

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1905. (Seal) M. E. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The graft must stop and the grafters must go. Election day today. Vote against incompetency and graft.

Are you against the grafters? If so, turn them down with the machine.

Nebraska expects every citizen to do his duty at the polls on election day.

As police judge, Bryce Crawford will make the vice and crime quickstep without music.

Don't fool with the voting machine. If you don't know how to operate it, ask one or both of the judges to assist you.

New York politicians at least have had enough excitement, even if the fate of the nation does not depend upon the result.

"Maryland, My Maryland," will today show whether it is in the line of twentieth century progress or still living in the "dark" ages.

Whatever overlooked for pranks befall the candidates, charge it up to the visit of "Buster Brown's papa" to Omaha on the eve of election.

There is an American precedent for "a petition in boots" but it remained for Premier Balfour to entertain "a petition in petticoats."

Fortunately for international peace, it was an American ship which put the cruiser Marchland out of commission at the Mare Island navy yard.

It was hoped Senator Barrows would have found some other means of breaking into print without announcing further hearings in the Smoot case.

Here is a conundrum: If Fleming were elected treasurer, how many of his sisters, cousins and aunts would be transplanted to the county payroll?

Sven Hedin has decided to make another trip to central Asia, probably desiring to recover, as an explorer, some of the prestige he has lost as a political prophet.

It is all right for political hacks to admonish voters to vote the straight ticket, but no conscientious citizen will vote for hoodlums or grafters because they wear a party label.

It is now alleged that oysters from the gulf coast have poisoned residents of a Texas town. It is well to see that the "New York counts" have the brand burned in the bottle.

A referendum vote for king will be taken in Norway next month; but it is hardly probable the campaign fund will be larger than that spent in New York in the city campaign just ended.

Among the candidates for county office, says the Daily Flak-o-bolic, the eyes of South Omaha are turned on William Fleming, the Nepo-crate candidate for county treasurer. When the machine goes off he will be discovered with his political toes turned upward.

The \$3,000 mark on G. M. Hitchcock's Flak-Pot represents exactly the amount Hitchcock overvoted out of the county treasury ever and above the amount he was legally entitled to according to his own admission, and he lied it out in violation of the law that prohibits the issue of warrants in excess of the available appropriation.

CONSPIRACY TO DISFRANCHISE VOTERS.

The supreme law in the state of Nebraska is its constitution. Section 22, article I, of the constitution, entitled "Bill of Rights," provides that "all elections shall be free and there shall be no hindrance or impediment to the right of a qualified voter to exercise the elective franchise."

Section 6, article VII, of the constitution, entitled, "Right of Suffrage," decrees that "all votes shall be by ballot."

It was a great strain of this specific mandate of the constitution to validate the voting by machine without the adoption of a constitutional amendment. The substitution of machine voting for voting by ballot was only justifiable on the ground that it would prevent ballot box stuffing and a fraudulent counting of the votes cast at an election and do away with costly election contests.

The plea that machine voting will expedite the election canvass could not have been entertained as justifiable ground for disregarding the mandate of the constitution that all votes cast at elections in Nebraska shall be by ballot.

The widest stretch of legislative and judicial power could not possibly justify or excuse any attempt to disfranchise legal voters by compelling them to personally operate the voting machine if they are not able to manipulate the machine correctly so as to cast their vote for the candidates of their choice. It is a matter of notoriety that thousands of legal registered voters in Omaha and South Omaha will not be able to operate the voting machine because they are not familiar with its mechanism.

There has been made by the friends of candidates, who fear the effect of a free and untrammeled expression through the voting machine, that they will invoke the power of the courts to mandamus the judges and clerks of election to refuse assistance to the voters who ask their assistance in operating the machine, so that they may vote for the candidates of their preference. Such a mandamus if issued would be an unmitigated judicial outrage. It would be a high-handed attempt to foist men into office who would not be able to secure an election if the will of the voters were freely expressed at the ballot box.

An election procured by the disfranchisement of thousands of voters would be not only a farce, but a great crime against the people. The spirit and letter of the law authorizing the use of the machine never contemplated their use for throttling the people in their choice of public officials and no court would be justified in lending itself to the conspiracy against the people for the benefit of candidates who want to be elected by hook or crook regardless of the popular will.

