

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE. FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Omaha, Douglas County, Mo. For the week ending June 12, 1910. Total... 1,991,600. Returned Copies... 10,300.

Net Total... 1,981,300. Daily Average... 48,704. GEORGE B. TSCHEUCK, Treasurer.

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It is becoming noticeable the way Jack Johnson has turned his back on Texas. Wisconsin's ballot law compels each party to choose a party color.

Looks as if W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had slowed down from an autoist to a mere railway magnate. San Antonio girls are beating the bushes for cowboy husbands.

Why not make Mr. Hearst commander-in-chief of the army and navy when Japan declares war? "Crime Opens Door to an Educator," says a headline.

Please take note that Mr. Bryan does not even get front page any more with our amiable democratic contemporary. Jack London says every human being is a combination of an ape and a tiger.

Cincinnati club women have sworn to war on the kiss wherever they meet it. Lancaster is for county option, as was to have been expected.

The Nebraska postmasters will hold the next annual meeting in Omaha. Another pleasing evidence that Omaha is still considered part of the state.

"Where can a man get a drink, now?" asks the Milwaukee Sentinel. Newspapers are running stories now lauding P. T. Barnum as "America's Greatest Showman."

Should Associate Editor Metcalf get into the running for United States senator we would have another exhibition of that famous "sting of ingratitude."

Now that Tom Watson has been welcomed back to the democratic fold, why not let down the bars and call in the other prodigals—Guffey, Roger Sullivan, Fliny Connors, Murphy and the rest?

The only explanation of that long article of protest in the World-Herald is that the democrats are afraid that if A. E. Cady becomes the republican nominee for governor he will be elected by a handsome majority.

A notorious grafter and political blackball artist has fled for state railway commissioner in the coming primary. It will be interesting to learn how many votes a man can get simply because the people do not know him.

According to the laws on prize fighting, crime is relative. Nevada invites the fight as a good business proposition.

International Traffic Pact. Only the most casual survey of the situation is required to demonstrate the wisdom of the movement to create an international railroad commission to have supervisory control of traffic between the United States and Canada.

Every year the international traffic increases and with every such increase comes a corresponding increase of difficulty in handling the problems arising from such business.

Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commission and Hon. J. P. Mabee, chief of the Canadian Railroad commission, seem to be agreed that serious complications will ensue and the problem get beyond governmental control unless immediate action is taken.

This is easy to appreciate when we consider that in order to determine the fairness of a rate now the shipper must institute hearings before both American and Canadian commissions and that this precludes any inquiry by another tribunal and in the end the result is seldom satisfactory.

Time under existing conditions counts for nothing, whereas it is as a matter of fact a most vital and valuable element. The problem of the interchange of terminals and terminal rights is one that will soon challenge expert advice and its difficulties may be materially lessened by providing an international commission with power to control all such matters.

Failure to take this step would not only be inconsistent with the settled policy of railroad regulation, but might seriously hamper railroad development between the two countries, a thing to be guarded against with all possible vigilance.

Another Place to Get Together. One section of the country is threatened with another railway strike involving some 15,000 trainmen at a season when such a contingency would seriously injure general business interests.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that the contending parties get together and settle their differences in some other way than by a strike, whose greatest burden must fall upon the public, as the innocent third party.

In the arguments set forth by the railroads and their employes in the present controversy there appears to be nothing new so far as issues and claims are concerned. Each side insists it has done all it can honorably do to avoid hostilities and that unless the other will now make some concession a strike is inevitable.

The vote of the men who have balloted on it is overwhelmingly in favor of striking. There is seldom a labor controversy that could not be settled without a strike if each side cared as much for the public as it did for itself and it is up to the public to find some way of enforcing its rights in such matters.

This strike will be east of the Mississippi river, if it comes off, but it will affect every part of the country and every business that depends on shipping or railroad facilities. Certainly some means should be found of settling the differences and the public be spared the inconvenience and expense of a transportation tie-up.

