

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROBEWATER

VICTOR ROBEWATER, EDITOR

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, 1910.

M. B. WALKER, Notary Public

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Register next Tuesday.

Do not kick after election. Register before.

If you don't register you can't vote.

And if you don't vote, you have no kick coming.

Now is the time to get out your Ak-Sar-Ben decorations. Do not delay, for the king is on the way.

Governor Stubbs says Kansas is the brain pan of the nation. The brain storm, he should have said.

The deposed sultan of Sulu assures us that he is not wife-hunting, which, of course, makes him welcome.

"Democratic revival is universal," shouts the Houston Post. Yes, even Arkansas has gone democratic.

Roger Sullivan has picked out the kind of mayor he thinks Chicago needs, but is he the kind the people want?

Balloons complain that they are frequently shot at flying over the east. What is to be done with our wild and woolly east?

It is all very well to talk about "consolation in defeat." But every candidate knows that he prefers consolation in victory.

Jack Johnson has refused to run for the legislature in Illinois. Evidently believes a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.

Mrs. Carrie Nation decides to take back her Home for Drunkards, which she gave to a charitable institution. Gate receipts running low?

The equinox will please get out of the way now, for Ak-Sar-Ben is coming and we can struggle along for a few days without more rain.

The San Francisco Chronicle thinks it is humane to place sign posts in Death Valley. But would it not be more humane to build a fence around it?

The foot ball boys are doing their best to crowd the base ball players off the map. But the fans will remain loyal to the great summer game for some weeks yet.

It is sad to note that San Francisco and New Orleans find it necessary to magnify each other's bad qualities in order to exploit their own virtues as exposition cities.

"Why do they use those French menu cards?" asks a faithful reader. "To get \$1.25 for cornbread and cabbage that served under its own name would not be worth over 50 cents."

South Africa, we are told, is looking the American mule question squarely in the face. We want to commend the wisdom of our Boer friends, for it never pays to get behind an American mule.

The courage displayed by the people of the First Presbyterian church of Hastings, who \$50,000 edifice was burned, is the sort that commands the attention of the world. The ashes were not cold before the church board had met and planned for temporary quarters and the prompt erection of a new building.

Stop Crying Wolf.

The United States Treasury department assures the people that there will be no money shortage in any part of the country this autumn or winter: that the banks have fortified themselves against any possibility of an emergency demand. Money in this country and Europe is plentiful. Crops of all kinds are turning out heavy, some at record-breaking rates and general business is good.

It is well to have this interposition of facts from authoritative sources. It will help to allay fears and set the people right as to what they have to look forward to. It will work beneficial results by way of restoring confidence in business and infuse generally a new life into all lines of commercial activity. From official sources we learn that the banks, exercising that intelligence and foresight that banks are supposed to possess, by piling up reserves and cutting down risky loans, have entirely protected themselves and their customers from danger. Incidentally we get an object lesson here of what banks may do when they take a forward view. They were given to understand that in the event of a panic they need expect little help from the government, so they alleviated themselves of their own power, which is quite sufficient when duly exercised.

Then we learned of a general depreciation in railroad and other corporation securities and a falling off in earnings. From official sources we discover that stockholders and bondholders of corporations will collect in October \$6,000,000 more in October than they did in October of 1909 and \$29,000,000 more than in October 1908. And strangely enough, in the face of the general demand of the railroads for higher rates as a means of maintaining fair profits, we learn from official sources that among the large dividend payments to be made those of several railroads, notably the New York Central, Union and Southern Pacific, come first.

Is it not about time to stop crying "wolf!"

Schwab Too Fast for Tsai.

Chinese royalty may be a very fast pace in the orient, but it does not seem to tax the speed powers of some of our well-known Americans. Prince Tsai Hauin discovered this to his sorrow, it seems, when he undertook to outpace the general Mr. Schwab, with whom he had just signed a contract to build \$48,000,000 worth of warships for China. It may not be a matter of national pride to know that a plain, everyday American can "go" so much faster than a member of the royal family of China, but it is gratifying to feel that it was not our Mr. Schwab who "collapsed and had to be carried to his hotel."

