REAL ESTATE
FARM AND RANCH LAND FOR SALE

Oregon—Continued.

IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS,
Rogue River Valley,
Oregon.

Declared by government experts to be the most perfect fruit belt in the world; grand sweepstakes prize; Spokane National Apple show; has received the highest prices ever paid for fruit in the New York and London markets; orchards now producing over $1,000 net per acre.

Irrigated orchard tracts on payment plan, ranging in price from $225 per acre for undeveloped land to $500 per acre for developed orchards.

Roguelands, Incorporated.
Medford, Oregon.

$50,000 IRRIGATION PROPOSITION.
2,000 acres ideally located contiguous to government and private irrigation projects will be sold to individual or syndicate for subdivision or for selling tracts. $50,000 will swing the deal. Part of land already under irrigation. Produces heavily in alfalfa, onions, potatoes, etc. Low altitude; long sunshiny season. Neighboring lands selling from $200 to $500 per acre. Chance to make $200,000. For particulars address D. O. Lively, North Portland, Ore.

BUY farm lands now; they are daily increasing in value. There is a limited amount of land, but no limit to the future population. The Pacific Northwest is the present land of opportunity. We have a fine assortment of farms, some of which will suit you. Write us today, stating your requirements, and we will mail you full particulars free. The Card Realty & Inv. Co., 625 Henry Bldg., Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE—Wanted— Long headed conservative men and women looking for and capable of recognizing a life time opportunity to write for free book, "The Apple King," written by B. M. Tronson, the Apple King of the World. Tells how you can participate in the enormous profits being reaped by apple growers in the famous Rogue River Valley, without leaving your present position or residence. Address Rogue River Commercial Orchard Company, Dept. 30, Medford, Oregon.

BUY farm lands now. They are daily increasing in value. There is a limited amount of land, but no limit to the future population. The Pacific Northwest is the present land of opportunity. We have a fine assortment of farms, some of which will suit you. Write us today, stating your requirements, and we will mail you full particulars free. The Card Realty & Inv. Co., 625 Henry Bldg., Portland, Ore.

North Dakota.

2,920-acre grain and stock farm, best part of North Dakota; 1,000 acres cultivated and in crop, about 500 acres more can be cropped; 240 acres fine timber, 200 acres fine hay meadow; balance first-class pasture; excellent set of buildings, improvements valued at $10,000; house, barn and all pastures piped with running water; twelve miles fence; located on small lake; new air line, Fargo to Minot, under construction, crosses part of land; some of land adjoins new township; if purchased before harvest half crop goes with land on paying for seed used; equipment may be purchased if desired; owner has ranched here for twenty-five years and wishes to retire; land has been farmed only few years and grows excellent crops. Price $60,000, and a snap at that. Don't bother me if you are not able to handle this; could sell a dozen times to lightweights; terms on part. E. B. McCutcheon, Minot, N. D.

NORTH DAKOTA.
THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY.
Land in the Mouse River loop, where crop failure is unknown. Hon. J. J. Hill says this land is all worth $100 per acre, and he knows. Will rent and pay 20 per cent on investment. What is your money earning? The finest prairie land in the world. Write me for list. It is free.
K. E. GOWIN, Glenburn, N. D.

Texas.

A CANADIAN WENT
TO ZAVALLA COUNTY, TEXAS.
He was a novice to farming.
A man offered him the use
of 20 acres of land without
charge for one year for the
clearing and plowing.
He planted 20 acres of onions
according to the directions
given him by his neighbors.
HE CLEARED $10,000 NET PROFIT
FROM THE 20 ACRES, OR $500 AN ACRE,
IN ONE SEASON.
He then offered to buy the
land at $150 an acre, but the
owner wouldn't sell.
I HAVE 10,000 ACRES OF THE
SAME LAND JUST ALONGSIDE
AT ONLY $15.00 AN ACRE.
But it must be sold in one
body. Real estate men of
long experience pronounce it
"THE BEST TRACT IN TEXAS."
It must be sold at once, and
$15.00 is cost price.
Naturally this is a wholesale proposition.
This land can be readily re-sold in
small tracts from $30 to $75 per acre and
if the buyer wishes, I will undertake
its re-sale.
The land I offer you is in the
artesian belt and is the best
opportunity you will ever have to buy.
For particulars address
W. B. MURRAY, 407 COMMERCE BLDG.,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