The Tax Rate. Property owners and business men should understand that the impending determination of the tax rate which they will have to submit to for next year involves more than one public authority. While the city council fixes the city rate, subject to the paramount dictation of the Water board, the amount of the school tax is decreed by the school board, and the amount of the county tax by the county board.

The Bee has already called attention to the fact that the council is figuring on imposing the maximum levy permitted by the charter when it ought to give the people the benefit of the additional revenue which it is getting from the occupation tax and other sources to the extent of \$150,000, which can, and should be, abated from the sinking fund and general fund levies.

The Bee has also called attention to the fact that the school board last year made its estimates on the basis of a loss of \$50,000 of revenue from liquor licenses, which loss did not materialize, and yet has spent the additional \$50,000, and is figuring on making the school levy again the same as last year, when it should be cut at least \$50,000.

Attention is hereby called to the fact that a very similar condition is presented with reference to the county board. The estimate of the county board for the coming year contemplates raising \$125,000 more from taxes than was raised last year. The county board is figuring on \$100,000 for the road fund and \$50,000 for the bridge fund, an increase for these two funds of \$25,000, which, we submit, is entirely disproportionate. The county board is also figuring on an increase of \$50,000 in the general fund and \$60,000 in the bond sinking fund. The necessity of paying for some maturing bonds apparently justifies some increase in the bond sinking fund, but the county, like the city and the school district, is also receiving increasing revenue from year to year from sources other than taxes, and the taxpayers should get some compensating relief.

As we have remarked before, the Commercial club worked itself up into a frenzy a week or two ago over an insignificant plumbing ordinance, but usually lets the all-important matter of the tax rate get past it. If Omaha

Both Whacked the Desk. Assemblyman Roosevelt and Governor Cleveland in a Talkfest Many Years Ago.

In a series of reminiscences by an "Old Political Reporter" in the Brooklyn Eagle is the following story of the relations of Theodore Roosevelt, assemblyman, with Grover Cleveland over a quarter of a century ago.

"Recently I have read as the conclusion of a writer visibly affected by the revealed greatness of Mr. Roosevelt that Roosevelt exercised a commanding influence over Cleveland during the two years the latter was governor. Nothing could be further from the truth. In their intellectual constitutions and their mental habits and processes they were diametrically opposite.

Cleveland arrived at his conclusions through laborious thought; there was nothing inspirational about him. The natural tendency of his mind was to find fault with the practice of the law. Roosevelt, in those years, at least, seemed to be wholly inspirational. His mental processes were so rapid that he apparently reached conclusions instantaneously and he seemed to be surprised when his opinions were not taken in his own valuation of them. Indeed, he being opposed he seemed to take as a personal grievance the necessity of offering argument in support of his determinations.

"Roosevelt was a frequent caller on the governor, but not more so than other members of his party. In fact, when Cleveland Roosevelt was perplexed. The governor liked the assemblyman personally, but the latter's peculiar mental attitude bothered the executive. The governor would sit, large, solid and phlegmatic, listening gravely to the energetic utterances of the nervous young man, but signifying neither assent nor dissent. Not infrequently, taking silence for acquiescence, Roosevelt would go away thinking that he had carried everything before him.

"One day while standing at the private secretary's desk with Lamont, watching the two at the executive desk, the latter said: 'I never see those two together that I'm not reminded of a picture I have of a great mastiff solemnly regarding a small terrier, snapping and barking at him.' One day I asked the governor his opinion of the two. He said: 'The picture is a lot that he says, but there is such a coarseness about him that he sits up doubt in me all the time.' Turning to Lamont, he asked: 'Dan, what was that you quoted to me that some one said of Macaulay, that he hated him as he hated the devil?' Then he said: 'That fits Roosevelt. Then he seems to be so very young.'

"It was in 1882 that Roosevelt introduced a number of bills relating to the city and county of New York, some of them requiring the officers to be elected by the people, and with great effort and against serious opposition.