The inevitable effect of an election by default, brought about by the wholesale disfranchisement of voters, would be election contests for every office in the county and the popular demand that voting machines be placed in cold storage until the laws providing for their use are so changed as to remove every hindrance for a free and untrammeled expression of the popular will.

NAVAL NEEDS.

The report of Rear Admiral Rae in regard to the engineering need of the navy is somewhat discouraging, though the situation is not beyond remedy. That officer points out that there is a great deficiency in the engineering force of the navy and suggests that if the country should be suddenly plunged into war the navy would be in a most serious condition. By way of solving the difficulty he suggests that all the younger officers of the line have engineering duty first in a subordinate capacity and their record must show their ability before being placed in charge of the engines of any vessel. He would have engineering rank, in the matter of promotions, before seamanship, gunnery and navigation. He also recommends that there be engineering specialists, thereby providing experts for the needs of the navy.

We have made very great progress in the building up of our navy and have just reason for pride in what has been accomplished. We have reached third rank in the number of ships and tonnage and within the next few years will probably be in the second place. But it appears that in some respects we have not been as careful in providing for the efficiency of the naval establishment as we should have been. The weakness pointed out in regard to the engineering force is not the only defect. There is a lack of qualified officers for the ships that are going into commission and there is not an over-supply of seamen. In short, the existing conditions suggest that in the event of war the navy would be found so deficient in vital respects that only a part of it would be available, so that while our naval rank in ships and tonnage is third among the naval nations, in efficiency we must actually be rated at fourth or fifth.

This is manifestly a condition which must not be allowed to continue. It is the imperative duty of congress to make provision for remedying the existing defects just as soon as it is possible to do so. Our navy must be made complete in all its parts. It must have the necessary number of officers, all the engineers that are required and an ample force of seamen. It is useless to go on building ships unless simple provision is made for officering and manning them. It is expected that President Roosevelt will in his annual message again urge that the government shall go on adding to the navy. The very general sentiment is that this should be done. Unquestionably a very

large majority of the American people are in favor of a strong navy.

But as we build ships we must make provision for their adequate equipment in officers and seamen and this has not been done. The coming congress will have this matter forcibly urged upon its attention and it is to be expected that something will be done to remedy the existing defects in the naval establishment.

AN APPEAL FOR CONFIDENCE.

The appeal of Count Witte to the Russian people for confidence very forcibly emphasizes the weak point in the situation. The people have been in the past so persistently duped and deceived that they naturally distrust promises and will be satisfied with nothing short of deeds. Unquestionably there is some faith in the pledges and assurances that have been given by Witte, whose sympathies with the reasonable demands of the people is not to be doubted, but there is a feeling that even he is not yet so free from the autocratic influence and power that absolute reliance can be given his promises. This will continue to be the case until deeds shall attest the sincerity of every promise that has been given the people.

There seems to be every probability that this will be done, for manifestly failure to carry out any of the pledges made would renew popular agitation on an intensified scale and very likely eventuate in revolution. The people have so far demonstrated their power, they have so conclusively established the fact that they are an influence and a force that the government must reckon with, that they will not hesitate to again assert themselves, and even more aggressively than they have yet done, if the assurances they have received from the czar and the man who now represents him are not fulfilled in good faith. It may not be entirely easy for foreigners to understand the distrust of the Russian people. The general feeling outside of Russia is that of confidence in Count Witte, who all through his public career has sought to better conditions for the people. But when it is remembered how often the autocracy has practiced deception, there can be no surprise that now the people refuse to be satisfied until they are given the most substantial evidence of the earnestness and sincerity of what has been promised.

Furthermore, the demand is that this evidence of good faith shall be supplied with the least possible delay. The people are in no mood to tolerate temporizing. That most of them do not understand the difficulties of the task of inaugurating the new order of things is most probable, but they do know what they want and they feel that in order to obtain it they must maintain a bold and aggressive attitude. For the first time in their history they feel that they belong to themselves and they are determined to have this realized by those in power. The appeal to confidence made by Count Witte will doubtless have a good effect, but he cannot safely waste any time in putting the promises he has made into effect.

REPUBLICANS SHOULD VOTE FOR WOODROUGH.

Every republican elector of Douglas county has a duty to perform to himself, his family and the community. The republican party—the party of Roosevelt—stands for a square deal. It must rebuke its own "scals" if it wants to maintain political supremacy.

