

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1910.

M. H. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

Now let Edgar Howard come across with the goods.

Was the Old Guard defeated, or just overwhelmed?

King Manuel seems to make a fairly good exile, anyway.

Spain begins to feel anxious lest Portugal beat her to it.

This is a windy season in Europe. Thrones are tottering and crowns falling.

Looks like a division into reactionaries, regulars and insurgents in our Commercial club, too.

At any rate, people can live in Nebraska with perfect assurance of safety from forest fires.

According to the political barometer we are to have a small-sized Ananias club right here in Nebraska.

It would not be appropriate for the bands to play "Dixie" for Dix, whose first two names are John Adams.

For some unaccountable reason Mayor "Jim" has quit boasting how he used to brand other people's cattle.

Still, those Mississippi negroes who said they did not know Colonel Roosevelt may just have been playing 'possum.

If we adopt the Bernard Shaw method of buying our fiction by the pound, will it be try weight or avoirdupois?

It will be noted, however, that J. P. Morgan was among those present when the collection pan came back with \$272,000 in it.

Mr. Hearst has accomplished the latest thing in political boasting. He has run a state convention from mid-ocean-wireless dictatorship.

That part of Kansas City, Mo., lying in the line in Kansas has a population now of 82,000. These state lines are sometimes a nuisance.

Wonder if Congressman Hitchcock will also deny that he had a slip in the cash drawer when City Treasurer Boll's shortage was uncovered.

Of course, none of them ever borrowed state funds. Bartley stole the money first and then accommodated his influential friends with it as his own.

King Manuel might do worse than put in his spare time studying the art of representative government and then return to Portugal later and run for office.

And if the British parliament should do such a thing as finally pass the bill to exclude labor from representation, it too, might be thinking of subjects akin to some that have flashed across the innocent mind of young Manuel of Portugal, soon.

Our old friend, D. E. Thompson, may have over-stepped the limits of propriety in talking brass tacks to the holy city reformers of his home town, but what he said seems to have hit the vital spot. A progressive city has to be run on broad-gauge plans and not on specifications drawn for a cross-roads village.

Side-Stepping.

Democratic candidates and campaign managers in Nebraska would like very much to keep the liquor question to the fore to the exclusion of every vital question in which the people of Nebraska are interested.

The fact is, and we believe the fact will not be overlooked, that much larger issues are at stake. While the liquor question must, in the very nature of things, be settled locally by the choice of members of the legislature, the personalities of the candidates, irrespective of party labels, will have to be considered in the interest of good government.

The democratic nominee for governor was twice elected mayor of Omaha by the help of the brewers, liquor dealers and franchised corporations. He had previously served on the State Board of Transportation long enough to make himself solid with the railroads, and in his present campaign he has the unanimous backing, not only of the brewers and liquor dealers' organizations, but also of the railroads and other big favor-seeking corporations.

The democratic nominee for lieutenant governor, who might, if elected, become governor under certain contingencies, was the corporation bellwether in the lower house of our late democratic legislature. The lobby bunch tried to make him speaker, and it was not their fault that they failed, and they are now trying to make him presiding officer of the senate in its next session, where he can be equally useful to them.

The democratic candidate for railway commissioner, which is the next office most serviceable to the corporations, has been belted as a corporation trustee ever since the days when Tobe Castor was in the game handling democratic politics for the railroads.

Going down the line, the trail of the corporation serpent can be seen right through the democratic ticket, and when it comes to legislative preferences the brewers, the railroads, and the allied corporations have found ready lodgment for their creatures and agents in the democratic column, which explains why they prefer another body of democratic law-makers to repeat to them the harmless program of the last.

Homeless on Verge of Winter.

The devastating fires that have wiped out homes and towns along the Minnesota-Canada boundary have produced want that must be relieved promptly and adequately, or more acute suffering will come with the rigors of winter, which is not far off in that section. Reports indicate appalling wretchedness; lives lost, homes and industry wiped out; people without shelter or clothing or food. It is a terrible state of affairs and calls for heroic action.