"One day after the legislature had adjourned and Roosevelt was in attendance on the republican convention at Chicago that nominated Blaine, the governor, at the time on a "straw-bill" as the party measures left unacted upon by the executive on adjournment were called, in pursuance of his habit to talk out what was on his mind to any one in whom he had the slightest degree of confidence, said to the Old Political Reporter: 'I shall have to go to the desk for my bills.' Without seeking to know why, Roosevelt exclaimed: 'He mustn't do that. He mustn't do that. I can't have that. I won't let him do that. I'll go up and see him at once.'

"He fairly flew up the hill. Having in mind that old problem as to what would be the result of an irresistible force meeting an immovable body and perceiving some fun ahead, I followed after into the executive chamber.

"The contest was begun immediately by Roosevelt's asking what the governor proposed to do about his bills. He said: 'Mr. Roosevelt, replied the governor, 'I must veto them. While I'm not opposed to the principles involved the bills are so loosely drawn that if they were made laws the city and county of New York would be plunged into prolonged and expensive litigation.'

"Roosevelt bristled up immediately and after stating that the main thing was the establishment of the principle and combating the idea that litigation must follow he went into a forceful argument, in which he used the most vigorous language, pointing out the absurdity of the position. Finally he concluded with these words: 'You must not veto those bills. You cannot. You shall not. I can't have it, and I won't have it.'

"Mr. Roosevelt, said the governor, sitting up as straight as his chair, 'I am going to veto those bills.' 'And his fist came down on the desk with a solid whack.' 'The irresistible force had been smashed on the immovable body.'

"Roosevelt fell back in his chair, declaring it was an outrage to overturn a year's work in that way. Lamont was at the window and looked out on the green in an endeavor to get rid of the broad smile that was plastered on his face.

"With hard and stubborn front Cleveland turned to his work and the interview was over. The bills were vetoed.

Earl Gray Returns to Canada. LONDON, July 15.—Earl Gray sailed today on the Empress of Britain for Canada, where he will resume the duties of his office as high commissioner pending the appointment of his successor, the duke of Connaught.

Our Birthday Book. July 16, 1910. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, founder of the Christian Science church, was born July 16, 1821, at Boston, New Hampshire, and is therefore 89 years old today. She was baptized a Congregationalist, but discovered Christian Science in 1826 and began to teach it the next year, from which the present organization has sprung.

Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telegraph and Telephone company, which controls the Bell phones and western Union telegraphs, is 85 years old today. He was born in 1825 and began to teach telegraphy in the early days as superintendent of the railway mail service, and is a frequent visitor to Omaha now.

John W. Springer, the Denver banker, who was president of the National Live Stock association, was born July 15, 1823, at Jacksonville, Ill. He has practiced law, but his side line now is stock raising.

Thomas A. Janvier, the well known author and novelist, is 81. He was born in Philadelphia, and did editorial work on the Philadelphia newspapers in the early seventies.

In Other Lands. Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the Earth.

Dr. John G. S. Perkins of Shanghai, China, a missionary now visiting the United States, supplies a reason for the contemptuous references to the efficiency of the Chinese army by a Japanese officer, quoted in this column recently.

"Japan is more or less alarmed at the progress China is making with her new army," said Dr. Perkins in an interview in the Washington Herald. "Japan cannot interfere in any way to retard this progress because of the watchful eyes the powers keep on China and Japan. At the present time there are many Japanese army instructors in the Chinese army, but their services are gradually being dispensed with, as the Chinese learn the army tactics and become accustomed to their own officers. There are also a large number of German military instructors in the Chinese army, as well as French and other nationalities. A spirit of patriotism is also coming to the front, something hitherto almost entirely unknown in China. The Chinese are quite different from the Japanese in this respect, who are the most patriotic people in the world, and gladly give their lives in the service of their country."

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger comes as close as the average foreign critic in measuring American traits and results. In support of its assertion that "Americans are bad losers," the Anzeiger cites the fact that after every exhibition of the national game, baseball, the crowd is accustomed to assault and brutally maltreat the defeated team as revenge for lost bets.