For years the people of this county have been kept in ignorance about the inner workings and financial deals of the county court, which is not only charged with the general administration of the estates of deceased citizens, but with the appointment of guardians for widows and orphans, and the custodian of funds deposited by railroads and other corporations which acquire the property of private citizens for public improvements. For the last six years these funds deposited for the benefit of property owners whose lands have been taken for public uses have aggregated hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is an open secret that these moneys are farmed out by the county judge for his own personal profit.

In his capacity as probate judge the county judge has supervision over executors and administrators and fixes their pay for services rendered. Such a sacred trust should be administered in full view of the public and subject at all times to public scrutiny. Under the dark-lantern system of Judge Vinsonhaller everything has been kept under cover and no one but the judge and his confidential clerk has ever been able to ascertain just exactly what is being done with the deposit and disbursement of helpship funds. The scandalous graft to which the widows and orphans have been subjected should not be tolerated in any community.

The election of Charles Leslie to succeed Judge Vinsonhaller would mean simply a continuance of the present rotten system. The fact that Judge Vinsonhaller has repeatedly offered to resign in favor of Leslie within their gift gives color to the well-defined rumor of speculation and peculation that has been afloat in this city for some time past. It would certainly be very improper, if not dangerous, to allow the present judge to bequeath his place to a successor and it is not presumable that the man who has been his chief clerk for three terms would stop abuses to which he has himself been a party.

The duty of every honest republican of this county is not only to safeguard his own family and that of his neighbors, but to stamp out graft and put an end to the farming out of trust funds by casting his vote for J. W. Woodrough, the democratic candidate, who is eminently qualified for the efficient per-

formance of judicial functions and re-

puted to be an honest man. The popocratic rakers are not even versatile. Their yarn about the over-abundance of money surfeiting the local republican campaign managers is so coarse that even the most blue-eyed leg puller can see through it. They should have had another \$50,000 slush fund sent on from the national committee to be ladled out to the faithful or another barrel of money collected in the bad lands by Tom Dennison to keep the wheels greased. Such Munchausen fables in past campaigns used to command admiration for their colossal imagination. A little tale of a paltry \$6,000 to pay the entire expenses of a county campaign is too insignificant to bother about.

Yellow dog candidates on both party tickets count on the voting machine to pull them through, because a great many voters do not know how to handle the machine and will therefore vote the straight ticket. Possibly the yellow dog candidates may fool themselves. Every voter who is not able to operate the machine, or thinks he is not able to do so, has the right to call for the assistance of one of the judges of election, who under the law is in duty bound to help such voters to cast their votes for the candidates of their choice.

The anxiety of G. M. Hitchcock to have a friendly injun elected county treasurer may be more readily understood in the light of past history. When the Boileau shipment was uncovered an I. O. U. slip signed by Hitchcock was found in the cash drawer of the city treasury. When Bartley, the prince of embezzlers, was handling the reins of state finance Hitchcock was accommodated with \$3,000 of Bartley money on security of a worthless second mortgage.

Out of 300 members of the Douglas county bar forty were inveigled to sign a certificate of capacity and integrity for Graftier Leslie. Among these forty immortals we find the names of Byron G. Burbank, Thomas W. Blackburn, William A. Saunders and John T. Cathers of Omaha and Henry C. Murphy of South Omaha, and several others of the same stripe. When such men vouch for anybody or anything you can depend on it.

When giving commissions to the new naval officers care should be taken to see that they know enough to keep their vessels in deep water during times of festivities on board, as there are far too many ships, both of war and peace, upon the rocks at present.

Remember that every voter who does not feel able to operate the voting machine has a right to ask one of the judges of election to assist him in operating the machine so that he may cast his vote for the candidates of his choice.

The governor of one of the provinces of Finland who has joined the people in demanding a constitutional government is evidently providing against becoming "a statesman out of a job" when the change takes place.

Leslie has vouched for Vinsonhaller as an honest, upright judge and Vinsonhaller vouches for "me too" as a scrupulously honest, abundantly capable and entirely worthy candidate for judge. If that doesn't beat the band.

If there is anything in the claim of the railroads the Panama Canal commission will avoid trouble in fixing just traffic rates only if they get one or two more former railroad employees on the pay roll.

A resident of Colon declares that the work of sanitation in that city is now complete. Next summer may find the canal zone quarantined against New Orleans if the Crescent City does not rush work on its sewers.

Count Witte's danger is that an "appeal" to the people in their present excited condition may have little more effect than one of the "manifestos" with which the czar was wont to try to appease them.