The prince showed himself to be a "jolly, good fellow," though, for the tenacious effort he made to "stay." Had he only thought, however, to make an inquiry or two among some of Mr. Schwab's close friends he might have learned something to his advantage and saved himself the depressing effect of "the morning after." Still, any man who is close enough to an imperial strong box to be able to close a contract for \$48,000,000 worth of war vessels, certainly has a right to imagine that he is strong enough to while away a few convivial hours with a simple American without such disastrous results. It is consoling to know, though, that the prince was not obliged to wire home for funds, or anything of that sort.

Our old friend, the sultan of Sulu, has just arrived in our midst, with a regiment or two of his wives. We wish to commend for his consideration this little experience of Tsai's with Mr. Schwab at Philadelphia and suggest that in case he visits that city where brotherly love and good fellowship forms so large a part of life, he put on the brakes a little sooner than the prince did, or he might wake up the next morning minus a few dozen wives. This Philadelphia pace is one that kills and princes and sultans will have to go slow.

Use and Abuse of Applause.

The present, we are told, is an age of transition. New systems of thought are coming into vogue with new problems pressing for solution. People are thinking as they have never thought before, one commonly hears. Perhaps. But of this we may be sure: They are applauding as they never applauded before. It may be an age of transition: it is an age of applause. The tendency is toward hero worship. But applause has its use and its abuse. It is one of the really difficult things to control. Applause deserved had better be withheld than applause undeserved bestowed. It is more dangerous to exalt a demagogue than to ignore a demigod.

One of the by-products of this era of unrest is the army of publicists and public monitors who have voluntarily taken charge of our thinking and speaking. Some of them have a real message to deliver and deliver it well, while others have nothing more than words to sell at so much per word and sell them exceedingly well. But the regrettable feature is that in many cases the word peddlers have got the applause. We have all but deified a few of these voluminous, impulsive writers, who fill the cheaper magazines and syndicate matter to some newspapers. It gives them a prestige, of course, which in turn they cash in to great advantage, building up a compound interest process that not only brings to them and their articles a wholly fictitious valuation, but does

so to the detriment if not exclusion of the really worthy author and the sane, safe advice.

It will be better for the problems we have to solve when we can learn to discriminate between the false and genuine prophet and confine our applause to those who are not in the business of writing purely for what money they can extort from publishers as indifferent to facts as they are. People are thinking, but they must think more wisely and more independently and not be too easily misled by mercenary publicists.

Penal Law and Christ.

Every now and then some idealist tells us that we must abolish penal law and substitute curative measures for dealing with criminals, for crime is a disease; that the criminal code is a futile farce and penitentiaries a failure, the whole institution of punishing lawbreakers being simply a relic of barbarism. "Rev. Dr." Frank Crane, now of Chicago, is the latest to propound this doctrine. Writing in the Chicago Evening Post, he says: "The world is going to learn some day a truth that now seems an absurdity—that all punishment is wrong and worse than useless. \* \* \* The lawbreaker is diseased. It is our business to cure him, and not, as in savage tribes, to beat him or drive out the devil. \* \* \* Christ and Tolstoy are absolutely right."

The most logical and natural thing in life is punishment. It is the principle on which all nature operates. Nature has a penalty for the violation of every one of its laws, in the animal and vegetable kingdoms alike. This fact is too patent and simple to require argument. And in society the principle is, can safely be, no different. Crime may be a disease, but nevertheless so long as man is human, penal laws must be maintained and enforced. The debt of mankind is from the individual to society, not society to the individual.

Indeed Christ was right, but Christ never preached the heresy that any man can commit crime and escape its penalties. He could not without denouncing Sinai as a farce and Calvary as a comedy. His own death for the sins of the world is the everlasting answer to this fantastic illusion of twentieth century dreamers. To be sure he said: "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am come, not to destroy, but to fulfill."

And when we imagine that the Mosaic injunction of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" was an empty aphorism let us remember that this same Christ on the mount said: "For verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled."

What about the man, who, refusing to agree with his adversary, is cast into prison and kept there "till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing?" Christ, the author of salvation, cannot be held up as the exemplar of any such weak system of government as seeks to annul law and invites its commission by annulling law on the ground that his creatures are a lot of imbeciles. Why preach such a doctrine and then say anything about the hereafter?

Registration.