"This native peculiarity is evidenced by the notice of admirers of clean sport, who usually hasten away from the bleachers before the end of the game and rarely see the unhappy finish noted by the foreign critic. More in sorrow than in anger let it be admitted that the evil complained of cannot be remedied as long as the crowd with pink pop and permits the visiting team, in violation of the rules of hospitality, to steal bases openly and brazenly. There are hints to American patience which visiting teams cannot overlook with safety. "Killing the umpire with hot foreheadshadows a critical stage in the game, and puts the blood-thirsty crowd in shape to 'eat' me up" at the finish, unless, as frequently happens, the visiting team is too infernally tough for ordinary molar. Much as the country reveres over these ferocious peculiarities, intelligent foreign criticism is to be welcomed as an aid in safeguarding the accident policy of the umpire, in suppressing base stealing, abolishing pink freewar, and in persuading the box office, as a peace offering to make good all losses of the sports.

Among the proposals for mending the British House of Lords which commands considerable support is one that follows to a limited extent the lines suggested by Lord Rosebery. The proposal would leave the House of Lords constituted as it now is. Every peer would have a right to sit in the house and take part in the discussion; he might talk as much as he liked and try to influence the vote; but the actual voting would be done by a legislative committee, consisting of 100 or 120 peers. Each of the two greater parties of the house would elect half the members of this committee; and to assure concord between the two houses the ministry of the day would have power to add slightly to the membership of the legislative committee. This would be accomplished by appointing peers to cabinet positions, which is invariably done. The plan would preserve the bicameral system practically intact, and would make the House of Lords amenable to the popular will as expressed at the polls almost as completely as the House of Commons now is.

An imperial newspaper organ, planned to support the administration under all circumstances, is about to be launched by close friends of the kaiser in Berlin, backed by cash capital of \$1,500,000. Socialism is regarded as the chief enemy of imperial projects and it to be the main object of attack. If the socialists could be eliminated as a political factor in Germany life at the palace would be a round of joy. But the party holds a tenacious grip and persists in worrying ministers. Since the retirement of Prince Von Bulow the government has been obliged to withdraw its electoral bill owing to the determined opposition of the socialists. In the last twelve months the party gained six victories at by-elections to the Reichstag, and is likely to make further gains in half a dozen by-elections scheduled for July and August. The editors of the new imperial organ are not likely to work themselves out of a job in a few months.

Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese minister at Washington, is dispensing among his countrymen some of the store of knowledge he gleaned in the United States, Europe and South America. In a recent lecture before the Young Men's Christian association of Hong Kong he urged the establishment of a chamber of commerce at Hong Kong to promote trade in that direction. According to a report in the Chinese newspaper at Hong Kong, the resident general at Tibet, the region from which Chinese troops chased Dalai Lama last winter and assumed control of the government. Should the report prove correct, the mystic land will undergo a renovation that will shake the monasteries to their foundations.

Many of the virulent opponents of the Lloyd-George budget taxes are ready to admit that good springs from "an evil act." Increased taxation caused a sharp decrease in the consumption of tobacco as well as of liquor. The secretary of the Wholesale Tobaccoists' society reports a decrease of \$600,000 pounds in the consumption of all forms of tobacco in a year. The duty on cigars now is \$1.50 a pound, regardless of quality. The humble stogie and the lordly perfecto are taxed alike. The duty on cigarettes is \$1.18. The duty on ordinary manufactured tobacco is 32 cents.

Some parts of Germany show an increase in the number of physicians out of all proportion to the increase in population. Berlin, for example, increased 65 per cent in population from 1883 to 1903, while the number of physicians increased 165 per cent. In the province of Brandenburg population increased 55 per cent and doctors 200 per cent in number. There is now of course one physician to every 778 of population in Berlin, 2,246 in Posen.

King George of England is somewhat more modest than Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, but then he is younger and is newer in the king business. Wilhelm recently had his salary raised \$900,000 a year. George only wants \$60,000 more than his father received, but as that will make his salary \$215,000 he will be able, with economy, to make both ends meet.