An attorney of record who has never practiced in the courts as a lawyer is about as fit for the bench as would be a commercial college student of record for the general auditor of the Union Pacific railway.

A Level-Headed Statesman.

The first thing M. De Witte did after getting the czar to sign the contract was to send for the editor. Evidently he recognizes the power of the press.

Charm of Forgetfulness.

Kansas will probably agree to temporarily waive the question of taint on that \$3,000,000 that the Standard Oil company proposes to spend on new pipe lines in that state.

Great Strain on the Taster.

Dr. Wiley is now sampling coffee in an endeavor to ascertain how Americans use 2,500,000 pounds of pure Java and Mocha each year, while those places export only 137,000 pounds annually. Still, there is a suspicion that a man who has just completed sampling the wheezes and whines of the world can hardly be in position to show a discriminating taste in anything so mild as coffee.

No Homage for Bandits.

No bandit is ever a hero in Kansas. Missouri cries for them, and everything that ever belonged to a bandit, from old guns to old shoes, is a sacred relic. Nebraska is having the same kind of homage before Pat Crowe. The show place in Omaha is the house where Crowe hid the Cudahy boy while waiting for the millionaire to raise the ransom. If Kansas ever has a bandit we will never bow down to his shoes. If there is any homage coming to him, let the man who put the bandit out of business.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

It is not likely that very much will be done during the coming winter at Omaha, where the army signal corps has been trying to establish a main depot. Fifty men of the signal corps will be transferred from Benicia Barracks, Cal., to Omaha, and telegraphic instructions to this effect have been sent from Washington, but the conditions at Omaha are such that very little can be done until spring, except in the way of taking care of property and arranging for the work which is to be undertaken on the approach of warmer weather.

Reports received at the War department indicate that recruiting for the army has not been attended with the same numerical results as heretofore. There is a considerable reduction in the percentage of accepted men at the recruiting stations. This is partly due to the greater strictness which is now observed by recruiting officers in the examination of applications, a step which appeared to be necessary by the number of discharges recently on the ground of disability. It is due, mainly, however, to the fact that there are not as many candidates presenting themselves at the recruiting offices, a condition which exists to some extent at the naval recruiting stations. This lack of applicants is attributed to the unusual demand for labor in all parts of the country.

The War department has acquired the patent rights to an invention of fireless cooking, that of Hans Peter August Nielsen of Virginia, who says his method is superior to that which has been under trial since at Fort Riley and at New York. Of course, the War department took advantage of the opportunity to obtain the patent rights, although the inventor may make use of his system to advertise the fact that his system of fireless cooking has been adopted by the United States government. That may or may not be the case, for it is likely that in whatever is done in that direction by the War department there is likely to be no application of any particular method. The systems of fireless cooking which have been, and are still being, tested by the various officers of the army are found to be of great practical value in camp and in garrison; it is still a question to what extent they will be of service in the field. It is believed that anything which has its beneficial uses in garrison ought to have its importance in field operations. If the cooking of food is made possible by the use of special devices in one place it is conceivable that there will be possibilities of their advantageous employment elsewhere—wherever a trench may be dug and a fire maintained. The experiment is now being conducted by Captain Murray at Fort Riley, and along the line of the field application of fireless cooking.

Lieutenant General A. R. Chaffee, chief-of-staff of the army, contemplates going upon the retired list in advance of the date when he would be so transferred by operation of law. The latter event would occur on April 14, 1906, and it is under consideration by General Chaffee that he shall anticipate such retirement by several months. It is probable he will ask to be retired about the first of the year and that he will then be succeeded by Major General Bates, now the assistant chief-of-staff. General Bates would serve until the 1st of April and be succeeded in turn by General H. C. Corbin, who will probably be back in the War department in a few months as assistant chief of staff pending his appointment as lieutenant general. Upon the completion of General Corbin's term of active service he will be followed in the office of chief-of-staff by General Arthur MacArthur, according to the present plans of the president. General Leonard Wood's appointment to the grade of lieutenant general and his subsequent retirement, according to the detail as chief-of-staff, is the premature retirement of General MacArthur.