Whether the Nebraska plan for registration of voters is a wise one matters not at present. It is the law, and each voter who desires to exercise the privilege of his franchise must have himself enrolled on the list of voters. In order to do this he must visit the polling place in his precinct on one of the days designated by law and personally attend to his registration. This is the occasion, perhaps, of some little inconvenience to the voter; but if he intends to participate in the election next November he must put himself to the trouble of getting his name on the list. No one else can do it for him. The issues at stake in the coming election are such as should bring out a large vote. It would be well if the total vote of the state could be induced to give expression on the questions presented. The people of Omaha are vitally concerned and should see to it that the entire vote of this city is cast.

The first day of registration was very largely neglected by the voters, only a few more than 4,000 names being placed on the list. This leaves about 20,000 still to be enrolled, with only two more days to get in under the wire. The next registration day will be Tuesday, October 4, and voters who have not as yet registered should attend to it on that day without fail.

In saying goodbye to Secretary Wade of the Young Men's Christian association Omaha people will give him credit for having accomplished a great deal for the association during his term of office. The magnificent home of the association is a monument to Mr. Wade's energy and executive ability and his services in other directions have been such as will keep him long in mind.

is concerned, is thoroughly genuine.

"An alert city government is convicting people of selling liquor illegally month after month." This admission from the Lincoln Journal is a sad, sad commentary on affairs at the holy city, where prohibition is supposed to prohibit. What are we coming to?

The Lincoln charter committee has determined to pass up the commission form of government. The new law of Lincoln contains some very excellent features, but sticks to the old form of city government very closely.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, when he was nominated in New Jersey and began to receive congratulations, observed, "I did not know I had so many friends." Wait and see if he is elected governor, then let him try to count his hungry pie-biting "friends."

Uncle Joe's itching ear. Chicago Tribune.

Close observers of the Hon. J. G. Cannon report that he has acquired the habit of fingering his left ear in an abject manner as if he had an uncomfortable sensation there.

Saving Sense of Craft. In view of the fact that testimony in the Illinois Central graft case shows that if all the repairs that were charged for had been put on the cars they would have been so over equipped as to be useless for use, the sheller-tester operation on the part of the repairers was really very considerate.

Old Bitterness Vanishes. The cheering "Dis!" at Atlantic City by northern veterans and the proposition to form an association of all survivors of the civil war show how completely the old bitterness has become a tradition, and what a credit it is to the nation that before the eyes of the United States, that conflict has all passed away the spirit of harmony and good will is animating the thoroughly reunited nation.

A Shocking Discovery. The official conscience of Vice President Park of the Illinois Central railroad is profoundly stirred by the frightful loss of life on American railroads. In these days of irresponsible publicity a man is likely to learn almost anything, and Mr. Park must have found an old newspaper in the attic. Some day he may hear about the smoke nuisance and what it costs the people of Chicago in health, comfort and cold cash.

Creative Possibilities of Jail. A customs official in New York advocates prison sentences for wealthy smugglers, as he declares fines have no deterrent effect. This applies to all rich violators of the law. Fines may not please them, but they can afford a money penalty when interest or pleasure tempts them to the breaking of the law, as a fine simply buys immunity from the disgrace of jail and the inconvenience of losing their personal liberty.

Logrolling Appropriations. Philadelphia Ledger.

Everybody will endorse the president's condemnation of "log-rolling" in river and harbor appropriations and of the piecemeal method of carrying on large improvements. The national energies should be concentrated upon the completion of the most important works, and not frittered away in small experiments, all will agree. But how is one part of the country to persuade the other parts that its own rivers or harbors or internal waterways are those to which all others should give way? And without such a device as logrolling?

Result of President's Policy of Economy Beginning to Show. New York Sun.

President Taft has devoted considerable thought and time to economy in the executive departments at Washington. The subject is dry and tiresome. Money must be saved by careful attention to details, by retrenchments that are likely to be called "economies" by the unbusiness process of abolishing easy berths and dispensing unnecessary servants. And when the results are made known the savings often appear ludicrously small because the amount saved is usually put into comparison with the total cost of conducting the whole government.

Yet, Mr. Taft and his subordinates have kept at this necessary, if disagreeable work with results that are beginning to show. In the Bureau of Engraving and Printing last year if its sum more work was done than in the previous year and for \$17,000 less. Of this sum \$90,000 was saved by reducing the size of internal revenue stamps. The new methods Mr. Hitchcock has introduced in the Postoffice department promise to make that enterprise self-sustaining. This will be done by the practice of small details as well as by vigilant scrutiny of large items.