These recurring conflagrations are appalling enough to bring some thought of an attempt to prevent them. There must be a way at least of limiting the possibilities of such disasters. Of course nothing can be done with great flames during a hurricane, such as swept this country to the north, but it is generally agreed that even forest fires may be prevented, and if they can, then such catastrophes as this one, which licks up whole towns, ought to be subject to some sort of repressive influence. At any rate the end will justify most any means employed, even as an experiment of prevention.

The Commercial Club.

The ruction stirring the Omaha Commercial club will prove to be a good thing if it results, as it promises to do, in making the club more representative of all the business interests of Omaha. The Bee has more than once been criticized for criticizing the Commercial club for misrepresenting the sentiment of our people. In former years during the regime of free passes and rebates the Commercial club was generally recognized as an echo of railroad headquarters. But fortunately it has emerged from this stage, although apparently it has not yet completely thrown off some of the methods of transacting business that then prevailed.

The chief fault found with the Commercial club in these later days has been that it is almost completely dominated by the big wholesalers and jobbers, giving the retailers and smaller lines little voice in its proceedings, and still less attention in its work. What is wanted is a Commercial club that represents, not the railroads as against the shippers, nor the jobbers as against the retailers, but a club that includes and truly represents all the legitimate commercial interests in the city and gives them all a proportionate say in its deliberations. What is wanted is a club that, when it speaks, speaks the real views of the majority of its members and not merely the wishes of three or four self-constituted spokesmen; if it does

this, what it says will carry weight; if not, it will have no force.

The Commercial club of Omaha is an institution necessary to Omaha's growth and business prosperity. It will contribute much or little toward that growth and prosperity according as it includes all the business elements in the community and voices their real sentiments on questions within the scope of its action.

Democratic Tariff Cant.

Evidently the big card of the democratic campaign is to be played against the possibility of further revision of the tariff by the republicans, the purpose obviously being to discredit the republicans before the people. That is undoubtedly the meaning of the reported plan of the "interests" to kill the entire tariff board propaganda in congress and of the circulation as campaign material of Champ Clark's speech delivered in the house May 21, 1910, in which he denounced the tariff board plan and the president's earnest effort to secure a permanent tariff commission, in these words:

The last session of the sundry civil bill, that is, the one appropriating \$25,000 per annum to create a tariff commission, should be entitled, "A motion to postpone the verdict of the people on the tariff bill."

This speech is being sent in pamphlet form broadcast under the frank of Congressman Lloyd as a democratic campaign document. In itself it is notice enough of the democratic intention to defeat, if they can, all further revision of the tariff and every attempt to secure a permanent tariff commission. At the same time their plan of campaign is to denounce the republicans for not making greater reductions in the tariff. And for years their leaders have been telling the people that what the country needs is a permanent tariff commission. But back of this subtle scheme is the cooperation of the powerful "interests" which would be benefited if all revision of the tariff were dispensed with; the interests which the democrats serve, while pretending to denounce.

With this whole plan for sham battle effectively exposed, it will be strange if the people are deceived by it. For years the popular demand in this country has been for a non-political tariff commission, composed of experts, and, under President Taft, the first step was taken toward the desired end when his tariff board became a fact. Now, just as the work is getting well under way, comes this concerted action on the part of the democratic party and the "interests" to stop it.

This is another subject the voters want to keep in mind when he goes to the polls this fall. Does he desire to cast his ballot for the republican nominee, who are pledged, with President Taft, to proceed with tariff revision; or does he wish to vote for the party of negation that has agreed to block all revision that does not put us on a free trade basis?

Where Roosevelt is Unknown.

When Colonel Roosevelt toured "Darkest Africa" he was greeted with lusty cheers from the benighted natives, even in the most inaccessible jungles, and when he departed they wept because they would see "Bwana Tumbo" no more. In Egypt, along the Nile, skirting the shores of the Mediterranean, in the squalid quarters of small Italian towns, back in the villages of Germany—wherever, in fact, this mighty hunter went in the Old World he was known, greeted and applauded as the former president of the United States.