The quartermaster general of the army this week authorized the inviting of proposals for the construction of the new administration building of the staff college at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., according to the plans described and illustrated in the Register of September 2. There was necessarily a restriction upon the architects, inasmuch as the two old buildings, known, respectively, as Sherman hall and Sheridan hall, do not readily lend themselves to further adornment. They are built along very severe lines, but the designers of the quartermaster general's office have wrought with considerable success. Their plans contemplate the erection of a central building, to be known as Grant hall, and which will connect the two existing buildings. The former main hall and Sheridan hall. The former edifice is at present used to accommodate the classes of the college, while Sheridan hall is a storehouse. The latter building will be fitted with a new roof and an attic story, giving the space required for the accommodation of a large drafting room. It will be necessary, also, to raise the building and place a new foundation under it so it will stand at the same level as Sherman hall. In the new central building will be the offices of the commanding officer and his adjutant general, the quartermaster, necessary retiring rooms and record rooms will be situated there also. Under this central building there will be a driveway, from which access may be had to the upper stories direct. The material to be used in the construction of the new building will be brick, with light stone trimmings. There will be a tower, equipped with a clock. The architecture of the new part may be described as simple, bordering on the classic and arranged so as to be in harmony with the unadorned characteristics of the old buildings, which are to be converted to this combined use.

A KNOCKER KNOCKED.

Organizer of the Railroad Rump Booked for a Roust.

Mr. D. M. Parry, whose obstreperous personality makes itself evident wherever there is an opportunity for a "scrap," seems to have inserted his foot in it up to his joint at Chicago. Mr. Parry made himself the spokesman of the rump convention and was very loud in his denunciation of the president's policy "of confusion." He got considerable railroad applause and a hand or two from a number of manufacturers who thought he represented the National Manufacturers' association, of which he is president.

But it would seem as though the question that remains to be settled is whether Mr. Parry did represent the association. A number of members of the Michigan branch believe he did not. They have called a conference, which will pass upon the question of Mr. Parry's right to represent them. The chances are that when this conference is heard from it will become known that Mr. Parry did not represent Michigan. The president's policy has many friends in that state. In fact, the president's stirring up the railroad question has been of the greatest benefit to the state. The outrageous charges of the refrigerating car lines which had taken all the profit out of fruit-growing in the state, have been reduced since the president began his campaign. The Pere Marquette railroad has abandoned an offensive contract with the Arnolds, and fruit-growers are beginning to breathe again in Michigan. Other lines of business naturally sympathize with this great state industry.

The indignation over Mr. Parry's performance at Chicago is therefore, general and will make itself felt. One trouble with Mr. Parry is that he looks upon every discussion as a strike, a strike against his personal and sacred views, and he goes in the air over it. Whatever is not in his favor he has pronounced to be criminal socialism. He has been able to bluff some people off the map, but when he goes against the president, representing a policy of law and order versus monopoly, he has probably undertaken more than nature intended should be imposed upon his capacity.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Colonel O. O. Stealey, a Washington newspaper correspondent for many years, has written a book, "Twenty Years in the Press Gallery."

A committee has been formed in England to raise funds for a monument to Livingstone, the great African explorer. It is to be placed in Chitambo, at the place where he expired.

As a cemetery promoter Philadelphia's germ-laden water had an energetic assistant in ancient bologna sausage freshened up with boric acid. The fluency of both agents caused an overproduction of sores from funeral directors.

Reen, the Norwegian dramatist, works in a room in which the air is constantly opening into five other apartments. As he composes he wanders from room to room, taking long tours. He eats very little while composing one of his dramas.

General R. P. De Hart of Lafayette, Ind., judge of the circuit court in Tippecanoe county, has founded a museum of Indian relics in his country home, Lockout Lodge, in which may be found all kinds of Indian relics and some that have come from the battlefields of the civil war.

Miss Alice French chose her pen name of Octave Thanet in a curious fashion. Octave was the name of one of her schoolmates, and Thanet was adopted from a passing railroad car that Miss French chanced to see and is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, the new director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, who has just arrived in New York, will enter immediately upon his active duties. The president of the museum, J. Pierpont Morgan, and the trustees will give a reception for Sir Purdon at the museum on the evening of November 15.

The Lanpher Furs (NORTH STAR BRAND) Ladies' fur lined coats are popular garments this season. We make a complete line, from quite inexpensive garments to high priced ones—they are all well made—in a variety of fur linings. Our label in a fur garment means reliability. Lanpher, Skinner & Co. St. Paul, Minnesota. If your dealer does not carry our line, write us and we will direct you.