Mr. Taft promised economy and is making good his promise. It is a homely, prosaic affair, to be sure, but it will affect the pocketbook of every voter. If it should be a matter of interest even to the most violent and heated of insurgents.

Our Birthday Book

September 27, 1910. Joy Morton, head of the International Salt company and son of the late J. Sterling Morton, was born September 27, 1858, at Detroit. He was raised on the Morton homestead near Nebraska City and has become wealthy through the organization of the salt industry. He married the daughter of the late Judge Lake of Omaha, and his daughter is the wife of Joseph M. Cudahy of this city.

Alfred T. Mahan, rear admiral of the United States navy and authority on naval subjects, is 70. He was born at West Point, N. Y., and educated at Annapolis, and has honorary degrees conferred on him by the dozens by all the big universities. He was retired at his own request after forty years' service in the navy in 1896, since which time he has devoted himself chiefly to literary work.

Stockton Heath, treasurer of the Omaha Water company, was born September 27, 1850, at Nebraska City. He has been with the water works through its various ownerships and managements continuously since 1896. He is an expert wheel player. Edward L. Hoag, another of Omaha's pioneer letter carriers, is 64 years old today. He was born at Kirksville, N. Y., and has been in the postal service since 1880.

Army Gossip

Members of Interest On and Back of the Firing Line Gleaned from the Army and Navy Magazines.

The examinations for entrance to the army medical school in Washington have been completed and it is found that sixty-three candidates for admission have been successful and will undertake their school duties on October 2 when the school begins the term of 1910-11. This is the largest class to be enrolled at the army medical school, last year's class of fifty-eight men being the previous record. This fills all but thirteen vacancies in the corps.

The assistant comptroller of the treasury has decided that he will go beyond the limits of the law when the first and second quarters of the government for contract surgeons or contract dental surgeons. The new ruling follows one of July 25, 1910, in which it was held that light and heat could not be considered contract dental surgeons at public expense. The contract surgeons or contract dental surgeons are held entitled to only what is specified in their contracts, and hereafter payments for hire of quarters for them will not be allowed. The question of their occupancy of public quarters is being referred to the comptroller by the assistant comptroller when he rendered this decision.

The articles of equipment recommended by the infantry equipment board and referred to the cavalry equipment board as susceptible of use by both the mounted and mounted soldier will be made the subject of a special report by the latter board at an early day. These articles are the hat and hat-band, the neckerchief, the overcoat and wax jacket, the sweater recommended to be worn on some occasions in the field in place of uniform, the shelter tent, poles and pins, and the poncho. When the report of the cavalry board on these articles is received it will be submitted to the secretary of war, in due course, together with other matters yet to be disposed of in connection with the report of the infantry. The questions are the extent of issue of the dispatch case, the shirt insignia and the abolition of the emergency ration. It is intended that all these matters shall be brought before the secretary at the same time. These articles of the new infantry equipment being supplied by the ordnance department are in course of manufacture at the Rock Island arsenal under contract with that department. Orders for 25,000 sets of the equipment have been placed. Experiments are being conducted to determine the most satisfactory way of manufacturing the equipment. The seamstress and the seamstress aluminate, particularly as to the method of welding the metal in which much difficulty is encountered.

By far the most interesting and instructive feature of the typhoid situation at Washington Barracks is the demonstration it affords of the real value of anti-typhoid vaccination. On June 14, ten days prior to leaving Washington for the Gettysburg maneuvers, ninety-two members of company A, first battalion of engineers, were vaccinated with the typhoid vaccine. On July 16, fifty-one of these received the second inoculation, and on July 16, fifty-one of these received the third inoculation. Of the remaining twenty-six men of the command, a few refused vaccination and others were on detached service or temporarily absent from the post when the first preventive inoculation was given on June 14. Two of the twenty-six unvaccinated men gave a history of having had typhoid fever, and by virtue of that fact may be considered immune. This leaves only one of the total strength of the men, who had not acquired an immunity to typhoid fever by either preventive inoculation or a previous attack of the disease. On August 11, five days after the troops returned from Gettysburg, two of the unvaccinated men developed typhoid fever, and, between August 29 and August 31, four secondary cases occurred also among the unvaccinated. Not a single case occurred among those who had received the preventive inoculation, while 25 per cent of the non-immune, living under exactly the same conditions, succumbed to infection. Such figures as these argue most eloquently for compulsory vaccination in the military service.

