the awful sights witnessed during and following the carnage the correspondent details as follows: "Never will the few foreigners who saw the battlefield of Liao Yang on the morning of September 4 be able to dismiss from their memories the fearful sights they witnessed. Already, in the midst of the morning, hundreds and hundreds of crematory fires dotted the plain. Just a layer of firewood, then a layer of dead bodies, and above them another covering of fuel. As the flames crackled, the dead shrank and shriveled and rose up, tortured, to sink back in ashes, while hideous skulls, with smoky, staring eyes, protruded through the quivering flesh. The air reeked with the fumes of burning flesh, and the smoke hissed scalding into one's eyes. Fuel was scarce and the dead numbered thousands, so as many more of the stiffened corpses were thrown thudding into the hollow trenches, in rows hundreds yards long and covered from sight with a blanket of earth. The living, gaunt and tired, shuffled stumbingly as they wearily dragged in the dead to pyre and pit, or piled up the rifles and ammunition belts of comrades who had served their country for the last time into huge stacks. Poor things! Eleven days of the carnival of war, and after all, they had failed to accomplish their great purpose—the forcing of Kouroupatkin into a decisive battle."

"The man who says the Japanese have lost their power of attack, after this exhibition on the part of the Fourth army, wants to add a qualification to that statement—that the failure in attack is from a lack of dash, bravery and willingness to give up life for country on the part of the Japanese. But that the Russian trenches before Liao Yang were so strong that human flesh and blood could not take them so long as defenders remained to shoot. One readily forgives the official statement that at 1 o'clock the next morning the men of the Fourth army were able, on their final charge, to repulse the enemy and take the trenches. It is true that they did take the trenches at 1 a. m., but at sunset the Russians had made a counter-attack and hastily withdrawn to their main line in front of Liao Yang. Not only did they withdraw from this position, but along the entire lines of their advance positions. A movement certainly demanded on Kouroupatkin's part in view of the menacing activities of the enemy well around both of his flanks."

Financing the war is a problem with which the statesmen of Japan are grappling bravely. The amount of the last loan offered in England was subscribed several times over. Regarding the American end of the deal the New York Evening Post of Saturday says: "This week's rate to American investors of part of Japan's new \$30,000,000 loan, with the assurances given American bankers that the proceeds of the loan allotment would be left on deposit in New York banks, gives interest to the trade movement between the United States and Japan as modified by the war purchases. The government figures show that there still exists a heavy trade balance in Japan's favor, our exports during the nine months ending with September amounting to \$18,709,755, as compared with imports of \$4,277,315. In other words, Japan's purchases of war material in this country have swelled our exports only \$4,687,744 above the same nine months of last year. Imports in the meantime increasing \$317,207. This shows there is little apparent basis for the assertion that Japan has made abnormally heavy purchases of war material in the United States."

"As regards Japan's promise to leave the \$30,000,000 on deposit here, the point was made this week by one of the syndicate bankers that the funds would remain here only so long as it was convenient for the borrower to let them stay. Most of the funds will be drawn against for several weeks yet, as they will probably not be occasion to do so. But whenever there is, the remittances will be made in gold or otherwise. No definite promise has been given by Japan in the matter, and those familiar with the financing of foreign nations assume that it would be foolish for a borrowing nation to bind itself not to take funds that belong to it and upon which it is paying an abnormally high rate of interest."

The statement so often repeated that a Jap will fight for twenty-four hours on a ration of two or three hours and a sip of tea, has been at last explained. The Japanese bean is not the common horticultural bean with which our gardens are acquainted, but a vegetable often a yard in length, and large enough to fill a quart measure. A single bean makes a meal for a hungry ploughman.