But at last Colonel Roosevelt has come to a town where he is unknown, where the people simply stand and gaze with incredulous inquiry at his distinguished smile—they do not even recognize that—when he tells them he is "Mr. Roosevelt." They had never seen his picture in the paper, had never heard just how he looked; they did not know whether it was he or not and they stared in silence as his train steamed out with him, the most distinguished man in the world, standing on the rear platform.

This town is in Mississippi, and Mississippi is in Mr. Roosevelt's own native country—the United States. Proud Mississippi! Proud town! In fifty other towns Colonel Roosevelt's train stopped that day and he spoke briefly. The people all knew him and cheered, but in this one in grand old Mississippi, the state that once had Vardaman for governor, folks just stood and stared. Doubtless if Vardaman had come along they would have asked him who this Roosevelt was.

It is a unique town and the correspondents were very thoughtless in failing to supply the name of it, for here is a town that deserves to have a notch out for itself high up on the scroll of fame. One can only wonder how placidly the stream of life must drift down there. Also how the railroad ever came to pass that way in the first place.

Colonel Roosevelt probably knows now that it is all a mistake about him being a world-wide figure.

Bishop Morrison of the Episcopal church urges that money for missions be spent first among American heathens, then among the oriental heathens. That is what many aggressive churches are doing. One of the leading missionary churches spends five times the amount on home missions that it does on foreign missions, but that is largely because foreign missions can be conducted for less money than home. It is a matter of

record that these churches most aggressive abroad are also most instrumental in the work in the home field.

Better Trade with Canada. The Dominion of Canada bought \$288,135,250 worth of merchandise from other countries in the fiscal year ending in March, 1909. Of this amount \$170,056,175 worth was bought from the United States. The United States, then, supplied 52.20 per cent of Canada's imports, a very good showing of trade. On the other hand the United States received only 38.18 per cent of all Canada's exports, neither as good nor yet very bad.

It is generally believed that reciprocity between these two countries would vastly promote their trade relations and not only that, but establish a system of mutual benefit by which each country might increase its business at home as well as abroad. Henry M. Whitney, writing in the current Atlantic, brings out this point very forcibly. He contends that if tariff barriers were entirely removed manufacturing enterprises would soon find their way to the western extremity of Canada, just as they have to the western coast of the United States and that along from the Atlantic to the Pacific would be way-stations of powerful revenue-producing sources like Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake. This chain of trade and industry would be continuous. Undoubtedly such development could be facilitated by a reciprocity arrangement, such as President Taft is seeking to effect.

The opposition to this treaty now seems to come chiefly from Canada, but there is some in the United States. To this Mr. Whitney puts the question effectively when he says that even if reciprocity now on broad lines is not possible, "Why should we deny ourselves the advantage that would accrue to us from at once allowing the products of Canada's fisheries, farms, forests and mines to come here free of duty?"

If the United States, without reciprocity and with unfavorable tariff barriers, supplies Canada with 52.20 per cent of its imports and receives from Canada 38.18 per cent of its exports, the question naturally arises, how much greater could both of these ends of trade become under a system of more friendly and favorable intercourse? It would not only help commerce, but it would help develop the country and establish a stronger mutual friendship.

The ordering of additional voting machines by the democratic members of the county board at an expense to the taxpayers of several thousand dollars, with no authority from the board as a whole, is characteristic of democratic management of county affairs. If the people who foot the bills are alive to their own interests they will see to it that the three republican candidates for commissioner are elected next month and put an end to diversion of public funds for political purposes.

Mr. Bryan's Commoner is repeating his demand upon candidates for congress to pledge themselves anew to recognize a platform promise as binding. We suggest that Mr. Bryan direct himself to Congressman Latta, who, when voting against postal savings in spite of the Denver platform, remarked, "Well, it isn't binding on me." Congressman Latta, by the way, has been renominated on the democratic ticket in the Third Nebraska district.

Portugal's boy king, 30 years of age, lasted just about as long as Nebraska's boy orator—St. Louis Times.

Well, if Manuel could cash in his crown as high as Nebraska's boy orator did his "Crown of Thorns and Cross of Gold," he would not need worry about a little thing like a throne.

The American bankers can get into better business than working for the repeal of the postal savings law, as urged by their national president. Help make the law a success—that would be better.