The officers of the general staff, who have been engaged for more than a year in the revision of the regulations of the drill regulations, expect to have a tentative draft ready for issue and trial to a limited extent by November 1. The revision was practically completed last March, at which time it became evident that the adoption of the new equipment for the foot soldier would necessitate further changes to reconcile to the new equipment those paragraphs which pertained to the old equipment. These changes have now been made. The regulations will probably be issued to at least two regiments of infantry of the regular army and one regiment of militia for trial for about six months. Criticisms and suggestions will be invited from the officers on duty with the troops having the regulations under experimental use; and, after expiration of the experimental period, the regulations will be again gone over in connection with the recommendations received. Thereafter it is expected they will be printed in their final form and issued to the service. The revision has been a long and tedious one. The last revision resulted in the edition of 1904, and the work of improving the regulations in the light of experience and new methods of equipment has been most carefully done. During the process of evolving the revised regulations the officers engaged in the work have felt the need of infantry troops for the purpose of testing the regulations and practicing proposed changes, and this is now cited as one of the reasons why some infantry organizations should be stationed near Washington. The fact that such experiments were not possible makes all the more advisable a trial of the new regulations before they are finally adopted by the general staff who have been engaged in the revision are Colonel Joseph W. Duncan, Sixth Infantry; Major Clarence E. Dentler, Twenty-third Infantry, and Captain William S. Graves, Twentieth Infantry. Since the death of Major Dentler from duty as a member of the general staff and his assignment to duty at San Antonio, Tex., the work has been carried on by Colonel Duncan and Captain Graves, Captains John L. De Witt, Twentieth Infantry, and Merch Stewart, Eighth Cavalry, who were members of the infantry equipment board, also participated in the work in connection with the regulations to the new infantry equipment.

Absurd Conjectures. Philadelphia Ledger.

Of all the conjectures that are dated from Beverly, none is more absurd than the frequent speculation whether the president is or is not a candidate for re-election. No president ever made less mystery of his attitude. Of course, he would like to be re-elected. That has come to be recognized as the essential mark of popular approval. But it is the approval that he is seeking, not the re-election, believing that the way to gain a second term is by the satisfactory performance of his duties in the first. To imagine that he would give up at this point, with much of the work he has undertaken still incomplete, is entirely to misunderstand the man. He may not be self-assured nor a very smart politician, but he certainly is not a "quitter."

PERSONAL NOTES.

Prof. Vladimir Karapetoff of Cornell university has been nominated for state senator by the socialist party of Tompkins county, New York. He is a native of Russia, and prominent in the profession of engineering.

May Ling Soong, a young Chinese girl, has been barred from the Gresham High school in Macon, Ga., a county institution, because she is not of the Caucasian race. She is a niece of Hing Chung Wan, who is connected with the Chinese embassy at Washington.

"Cheer up, my friends!" exclaimed a St. Paul editor, "I am hard at work on an invention that will bring you joy. I hope ere long to successfully cross a fine grade of elastic rubber with the pumpkin pie, so that we can stretch our piece out to the limits of our imagination."

Charles Feltman, who has died at Cassel, Germany, deserves to be remembered for his initiative in making Coney Island a pleasure ground. He was born with imagination. While working for a baker in South Brooklyn and delivering bread along the ocean front he first conceived of the possibilities of that shore.

The spotting of the diamond of politics, it is possible to find reasons for congratulating President Taft. An admiring friend presented him with a fioletin, famed for the quantity and the soothing quality of her milk, and before the cow arrived she had added a calf to the roster of White house live stock.

Frances Bratina, a 13-year-old Austrian girl, who came all the way from her native province to the home of her brother, Mike Bratina, in Harrisburg, Pa., with nothing but a tag to identify her, is now safely in the care of friends. The little girl, whose parents died in the old country, came all the way alone and was the first to break the news of her parents' death to her brother.

HUMAN FACTOR IN WRECKES.

Lessons of Recent Disasters on Trolley Lines. St. Louis Republic.

The Republic has before now pointed out the doubtful blessings following in the train of industrial, commercial or financial developments at a pace so rapid that human development cannot keep up with it. The fearful electric railway disaster in northeast Indiana is a case in point. Financiers have found capital; engineers have designed machinery and cars; surveys have been made; rails laid and operations begun—faster than men could be developed for the responsible positions of drivers of heavy cars running at express speeds.