Political Drift. Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island is summing up at his \$1,500,000 cottage at Warwick Neck, N. E.

Mayor Gaynor of New York differs from most statesmen. He doesn't saw wood or worry over his fences. Pitching hay is his favorite diversion. It is estimated that every word spoken in debate during the last session of congress cost \$60. The value of cashed words can be determined only by watching the effect on constituents when they lift the lid.

It has been estimated that James J. Jeffries received altogether, in one way and another, a total sum of \$284,000 for the Benoit fight. And yet some people say "Jeff was foolish to agree to the meeting with Johnson."

Socialistic reform in Milwaukee scores several good points. One hundred and four disreputable saloons have been closed, dance halls detached from saloons, marked improvements have been effected in street car service and in street cleaning, and proceedings started to recover \$72,000 unpaid street car fares.

Giovanni Virginio Schiaparelli, ex-chief astronomer and director of the Milan observatory, is dead. He became known to the public in 1877, when he announced his discovery of the canal-like markings on the planet Mars, which have since become the most discussed subject in astronomy. Long before this, however, Schiaparelli had gained a reputation among his brother astronomers.

There will be something doing in Kansas next week. Uncle Joe Cannon is to invade the state in behalf of standpat congressmen, firing the first gun at Winfield, where Senator Brewster opened his batteries last week. Congressman Murdock, republican insurgent, will camp on Uncle Joe's trail and return oratorical blow for blow. The Kansas campaign this year promises to rival the hot old times of Pepper, Simpson and Lesca.

Two Colonels in Limelight. The Big Stick and the Peerless as Party Assets. Washington Star. There are two of them—a republican colonel and a democratic colonel—the first standing for success; the second for failure. Not a decade ago, or about that time, the democratic colonel was the most conspicuous personality in the republic, though a captain without a victory. Since 1901 the republican colonel, like another Coriolanus, has been "every man himself."

It is amusing to note the view each party takes of its own colonel. In the republican camp they do not seem to know exactly what their colonel is going to do, but all alike, regular and insurgent, are agreed that he is thinking of and will work for the salvation of the G. O. P.

On the other hand, in the democratic camp there is a feeling, amounting to incipient alarm if not demoralizing panic, that their colonel is a bull in a china shop. This impression is not confined to the "same" contingents, but pervades the ranks in debate as well. And even enthusiastic Bryan men of 1908 are asking the portentous question: "Is our colonel for us; and if so, what does he mean?"

Only a while ago the democratic colonel issued a general order that Judson Harmon should not be a candidate for the democratic nomination for president of the United States. The Ohio democracy rebuked Colonel Bryan for that impertinence, which amounted to insolence, and did it with emphasis, if not with resentment.

And at this writing the democracy of Indiana, with fear and trembling, is debating the question, "Is Bryan a republican asset?" Until now the Indiana democracy was ready to swim the Wabash to hear the "Peerless One" make a speech; but in the impending campaign the consensus of hoosier democracy is that "The Matchless" keep out of the state.

An uncrowned king is a sad spectacle. What a vast difference in "Our" and "The" advertisement in The Bee. "The" is a man or woman here who doesn't feel perfectly at home in my presence—I wouldn't have it otherwise. I make it a point to know their names and address them as Miss themselves, in the number and class of customers, in the number and class of customers.

What a vast difference in the personality of the merchant whose assistants say "we" and "our" instead of "the" and "you"—but this is not getting to my story. A veteran merchant did the talking while I listened. Said he: "No man can buy loyalty. The salaries I pay my assistants are for services rendered—for standing behind my counters and selling my goods."

"But for the higher services—loyalty, enthusiasm and interest—I pay plenty, and I treat them as such. A satisfied employe is as good an advertisement as a satisfied customer, and my assistants advertise my store around."

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Passing Pleantries. "You allowed that young man to hug you last night. Yet you are not in love with him."