Dr. C. H. Parkhurst says anarchy begins in the home when parents allow their children to learn the lesson of disobedience. At any rate that lesson does nothing to uproot the seeds of anarchy.

"Friend Mabray" would doubtless gladly contribute to the democratic campaign fund in Nebraska if his lawyers had not gotten it all away from him before he and his fellow mikers were sent over the road.

Time to round up those paving and public improvement contractors who are behind in their work and admonish them to finish their jobs before freezing weather sets in.

"Sweets of Judicial Life." Boston Herald.

President Taft's autograph letter to retiring Justice Moody is a "human document" that not only will cheer its recipient, but increase popular regard for the president. It will bring solace to the heart of a man whose ambition has been thwarted by waning physical power, and at the same time it indicates subtly that the president still longs for a calling with its "sweets" in which his ambition was thwarted by his consent to become a candidate for president. But though an executive, Mr. Taft can still be a judge in spirit and method, and at a time when they are imperatively needed.

Happiness in Sight. Wall Street Journal.

A reduction in the price of automobiles, coming upon the heels of the cut in real-estate, ought to end complaints on the high cost of living.

Army Gossip

Members of Infantry On and Back of the Firing Line Gleaned from the Army and Navy Registers.

A new type of army ambulance has been tested at various maneuvers camps during the summer. This is a two-wheeled vehicle, which may be drawn by one or two horses, and which is designed to be taken into the country, where the larger and heavier ambulance could not be taken. This is the vehicle which used to be known as the "galloping ambulance," but it has been found advisable to change the title to "light ambulance," since the drivers of the new type appeared to think that the horses must be galloped upon all occasions, sometimes to the manifest discomfort and possible injury of the disabled occupant. It has been found in the experiments conducted at the camps that the light ambulance is destined to serve a useful purpose in the medical department's transportation in the field in time of war. It is probable that some of them will be adopted to meet the special demand likely to be made for that class of ambulance.

The latest estimate for army subsistence is based on the cost of the ration at 23 cents. The appropriation for the current fiscal year was made on the calculation of a cost of 23 cents as against 15.6 cents of the previous year. The requirement that the estimate be submitted fully fourteen months before the appropriation was available for expenditure, necessitated the calculation of cost even longer in advance of the date when it was to be used. It was found that there was a steady advance in the price of food and that under the most favorable conditions existing the cost was increased to 23.28 cents and at 23.28 cents up to February, 1909. The deficiency appropriation of last year for army subsistence was made on the basis of a ration costing 23 cents. That cost has steadily advanced until it is now 23 cents. By the time the subsistence appropriation is available it may be even more, but the judgment of the experts is that the limit has been reached.

It has been recommended that firing at 200 yards offhand should not constitute a part of the record firing of the soldier. In this connection Major J. B. Erwin, inspector general, Department of the Missouri, says: "A sufficient preliminary instruction in offhand firing at this range should be given, but as under battle conditions, there will be no offhand shooting at 200 yards, the soldier should not be required to practice that which he will have no occasion to use in time of war. The provisional firing regulations in use for the first time during this year's season have thrown stricter safeguards about the system of marking and recording shots and, therefore, preserve better the interests of the government than formerly in the matter of giving additional pay to the soldier for certain qualifications. So far as can be determined the course prescribed is much more difficult than that of former years, and the classification of the army this year will not be as high as that of 1897 year."

A board of officers has been ordered to convene at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on October 15 for the purpose of considering matters pertaining to the organization, equipment, and training of signal troops serving with a division. The board will consist of Major Edgar Russel, assistant commandant of the army signal school; Captain Carl P. Hartmann, commanding Company I of the Signal corps; Captain William M. Connelley, commanding Company A; Captain Arthur S. Cowan, on duty in the office of the chief signal officer of the army; and First Lieutenant Sebring C. McGill, commanding Company D. Companies D and I have been ordered to proceed by marching from Fort Omaha to Fort Leavenworth, where they will be available with Company A, already at the latter place, for employment by the board in connection with its work. The board will go into the establishment and maintenance of field lines of information, the use of field wireless apparatus with reference to its adaptability for cavalry troops, the organization of field battalions of signal troops for use with divisions, and drill regulations for field companies and battalions of signal men. The standard field wireless sets now in use have a normal range of from twenty-five to thirty miles, and it is feared that this is not sufficient for a division of troops when operating over a somewhat extended territory. The signal corps is in possession of one set of field wireless, however, which has a range of 100 miles, and the board will determine whether it is possible to furnish the army with more of these sets. The new reel vehicles of the signal corps will also receive attention from the board. The vehicles are constructed with four wheels and each is made up with a two-wheeled front unit and a rear or limber unit. In some of the vehicles the reel is located on the front unit, and in others on the rear unit.