The conditions that govern the making of locomotive engineers are severe; the rules regulating their admission to service are most rigid; supervision of them, both by officials and by their own organizations, is constant and unflinching. Locomotive engineering is almost a profession with a high tradition. There has not been time for anything like this development on trolley roads, though the trolley "engineer" has to reckon with as great speeds and with his own organization, as the locomotive driver.

The physical ordeal is a factor here. No weakling could ever come to run a locomotive. The man on the right side of the engine has passed through a time of probation, shoveling many tons of coal a day in cold weather, and many tons of burning heat, while bracing himself against the lurching of the stiffest of vehicles upon the smooth surface of an iron plate. Will the easier initiation of the trolley car driver ever produce such men? We doubt it; and the answer is big with meaning to the safety of society.

Talks to People Who Sell Things

The first day's sale of the first John Wanamaker store amounted to \$5461. That was a good many years ago, and since then a month's business in Wanamaker's Philadelphia and New York stores amounted to \$5,000,000.

Do you wonder that I want to write a book on the romance of business? Can you think of any story of more absorbing interest than the following: this wonderful man through the difficulties and hardships that he had to overcome to establish this wonderful and enormous business?

Mr. Wanamaker was perhaps the first merchant to establish a one-price store—and everybody predicted failure. His bankers refused further credit, because they said, such a policy would ruin his business.

But Mr. Wanamaker knew pretty well what he was about, as the results prove, so he went ahead with his plan. The day following his determination to establish the one-price system he announced the fact in the newspapers.

That is, he put his proposition squarely to the people, took them into his confidence, and told them what he proposed to do for them.

The people were good and tired of "let the buyer beware" way of doing business. They could not be worse off in any case, so, figuratively speaking, they said to Mr. Wanamaker: "All right, go ahead and show us. If you treat us fairly, if you do what you say you will do, we are with you, we give you our support, we will buy your goods, and be glad of the chance, on such terms."

Mr. Wanamaker did go ahead, did show that a merchant could do and would keep his word—proved that business could be carried on properly if decently.



SUNNY GEMS.

"You say, madam, that you wish to divorce your husband. What is the cause, may I ask?" "Well, your honor, he has been living pretty high of late."

"He's an aviator."—Baltimore American.

At the dedication of a new fire engine in a little town on the Massachusetts coast, the following toast was proposed:

"May she ever like the dear old mule of our village, always ready, but never called for."—Success.

Mrs. Quackebone—Am 'yo' daughter happily mar'd, Shish Sack?

Mrs. Sack—Shish 'yo' shish goodness, she's done got a husband dat's skered to death of her!—Woman's Home Companion.

"I meant to have told you of that hole," said one Irishman to another who had called on him to put in his card.

"Oh, never mind," said Pat. "I've found it."—Judge.

Banker (dumfounded)—What's that? Sa, that again?

Applicant—I said I would like to mortgage my automobile in order to buy a home!—Luck.

ENEMIES.

Detroit Free-Press.

Good Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Green no longer speak when they meet by themselves. Their friendship used to be the kind that really never ought to die.

They called each other "dearest" and "kissed" whenever they'd chance to meet. But now when Mrs. Green is seen to go to Mrs. Brown's house, she always comes home with a frown.

Up to her cottage for a day, which was not treating her just right.

And Mrs. Johnson curls her lip and turns her nose up in the air.

Whenever she goes to Mrs. Green's house, Mrs. Watson there.

With arms about each other's waist they used to sit and snuggly chat.

It used to do me good at times to see such friendliness as that.

But it's all over now, because last summer Mrs. Watson did.

Not once up to her summer home upon the lake give her a bid.

And now that we are all at home and all the summer joys have fled.

"'Twill take a month or two or more ere all the am'g words are said."

For those who dwell in summer homes have enemies on every side.

The ones who wish to put them and thus their patience sorely tried.

Because they never made their beds up for the winter, and then there are the enemies who weren't on last year's welcome list.

Is there any wonder that the people support the Wanamaker plan; that they are glad to buy at the Wanamaker stores? Is there any wonder that millions of dollars are spent by the public in those stores when the Wanamaker reputation is behind everything