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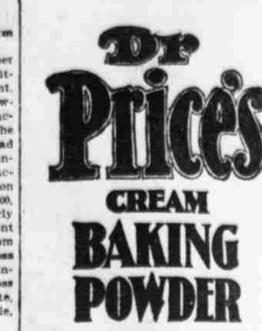
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tomshank that he should have such a strong affection for it.—Somerville Journal. "Freddy—Don't you get tired, dear boy, of seeing the same old faces every day and over again at college opera?" "Oh, no, no, I take all that as a matter of chorus.—Chicago Tribune. "What a rascally paper it is to tell malicious lies about you that way," said Councilman Crook's sympathetic friend. "Oh, replied the councilman, "it's best as bad as some of the other papers that tell the same malicious truths"—Philadelphia Ledger. "I haven't seen you all our morning service for several Sundays. Brother Hardesty," said Rev. Dr. Fourthly. "I know it, doctor," said Brother Hardesty, with an apologetic cough, "but the fact is that when I go to sleep I snore so loud that it distracts the attention of the congregation.—Chicago Tribune. "Redick—So you are going to touch your uncle for \$3. Do you think you will be successful?" "I know it, doctor," said Brother Hardesty, with an apologetic cough, "but the fact is that when I go to sleep I snore so loud that it distracts the attention of the congregation.—Chicago Tribune. "Redick—How's that?" "Van Albert—Close and doubtful.—Chicago News.

THANKSGIVING PERSPECTIVE.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune. WHEN you go to buy your turkey, then the dealer, smooth and perky, tells you that the fowls are fat. AND that though he hates to charge you prices that seem too large, you will agree he's only doing you what he actually must. "Thank you, kindly," when you pay the price gratefully, and take up the storage turkey whose good points have been discussed. NEXT you think of oyster dressing, and go gaily on, not suspecting that the oyster price has been contracted by a conscientious combine. AND the dealer is grateful when he hears your speech grow fretful; he explains: "The rise in prices is the corner's work, not mine." THEN he tells you: "Thank you, greatly," when you pay the price gratefully, and go gaily on, not suspecting that the oyster price has been contracted by a conscientious combine. THERE you find that higher prices have hit conditions and spices, that the elder and the mince-meat and the sugar and fruit have been rendered more expensive by the dealers' apprehensive, who are fearful lest the public be extravagantly fed. SAYS the grocer: "Thank you, truly," when you meet his price, and give him a nod that says that you are through with your head. WHEN you go to get a pumpkin you are treated as a bumpkin, for the dealer's shrewdly shows the merits of a squash. AND apologizes deeply when he cannot sell his turkey for the price he has advertised. THEN he chuckles: "Thank you, mister," though in words designed to bludge you, you declare that talk of pumpkin is pure and simple bunk. SO, although you feel ungrateful, and you view the prospect with a hateful air, a lot of boosted prices that destroy your appetite. YET the fact is that your buying stops a lot of gloomy shilling, for it makes the dealers' prospects look extremely fair and bright. THANKSGIVING dinner at some 50 cents per bite.

An Important Correction

There still seems to be a mistaken idea among some of our many friends and patrons that we have moved. We wish to say to them that we are still in the same place and same building that we have occupied for the past eighteen years, and have absolutely nothing to do with the studio on the opposite side of the street. To assure yourself of the high grade work that has made the name of HEYN so well known to you during the past twenty-five years, make no mistake as to our location. As has been our custom for years past we are giving as a free Christmas Souvenir until December 15th either a new enlargement of a Water Color with each new dozen photos. HEYN, The Photographer GRANITE BLOCK. 313-15-17 SOUTH FIFTEENTH ST. ESTABLISHED 1881. PRESENT LOCATION SINCE 1886.

THANKSGIVING Liquors to go with the Turkey.

Table wines, champagnes, cooking sherry, our own brands of high grade whiskies, full quarts 80c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. If it comes from HILLER'S it must be good. 1309 FARNAM STREET.

Mellin's Food advertisement. Mellin's Food and Milk is an ideal combination and will nourish and strengthen your baby and make him grow. Mellin's Food Co., Boston, Mass.