The board will endeavor to ascertain which is the better arrangement. The vehicles are equipped with mechanism for both paying out the wire and taking up the signal cord, and the reel is located on the three being assembled at Fort Leavenworth, one at San Francisco, and one at Manila. Each consists of seventy-five men, all mounted, and has ninety-eight horses and mules. The board will make recommendations as to whether or not any change is desirable in this organization.

Our Birthday Book

October 11, 1910.

Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams college and son of President Garfield, was born October 11, 1863 in Hiram, O. He practiced law for awhile in Cleveland, taking a professorship in Princeton from which he was called to his present position.

Henry J. Heinz, the pickle man, is sixty-six today. He was born at Pittsburgh, and is the originator of the "fifty-seven varieties."

James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the treasury department, was born October 11, 1857, at Knoxville, Ill. He is to be credited with designing the Omaha post-office, which design has been almost duplicated in the postoffice building at Washington.

Richard L. Metouffe, associate editor of Mr. Bryan's Commoner, is just 60. His birthplace is Upper Alton, Ill. He is a printer by trade and was in the newspaper business in Omaha for many years, and recently nourished an ambition to be United States senator.

Judge Howard Kennedy of the district court, was born October 11, 1853, at Nebraska City. He is a graduate of Williams college and in law of the Washington university at St. Louis, beginning practice in Omaha in 1881. He has been on the district bench now for six years.

Dexter L. Thomas, attorney-at-law and real estate, residing in The Bee building, is just 60 years old today. He studied in Hiram college and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1870, receiving the same year an LL. M. He is a unit in the return of the civil war in which he participated in many actions.

NEBRASKA POLITICS.

York Republican. A man who could not be tolerated in the worst day of Texas, will hardly do for governor of Nebraska at this late stage in the proceedings.

Shelton Clipper: Had it occurred to anyone that with Bryan against him Dahlgren stands a mighty good show of being elected? Bryan is pretty much of a hoodlum.

Furnas County Democrat: The sarcastic observation of General Grant, "you can always depend upon a democrat doing the wrong thing at the right time," may need apply to the open primary law passed by the late state legislature.

Edgar Post: Dahlgren doesn't like preachers or farmers. At Beatrice he called preachers "retailers of hot air" and at Syracuse he wanted to know what business the blanked farmers have to "interfere" in the affairs of a town or village.

Kearney Democrat: Colonel Bryan still neglects to tell his Commoner readers why he refuses to support the democratic candidate for governor of Nebraska. Hasn't the colonel a good enough reason to let the democracy in other states hear of it?

Beaver City Times Tribune: The Bryan letter that was sent to the managers of the democratic banquet in Beaver City was suppressed in the interests of Dahlgren and the anti-Bryan gang. Do you remember who suppressed the letter? Have you heard his remarks about Norris? Bah!

O'Neill Frontier: The republican ticket is deserving the support of all republicans. While some of the candidates were not the first choice of many of us, the ticket is composed of good men who are worthy the support of all members of the party and stand for other parties who believe in the policies of good government.

Pender Republic: Mayor Dahlgren says whatever may be his own faults and misdoings he has a wife and some daughters who are pious and respectable folks. That is doubtless true. It always was a puzzle how some of us old degenerates managed to live so long and well into marriage. But we do and Dahlgren is doubtless guilty along with the balance of us.