"But, ma, how can I ever learn to love a young man unless I take a few lessons?"—Louisville Courier Journal. "That tragedian we saw the other night, says he is ill—that he wants to see a good cook."

"Good doctor nothing! Get him a good cook." "How could a cook help him?" "A great deal, if you get one who knows how to cure 'hams.'"—Baltimore American.

"No, sir," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "you'll never catch me going up in an aeroplane until you are suppose the law of gravitation and I know old nature well enough, by gum, to know that she'll never do that on my account."—Chicago Tribune.

"Where's your automobile?" "Traded it off," replied Mr. Chuggins. "What for?" "One of the best street pianos. When I stand in front of it and turn the crank for fifteen or twenty minutes I'll at least have the satisfaction of hearing a tune."—Washington Star.

Manager of Hickokburg Theater—Well, how's things theatrical in little old New York? Actor Barnes (gloomily)—The best I can tell you, my friend, is that the New Theater is still a nonmoving-picture house.—Truck.

"Your chauffeur seems careless." "Not a bit of it. He's merely persistent. When he makes up his mind to get somewhere he lets nothing stand in the way. Yesterday he bowled over five persons and an ash wagon and then knocked a street car from the track."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Jiggs—Tell you, that new landlurd of mine is a pretty square fellow. Biggs—So's mine; but he's always round on rent day.—Judge.

Reporter—What did you do when you met your first lion? Today—I ran with all my might and the lion ran with all his mane.—Judge.

"That Jones fellow is the meanest ever." "What's he done?" "Called me up by phone to ask 'Is it hot enough for you?'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Smithers—It beats all that a fellow can never express a conviction in mixed company without some cheap meeting it with a sneer or a "pooh!" Blithers—True enough, old boy, but don't take it hard. Remember, the poorer we have always with us.—Chicago Tribune.

"When I am gone," faintly breathed the dying aviator, "don't put me in the cold ground nor cremate me." "What are your wishes, then, the matter?" asked a sympathizing friend. "I want," replied the aviator, "to be buried in the clouds."—Baltimore American.

SEVEN AGES OF AVIATION. T. L. Halliday in Judge. I. RIDICULE. A man to fly just like a bird? It can't be done! The think's absurd! For man was meant to walk the ground, As poor Darius sadly found.

II. DOUBT. Some day a man may able be To sail about on feathers as an eagle, From danger safe, devoid of fear; But you and I will not be here.

III. RECOGNITION. It looks, by Jove! as if at last Darius' dream had been outlaged! But still, I think, the man's insane Who yearns to steer an aeroplane.

IV. QUALIFIED APPROVAL. As pleasure craft, the aeroplane May answer well and stand the strain; But in commercial use, Can airships hope to be of aid.

V. ACCEPTANCE. They seem as safe as motor cars, I think I'll sail once to 'ard the stars, And travel free from fear's clutching pain To say I've sailed an aeroplane.

VI. ENTHUSIASM. The finest sport I ever tried! I'll buy me one, and learn to glide And circle round and rise and soar, My auto days are past and o'er.

VII. PROMOTION. For passengers or hauling freight, The sky railroad's out of date, And "Aero Transportation" stock Is bound to rise. Come, take a block.

Talks for people who sell things. What a vast difference in "Our" and "The" advertisement in The Bee. "The" is a man or woman here who doesn't feel perfectly at home in my presence—I wouldn't have it otherwise. I make it a point to know their names and address them as Miss themselves, in the number and class of customers, in the number and class of customers. "Oh, no," he answered, "you see it is my business to make this the best liked store in town with both customers and employes—and I attend to my business strictly." Is there any wonder that this man's employes are loyal and enthusiastic? His business is successful because he gives both customers and employes a square deal. His advertising reflects the spirit of his store—it rings true—the people respond to it because they know they will find exactly what the advertisement says they will find, and that they will receive courteous and satisfactory service in this store where the employe say "we" and "our," and are unafraid when the "Boss" comes and around.