TWO TEXAS FARMS FOR SALE.
131 acres, 100 in cultivation, alfalfa, corn and potatoes; three miles from the town of Wharton; on the Colorado river; no overflow; 65 miles from Houston.
Also 95 acres, 85 in cultivation, corn; adjoining the above place; ¾ of mile to a railroad switch; party can get immediate possession; will take $60 per acre for one or both places. Write to the owner. A. A. Norton, Wharton, Tex. Terms.

YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT IT.
It's a county seat in the center of the Rio Grande Valley and irrigation; has railroad, canals, new court house, good bank, school, brick business houses; Chapin needs people to develop its great resources; they're rich enough to make you rice. Ask us for booklet "B."
CHAPIN TOWNSITE COMPANY,
Chapin, Tex.

FOR SALE—$20 cash, $20 monthly secures 20 acres fine Texas fig and orange land direct from owner. Only few tracts. Write H. W., 704 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

TEXAS GULF COAST—They are coming in trainloads to buy our 5 and 10-acre farms in the proven orange belt of Texas; also truck farms and town lots on the coast. Why don't you come? Write for books today. Scandinavian Dept., 518 Gibbs Bldg., San Antonia, Tex.

Wisconsin.

80-acre improved farm for $1,600. This farm has 20 acres cleared free of stumps and under cultivation; land is level; good clay loam soil, clay subsoil; no stone; has 30 acres of heavy hardwood timber such as sugar maple, oak, basswood and birch, no underbrush in the timber; balance of land easy to clear. This farm borders on a beautiful lake with good fishing. It has a new frame house with seven rooms all complete ready to move into; and a new stable, 16x36. Farm is located six miles from Cumberland and three miles from Barronett; in a well settled farming country; Germans and Americans; on main traveled road, near schools, churches and creamery. There is timber enough on this farm that when sold will pay the interest and taxes for five years. Terms $300 cash, balance on time to suit purchaser. We also own another 80 of unimproved land that joins this farm in case you want more land. Send for our special list of other farms and timber land we own, also our book on northwestern Wisconsin. We are located in Barron county, 78 miles northeast of St. Paul. Address Wisconsin Colonization Co., Cumberland, Wis.

YOU CAN BUY LAND FOR $10
a month, good land, at from $8 to $20 per acre in Vilas and Oneida counties, Wisconsin.
We charge no interest. We pay the taxes. Insurance clause in the contract. Best opportunity in the country for the man of moderate means to own a farm and be independent. Write for map and book to Dept. 3
G. F. SANBORN CO., Eagle River, Wis.

Wyoming.

FOR SALE—640-acre improved and irrigated ranch, located in southern Wyoming, completely fenced, with first class house and all necessary outbuildings; irrigation stream direct from government timber reserve, independent of all water companies; no charge for water, rights perpetual; owner must sell at once and will sacrifice on reasonable terms. Address A. B. Land, 628 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Virginia.

CHOICE VIRGINIA FARMS
ALONG THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO
RAILWAY AS LOW AS $10 PER ACRE;
rich soil, mild winters, nearby eastern markets. For handsome illustrated booklet, "COUNTRY LIFE IN VIRGINIA" (100 pages), and low, twice a month excursion rates, Address G. R. WALL, Real Estate Agent, C. & O. Railway, Box M U, Richmond, Va.

REAL ESTATE
FARM AND RANCH LAND FOR SALE

Virginia—Continued.