PARRY'S HOT AIR MOVEMENT.

Perversion of Plain Truths by the Railroad Megaphone.

When Mr. Parry says that the movement for government rate regulation is "a hot air movement," fattered in the main by professional agitators, he is saying something which is directly contrary to the facts. It is a popular movement springing out of a widespread sense of injury and wrong which business men in all parts of the country have sustained by reason of railroad discriminations. It is not a manipulated movement and it is not political movement and it would have no strength at all, no standing before congress, no influence with the president if it did not spring directly from the people. Professional manipulation in the discussion of the railway rate question has been rather on the side of the railroads than on the side of the shippers. Ever since the movement for government regulation assumed powerful proportions in congress a year ago the railroads have been employing every method of agitation to turn public opinion against it.

INCREASED ARMY PAY.

Practical Means of Making Army Service Attractive.

It seems quite plain to the non-military mind that a most practical and efficient means of making army service attractive to good men and thus lessening the percentage of desertions would be to increase the pay of the private soldier. Thirteen dollars a month is the pay of an enlisted man for the first two years in the infantry, cavalry and artillery, with slight increases for prolonged service. This was the pay forty years ago. It represents proportionately to wages in other calling much less than it did then. It is not enough to induce ambitious young workmen, who would make the best soldiers, to go into the army and stay there. Indeed, the wonder is that so low a rate of compensation gives us as good material as we have. It seems to be fashionable nowadays, even in American military circles, to decry the American private soldier; but a considerable acquaintance with the demeanor and discipline of troops in other lands convinces us that his is by no means their inferior today in neatness, department and the general essentials of military conduct. The pay of the enlisted man in the United States army should be increased to \$30 a month. There is no good reason why the work of the soldier should not be made as attractive as other important pursuits. Enrollment in the army should not be equivalent to a sentence to perpetual poverty. A man who has a chance to save a little out of his pay will make a better soldier for his saving. A spirit of contentment will come with the increased compensation which will make men anxious to stay in the army instead of anxious to get out of it.

A LAUGH OR TWO.

"Do you think there will be any automobiles in the next world?" said she.

"No," he replied, sadly, "there won't be anything but flying machines."—Detroit Free Press.

"Yes," said Mr. Goodley, "he made quite an impression on me," he said, "reminds me of an old-fashioned picture."

"Ah!" interrupted Miss Chellus, "you noticed that?"

"Noticed what?"

"That she's painted."—Philadelphia Press.

Miss Medicus (sister of the new village doctor) to Nattie—Have you heard of Dr. Medicus's new medicine?

"Native—Rather, mum. Do you say that hears and carries you by—over there?"

"That's one of his funerals."—Harper's Weekly.

Miss Peckle—I was quite surprised at Mr. Sloman last evening. He was discussing "American Beauties" and he said he quite compiled her list.

"Miss Chellus—Well, that was surprising. I never before heard of him paying anything before it was due."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First Director—I wish they'd investigate this company.

Second Director—Why?

"First Director—I like to find out something about it."—Puck.

"Do you think," she asked, "that there are any girl angels in heaven?"

"I haven't given the matter much thought," he replied, "but I know of one girl angel who isn't there."

"Oh, Tom," she cried when she could see his face, "I know you're kidding me."

"You don't think I said it just to lead you up to it, do you?"—Record-Herald.

THE VANITY OF WEALTH.

S. E. Kiser in the Record-Herald.

We ain't as rich as some folks are, and we ain't on much stock.

Ma says pa's income don't go far when things cost such a pile.

Our house is little and the street we live in ain't so grand.

And ma cooks what we have to eat and buys things second-hand.

But still I don't see why it is that she says she's rich.

We've got three dogs, and that's two more than Frank Gill ever had.

Ted Brewster's just an old as me, and his pa owns a mine.

And he has a private car, and gee, but where they live is fine!

Ma says that they're as rich as sin, their money is built of stone.

And Ted has ninety dollars in the bank that he can't touch.

But still I don't see why they get so much the start of us.

We've got in the dog, and Ted he ain't got none, poor little cuss.

Sometimes, along to'rds night, when pa comes home and plays with Jip.

And Tige and big old Nero, ma she kind of curls her lip.

And says she's glad he feels like play, and wishes that she'd die.

And when I hear her talk that way it nearly makes me cry.

The youngsters they get rich in mines, the Gills in corn and hoe.

But still they needn