Hastings Republican: Edgar Howard says Bryan cannot consistently bid Dahlgren and support Hitchcock for the United States senate. Howard contends that Dahlgren stands for the (home) brewers and Hitchcock represents the National Brewers' association which the Columbus editor takes exception to in the following words: "When it comes to making a choice in that direction, I am for the Nebraska brewers every time as against the National Brewers' association. Stand up for Nebraska."

Broken Bow Republican: The democratic candidates for office find themselves in rather an embarrassing position politically. They are politically under obligations to support the party nominees from the least to the greatest. But there is the rub. They are unable to do so. They are for Dahlgren, their candidate for governor, and fear of losing votes among the anti-Dahlgren crowd. Upon the other hand, should they declare themselves against Dahlgren they fear that his supporters will not support them. In fact, there does not seem to be any reason for a democratic candidate in this campaign.

Alma Record: The Record does not approve of the methods of a few good people who brand as boozers, bums and brewery-benefits every voter who does not espouse prohibition or county option, for the reason that we believe every man has a right to his opinion without being called a boozing bummer. Such methods if continued will create a big silent vote in favor of the opposing candidate. The Record favors the election of Aldrich because he represents republican ideas in government and the county option question is merely a local issue that will be settled by the people in the senatorial and representative districts. As usual, the democratic ticket is the corporation ticket, while the republican ticket is free from any corporation dictation.

Hastings Republican (dem.): A certain bartender well known in Hastings says he will not vote for Dahlgren. He gave the reason for this decision that in his opinion the election of the Omaha mayor would precipitate a campaign for statewide prohibition and that in his estimation it would be safer for every saloonkeeper in Nebraska to take chances on Aldrich and county option rather than to elect Dahlgren with all his radicalism on the liquor question. This bartender is also a democrat and he thinks the only sane course for the democratic party in Nebraska is to turn Dahlgren down and the party to elect the common sense and turn their votes on governor to Aldrich. His logic is that a defeat of the party on governor would in the long run prove a victory for the party, for it is his belief that if Dahlgren is elected the party would be put out of commission in this state for years to come. We give these facts as presented by this bartender to show the variety of opinions on the gubernatorial situation.

LAUGHING GAS. Silas (reading morning paper)—I see, Mandy, they're having another war of the fangs down there in Chinatown. Mandy—Land sakes! You silent vote in favor of the opposing candidate. The Record favors the election of Aldrich because he represents republican ideas in government and the county option question is merely a local issue that will be settled by the people in the senatorial and representative districts. As usual, the democratic ticket is the corporation ticket, while the republican ticket is free from any corporation dictation.



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the doctor; "but for a dog he is the worst lousybody I ever saw." "If you had any lousy fleas as that dog has," said the professor, "you'd be a busy body, too."—Chicago Tribune.

Hotel Clerk (to rural guest closing front entrance)—Hey, there! What are you trying to do? Uncle Eben—Don't get excited, young feller! I just thought, seeing as how I was probably the last one in tonight, I'd do the right thing and lock the doors fore going to bed.—Puck.

City Nephew—Now, just look at this ancient statue, Uncle. It represents a Greek athlete throwing the discus. Uncle Hardapple—By cracky! So there were cats yowling in the alleys even in them old days!—Chicago News.

TO AN AUTOMOBILE. Good Housekeeping. I have a humble longing that has never been confessed. A longing I have striven in vain to bury in my breast. I want to take a ride once more, when I days are hot and muggy, and behind a little joggling horse in some old shabby buggy.

I oft am hurled along the road in some one's fine machine. At such a pace I cannot tell a brown field from a green. I want to smile on at an ancient, unheeding what they say, and watch with joy an ancient horse flick ancient flies away.

I never see a landscape now that is not scudding by in a swirl of wind and clouds of dust before my goggled eye. The penicils now are galloping, the henns are squawking, and if anything seems peaceful I know it will not last.

Advertisement for Charter Oak Stoves and Ranges. Includes text: "Used by 4 Generations", "63 Years the Leaders", "In Millions of Homes", "LEARN MORE ABOUT STOVES AND RANGES GET THE WHOLE STORY", "Illustrated descriptive books mailed free on application. CHARTER OAK STOVE & RANGE CO., ST. LOUIS."