VIRGINIA FRUIT FARM.
825 ACRES $6,000.
Two-story house; 12 rooms and basement; 3 porches; ample outbuildings; apple orchard of 500 Albemarle pippins, winesaps and other high-priced varieties; the trees are 12 years old, and being located in the great fruit belt of Albemarle county they are hardy and thrifty, and will yield a lifelong income; 2½ miles to railroad station; surrounded by good neighbors. If taken at once, only $6,000; part cash, balance on easy terms. For further details, see page 24, "Strout's Farm Catalogue No. 30, Second Edition." It describes other rare bargains from $5 an acre up in Virginia, Maryland and the south. Copy free. Station 2676. E. A. Strout, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

HAVE YOU A FARM FOR SALE OR TRADE? Or do you want to buy one? Make your want known through THE DES MOINES CAPITAL, the want medium of Iowa. Rates: 1 cent a word for each insertion, 6 cents a line, 70 cents an inch. Circulation, 41,000, largest of any Iowa daily. Give us a trial. Address The Capital, Land Dept., Des Moines, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

GARVIN BROS., 34 floor N. Y. Life, $500 to $100,000 on improved property. No delay.

WANTED—City loans. Peters Trust Co.

WANTED—City loans and warrants. W. Farnam Smith & Co., 1229 Farnam St.

MONEY TO LOAN—Payne Investment Co.

$100 to $10,000 made promptly. F. D. Wead, Wead Bldg., 18th and Farnam.

$500 to $5,000 on homes in Omaha. O'Keefe Real Estate Co., 1002 N. Y. Life. Douglas or A-2152.

LOANS to home owners and home builders, with privilege of making partial payments semi-annually.
W. H. THOMAS,
502 First National Bank Bldg.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WE HAVE BUYERS FOR
5, 6 and 7-room houses. If prices are right we can sell your property for you.
NOWATA LAND AND LOT CO.,
Suite 626 N. Y. Life Bldg.

WANTED—Good rental property, $1,500 to $3,000, for choice vacant lot or lots, one-third to one-half the value, balance spot cash. Give particulars of property offered. Address M 297, Bee.

SWAPS

9 rooms, all modern; easy walking distance; price $5,000; mortgage $1,250; give legal numbers in first letter, it saves time.
NOWATA LAND AND LOT CO.,
624 N. Y. Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Phone Red 1999.

640 ACRES extra level land, close to railroad, in Box Butte county, Nebraska; will exchange for merchandise; price, $30 per acre; will carry $4,000. A. R. Thompson, Holdrege, Neb.

ELECTRIC light plant, Missouri county seat; cost $30,000; leased $150 month; perfect condition; owner lives North; will consider clear farm. 810 N. Y. Life Bldg.

SWAPS.
Nine-room house nearly new. Will put in cash in trade for vacant lot in Omaha.
NOWATA LOT & LAND CO.,
Suite 658 New York Life Bldg. Red 1999.

160 acres land in El Paso County, Colorado, all fenced, every inch of it tillable; well settled all around it. Clear. Price $2,500. Want 8-room house, north end preferred. Will assume a reasonable incumbrance.
Nowata Land and Lot Co.
658 New York Life Bldg.
Phone Red 1999.

WE can trade anything, anywhere.
LATHROP & TOBIN.
D. 2056. 421 Bee.

Double apartment house, strictly modern, close-in. Good income payer. Price $10,000, mtge. $2,500. Want land. Might take an automobile. Don't need rain to make this pay. Nowata Land & Lot Co., 624 N. Y. Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Phone Red 1999.

TAILORS

MISFIT tailored suits—$35 and $40 values at $15. See A. Rubenstein, 211½ S. 14th St.

G. A. LINQUIST CO., 235 PAXTON BLK.

FOR evening functions full dress is the rule, and to get it made right see Ed Thiel Tailor, 719 S. 16th St.

WANTED—TO BUY

WANTED—To buy, second-hand Stewart model 24 or 26 speed motor, wood or brass wind shield, two-way valve for 1½ exhaust pipe blank. Address D 455, Bee.

BEST PRICE paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, clothing and shoes. Phone Douglas 2371.

Safes—One large and one medium size safe, state size and price. M 230 Bee.

BEST prices for BROKEN WATCHES, Old Gold, etc. NATHAN, 211 S. 13th St.

WANTED—By young lady, good location for small cigar stand, in store or office building. W 39, Bee.

WANTED—TO RENT

We Are Getting Numerous Calls
For Houses of All Sizes. List With Us.
NOWATA LAND AND LOT CO.,
624 N. Y. Life Bldg. Phone Red 1999.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
All Modern Safety Devices (Wireless, etc.)
London--Paris--Hamburg

*Cincinnati..July 16,1 P M| *Pres. Lincoln.....Aug. 10
***Pennsylvania ..July 20| **Amerika .....Aug. 13
*Cleveland .....July 23| ***Graf Waldersee..Aug. 17
**Kais'n Aug. Vic.July 30| *Cincinnati.....Aug. 20
**Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant.
***Hamburg direct. *New.
Hamburg-American Line, 45 Broadway, N. Y., or Local Agents.

Dyspeptic Philosophy.

If the fellow who wants the earth should get it, he would still kick about the tax assessor.

Some fellows are so rapid that they run right away from prosperity.

No man thinks he is getting what he deserves, and some of us ought to be glad of it.

It's when a fellow is full to the brim that he is apt to talk through his hat.

If a man is really as young as he feels it seems a pity he doesn't always look it.

We are told that kind words never die, at any rate they are never talked to death.

A man sometimes fails because he isn't quite up to things when they are up to him.

To Die on the Scaffold
is painless compared with the weak, lame back kidney trouble causes. Electric Bitters is the remedy. 50c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

THE BEE'S HOME MAGAZINE PAGE

"Pazaza", It's Great! By Pop.

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Dottie Dialogues :-: In the Shelter of a Summer Resort Folder.

BY WALTER A. SINCLAIR.

"Ah, the first summer resort folder of the season!" I exclaimed, picking up a sample of the accordeon school of literature.

"One of the folders," corrected Dottie.

"Meaning that pairs of arms?"—I began comprehendingly.

"No, not pairs of arms," she mimicked. "Oh, just one arm at a time," I rejoined. "I suppose you think that when the dinner bugle blows everybody will fly to arms," she observed, sarcastically.

"Can't get anybody to fly nowadays without hanging up a $30,000 prize," I sighed. "But tell me, pretty maiden, where didst pluck you shrinking leaflet, filled with brimming rivers, surf bathing, half-sized mountains, green fields, calm faced cows and other light summer fiction?"

"I picked it from a budding railroad information office," she said. "It was the last one. I went away leaving the empty rack with the sign over it, 'Take one.'"

"I was probably the office pet and had been there for years," I commented. "Well I suppose you are now engaged in that mental exercise known as choosing a place to go for the summer. Will it be farm, mountains or beach?"

"I don't care much for the farms—even though the pure food label laws have improved the quality of the fresh vegetables daily,'" she mused.

"Remember, back to the farm!" I orated. "Yes, back to the farm and face away from it and keep walking," she amended.

"Well, how about the mountains?" I demanded. "Too steep, eh? Hot prices."

"In summer I want a temperate clime, but a mountain climb is going too high," she announced. "If the elevator service was better—But then I want simple life

"DON'T GO FAR"

and on the mountains it would be high living."

"Getting better every minute," I applauded. "Maybe you picked up an almanac, too. What's the matter with the seashore?"

"Turning to page 249 we have a lovely half tone of Atlantic City, and the reader can only sea shore. The ocean has been entirely pushed back by about a million people," she explained, turning to the page.

"You're right; there's all of Pittsburg parading in," I exclaimed. "If the title line didn't guarantee that there was an ocean hidden behind that bunch I would swear it was the rush hour in the subway."

"And as for these other beach pictures, why is it that the girls look like freaks, with black shadows for eyes, their faces all twisted up in the sunshine and their hair and suits bedraggled?" she mourned. "They look so unlike the bathing suit dresses in summer shows and fashion cuts. I notice that the 1910 bathing girl is incomplete without a parasol. Why?"

"To keep the rain from wetting her bathing suit, my guess," I responded.

"I suppose you'll ask if those high school girls who graduate in one dollar gowns wore dollar princesses next, but I won't listen," she remonstrated. "One of my friends went up to the college boat races. Why didn't you?"

"They're shell games," I asserted, "But let us return to the beach."

"Which do you think the most interesting, the New England coast or?—"

"Or the roller coast? Although, of course, all coasts have rollers."

"Are you afraid of high waves?"

"When they're waved by summer girls," I chirped.

"Oh, that's so old. It's one of the remnants of old jokes about the summer man returning to the ribbon counter"—

"You mean the remnant counter," I objected. "Will you learn to swim?"

"I'm learning by a correspondence course. Send two cent stamp."

"Stick to it," I encouraged. And stamp out ignorance."

"If you will hold that side of the folder I will stretch out this map and try to find a good summer resort," she requested.

"Don't go too far away," I pleaded.

"I didn't know I was far," she replied, shyly sliding nearer.

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Items of Interest to the Women Folk

While lacings on gowns are not a new feature, the fashion is becoming exceedingly popular, for lacings appear in every place where an excuse can be found for them.

Dresses and blouses are laced down the left side with soft ribbons instead of with hooks or buttons.

The sides of tunics frequently show lacing connections, while middy blouses are slashed in the front at the outer edge of the sleeves, also the side seams at lower edges. Even yokes display narrow threadings of ribbon, ending at the lower edge in a bow, cravat fashion.

Among the reduced garments shown in one shop is a separate waist and skirt intended for wear together as a morning toilet.

The waist is of pure white linen neatly tailored and trimmed with tucks and buttons. The turn back Dutch collars and cuffs to match are edged with real Irish lace insertion and narrow edging. The price is $3.95, reduced from $5.75.

The skirt is of imported white washable poplin, thoroughly shrunk, and it closes down center front with detachable pearl buttons. This costs $3.95 also, and shows the same reduction as the waist.

A smart belt to complete the costume is of patent leather in white, red or black, price 95 cents.

Outing hats for young women are particularly charming this summer.

I saw a mushroom shape of Java straw in a shop recently that was pretty and quaint.

The crown was wound with a soft ribbon tied with a rosette bow on the right side, while the left at a point directly opposite the rosette was decorated with loose bunches of polyanthus.

Then a second hat was equally attractive.

It is remarkable what nice serviceable dresses and suits in white duck can be bought for $5.

It seems hardly worth while to buy the material and take the trouble of making when they can be bought so reasonably.

Imagine a semi-princess gown of soft white duck with panel front and back, the former handsomely embroidered and the latter pleated, the lower half of the skirt a deep knitted flounce and the neck cut in a deep round effect filled in with chemisette of net sold for this sum.

The sleeves are long and trimmed at the wrists with embroidery. One may choose from white, blue, lavender, tan and rose.

THE SUMMER RESORT.

"Whenever I try to swim in deep water I am completely unmanned!"

"Well, of course, you'd feel that way here. No men within a hundred miles!"

TAKING THE COUNT.

"Are you going to marry the Prince?"

"Oh, no. I'm too thoroughly democratic. I guess I'll marry the Count!"

Things You Want to Know

The British Crisis—War Abroad or Revolution at Home.

London, the ancient realm of King George V, is at peace by virtue of a truce between the warring elements of British political and social life; a truce declared when Edward VII died, in order that the reign of the new king might be begun propitiously. But it is only a truce. The affairs of the British empire approach a crisis involving the very life of that greatest and most powerful political organization of modern history.

British sea power, upon which rests the whole fabric of the empire, is threatened, for the first time since Trafalgar, by the rapid increase in the German navy.

British industrial supremacy, upon the permanence of which England long ago staked its material prosperity, is no longer acknowledged by the world, and the competition of Germany and the United States in manufacturing is felt keenly by British business interests.

British social conditions have not kept pace with the progress of modern times, and in no other country of the western world, except Russia, is there to be seen such unequal distribution of wealth. Nearly one-third of the people constantly are under the shadow of the spectre of starvation.

British political institutions, for the first time, are not altogether under the control of the landlord class, a class composed of a very few of the people who own nearly all of the land. The rise of an industrial democracy which is able to control, at times, a majority of the House of Commons and, therefore, the government, in opposition to the wishes of the land-owning, governing class, presages an inevitable, irrepressible class conflict.

The party of privilege and aristocracy, frightened by the social democracy, leans hard upon the past and looks to a foreign war as a means of restoring British prestige and power, and as an excuse to sacrifice social progress upon the altar of patriotism. It is not the first time that tories, British and others, have sought to drown the voices of a protesting proletariat in the din of the drums of war. And this time they will have the valid excuse that there really is a German menace, industrial if not political.

The party of privilege and aristocracy fans the flames of German hatred and appears to seek an excuse for war by making much of preparations for war. According to this party, and in the phrase of Kipling, the whole duty of the people is to "pay, pay, pay," that the British navy may multiply, and to "tramp, tramp, tramp," in obedience to military commands, that the army may be made adequate to defend the British hearth from threatened invasion. But with this proviso—that the owners of the land be not asked to do any of the paying, and that their sons be not asked to do any of the tramping. To do such things better befits their tenants.

The party of industry and democracy, appalled by the poverty of the people, seeks to revise the political institutions of the country so that the privileged aristocracy may not have the power absolutely to thwart the progressive will and wishes of the nation.

The party of industry and democracy proposes to maintain the British commercial supremacy, despite the rivalry of all competitors, by so improving the condition of the British workman that British wares actually will show that superiority of workmanship which has been the boast of the nation since the dawn of the age of mechanical fabrication.

So it is that the party of privilege and aristocracy looks forward to a war abroad as the salvation of the empire from foreign foes and as the conserver of its own power at home, while the party of industry and democracy looks forward to a practical revolution at home, so that there need be no fear, either of armed invasion or of privileged plutocracy.

But the organized political parties of Great Britain are not so sharply and cleanly divided. Representatives of both the aristocracy and the democracy are to be found both on the government and the opposition benches at Westminster. Yet it is true that the liberal party, now in power, is controlled largely by the democratic element, while the conservative party is more responsive to aristocratic impulses. Yet Mr. Asquith, as the head of the liberal government, always must consider the whiggish aristocrats still left among his followers and must not go too far in the direction of utter democracy, while Mr. Balfour always must remember that there are liberal unionists behind him who are not yet thorough-going Tories.

In this respect the situation is much the same as it is in the United States, where both republican and democratic parties are divided into conservative and radical groups. For that reason there is a chance that the present negotiations held under the presidency of King George, between Mr. Asquith, as head of the government and the liberal party, and Mr. Balfour, as head of the opposition and the conservative party, may result in a compromise which will postpone the culmination of the crisis. But as soon as another election is held, and that cannot be much later than next May, when the new king will be crowned, all of the old issues will come up again and the struggle between privilege and aristocracy on the one hand and industry and democracy on the other will be resumed.

Of course, the most powerful factor in the efforts to bring about a compromise is finance. The financial element is not a partisan in politics, but it always is interested. In Great Britain the financial element is interested in privilege on the one side and in industry on the other, but it cares nothing whatever for either the aristocracy or the democracy.

Now, in actual political practice it came about that the liberals had a large majority of the House of Commons. In the course of three or four years the house passed many progressive measures, only to see them defeated in the House of Lords. Since the time of Oliver Cromwell the commons had exercised sole and complete control over the revenues and expenditures of the government. But until 1907 the commons had been controlled by the landlords. In 1908 when the government introduced the annual budget it was found to contain a revolutionary provision for a tax on land. Contrary to the constitutional precedents of three centuries, the House of Lords refused to pass the budget. Parliament was dissolved and the whole question was referred to the people in the general election of last January.

But the issue was not clear. The liberals attempted to make their fight on the issue of peers vs. people, but the conservatives countered with the demand for tariff reform, which in Great Britain means protection, and with the German war scare, while religion, the liquor question and a great many other questions became mixed up in the struggle. It was one of the most exciting campaigns in the history of popular elections.

When the polling was over it was found that the government might stay in power as the result of a coalition with the labor party and the Irish nationalists, the Irish possessing the power to end the government's career at any time by voting with their enemies, the tories and unionists.

Political choas threatened, but the Liberal leaders decided before all else to insist that the House of Commons has complete and absolute power in all matters of taxation and revenue, entirely free from the action or will of the House of Lords. This proposal was known as the abolition of the veto. The Lords passed the Lloyd-George budget, land taxes and all, in obedience to the will of the people as expressed in the election.

Then both parties squared themselves for a great constitutional battle, knowing that parliamentary action must be followed by another general appeal to the country. The liberals were about to insist upon practical abolition of the House of Lords, so that the party in power in the Commons might be able to make its legislative program effective despite the permanent conservative majority in the upper house. The conservatives were about to propose a reform of the House of Lords, which would strip it of some admittedly objectionable features, but which would leave it stronger and more powerful than ever, and just about as reliably conservative.

Before the first shot was fired in this great battle the whole nation was bowed in sorrow and grief by the death of King Edward. That melancholy event, and the succession of King George brought about the declaration of the truce which now holds.

It is the purpose of this series of articles to tell in simple fashion what the crisis in Great Britain means, both to the British people and to the rest of the world, and to give a review of the events which have led up to the present situation, a situation in which Great Britain faces the possibility of a foreign war with a powerful military state, and at the same time is concerned with a social and political revolution at home.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKINS.

Tomorrow—The British Crisis—XI. The German Menace.

Common Salt is a Cleanser that Every Housewife Should Use

Salt and kerosene should be in the cleansing equipment of every housemaid, for each article has merit for many different purposes, and together they form a combination which exterminates almost any dirt.

Silver, tarnished either by egg or other use, will respond at once to a vigorous rubbing with damp salt. This should be done when eggs have been served for breakfast. A box of salt kept on the pantry sink facilities the process.

A tablespoonful of coarse salt, a teaspoonful of ammonia and a pint of hot water mixed, and kept for rinsing decanters and carafes, will renew them to pristine brilliancy.

Kerosene, too, is an excellent glass cleanser, but the utmost care is necessary in rinsing it after it has been used, and ammonia and salt answer the same purpose.

For polishing mirrors nothing can excel salt. To apply it the glass must be wet with clear water, then the salt rubbed on with a damp newspaper. The final rubbing must be done with dry newspapers, or with chamois skin.

Salt and vinegar combined will usually restore polish to brass and copper, however corroded, and salt is a wonderful renovator of polished wood surfaces that have been dimmed with hot dishes.

To brighten such spots cover the gray portions with salt, which is then wet with olive oil, all of the latter being poured on that the salt will hold. This stands for twenty-four hours, when it should be removed and the surface rubbed with a soft cloth. If all grayness has not vanished, another salt and oil bath should be put on for another twenty-four hours.

If salt is scattered over a plain kitchen table when milk or grease has been spilled it will absorb the liquid and there will be a comparatively slight stain.

For removing discolorations of fruit from teeth or hands salt is unexcelled.

Kerosene will clean white paint if the oil is rubbed on with a soft cloth, and it will leave a finish that is like the paint when new. For softening leather shoes that have stiffened with wet it is effacacious ,and all glass and china surfaces shine better when washed with kerosene. A spoonful in a dish of starch prevents the later from sticking, and a little in laundry water, not so much as to give an odor, acts gentle bleach and does not injure clothes.

The worst feature about putting things off till tomorrow is that someone else is apt to do them today.

HINT FOR HORSEMEN.

"Yes, I'm going to part with the old mare. What could I sell her for, d'ye think?"

"If she only had a hump ye could sell her for a camel."