

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss. George B. Tschuck, treasurer of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of copies of the Omaha Daily Bee printed during the month of September, 1910, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Copies, Total, Returned. Rows include various circulation figures for the month of September 1910.

Total 3,303,370. Returned Copies 8,843. Net Total 3,294,527. Daily Average 107,823.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this thirtieth 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.

My, what a short base ball season this has been!

And now the Germans are searching for the high coat of living. Ask Champ Clark.

Incidentally, one wonders if Little King Manuel will be able to come back to dear old Lisbon.

All danger having been wiped out, the Old Guard may stack arms and go into winter quarters.

Talking conversation and burning forests does not add to our timber supply very materially.

"Cholera knocks at the door of Uncle Sam," reads a headline. Tell him we're not at home.

William J. Bryan is opposed to a tariff commission. Of course, since Taft and Roosevelt favor it.

Lions, tigers, hyenas, African fever, Egyptian nationalists, old guards and aeroplanes—and still he lives!

When it comes to ideal weather, Indian summer in the latitude and longitude of Omaha cannot be beat.

Seems after all these years it requires a church council to decide whether prayer alone helps a sick man.

Yes, but a lot of other statements will be "up in the air" after November.

The Aethlon Globe says women are stinger than men. They have to be sometimes to make up for the men's extravagance.

"Opera in English" is discussed at length by a New York paper. English in opera might make a hit in the United States.

It is up to Edgar Howard to go the limit now without waiting for the aid or consent of any democratic newspaper on earth.

In the meanwhile the Commercial club should quickly make up those lost memberships with new recruits, and then some.

What does that professor who predicted that the African fever would kill Roosevelt think now after that aeroplane exploit?

Perhaps it was his lack of early military training that led General Wood to advocate military training for all American children.

A London magazine compares the poetry of Kaiser Wilhelm with that of Alfred Austin. Those British are always poking fun at Bill.

The National Grain Dealers' association will hold its annual meeting in Omaha next year. This is the place to touch the heart of the corn belt.

Mr. Gaston of Massachusetts refused to accept the democratic nomination for governor. Evidently preferred to let some Alphonse have it.

Senator Dolliver's illness calls out sympathy and hope for his speedy recovery. We trust, however, that his trouble is not ascribed to any defects in the borrowed dress suit in which he last appeared in Omaha.

Nearer Penny Postage.

Penny postage has long been one of the dreams for the future. Many public men have advocated its practicability, but none has yet demonstrated it. Postmaster General Hitchcock, however, seems to be getting very near to the point of practical demonstration. He has not definitely promised penny postage, but he has given the country reason to believe that such a boon is within our grasp. In fact, he has gone far enough to commit himself to the belief that the goal may become possible in a comparatively short time.

Inasmuch as Mr. Hitchcock has already come near placing the postoffice system on a self-supporting basis, we may afford to give serious attention to this prediction. During the last fiscal year he has returned to the treasury \$6,000,000 out of the actual appropriations made by congress for the support of the department. This is unprecedented in the history of this country. But that is not all. He has reduced the postal deficit one-half from the deficit of \$17,000,000 one year ago. Moreover, he proposes to reduce this still further during the present fiscal year.

The Postoffice department is the pulse of the business of the government and it is being restored to a normal condition under the Taft administration and the active direction of Mr. Hitchcock. Penny postage will mean more to this country than three-fourths of the people realize. The progress made in this department toward self-support in the course of two years is one of the most remarkable achievements of the present administration, and still it has only been begun.

The Real Reason.

Our democratic friends are very much wrought up for fear it may be impossible to use the voting machines in the coming election in Douglas county. They have been desperately straining every effort to make sure of the retention of the machines, cooking up a pretended emergency to justify democratic members of the county board and city council ordering new machines at an expense to the taxpayers of several thousand dollars without any warrant of law. Of course, there is, and was, no emergency that could not have been foreseen for months and no necessity whatever for making new purchases at this time whether the machines already on hand were to be used or not.

The funny part of it is the piteous plea of our amiable democratic contemporary, the World-Herald, that the voting machines are necessary for an honest and fair election and to insure a square deal. Even more funny is its representation that the unanimous democratic desire to have the voting machines used is "the best possible evidence that the democratic party is willing to trust the people and that it demands a fair and honest election."

To be real frank about it, the democrats want the voting machines used because they think they "use would mean several thousand votes for democratic candidates below the governorship, and the republicans for the same reason would prefer not to have the machines used. The honesty of the election is not involved—it depends entirely upon the honesty of the election officers and will be the same whether the machines are used or not. The machines, however, do unquestionably force hundreds upon hundreds of voters to pull the straight party lever and to let it go at that, even though they may want to scratch their tickets. The democrats are convinced that they would get the best of this forced straight party voting, and that is why they are tearing their hair to keep the machines.

It is, therefore, the greed for votes which they cannot get on their merits and not any superior virtue or honesty that is actuating the democrats in this matter. In the case of the World-Herald it is the further belief that the straight party lever on the voting machine will give its editor, Congressman Hitchcock, running as the democratic nominee for United States senator, votes he could not get if the ballot were marked according to the voter's real preference that is inspiring its fervid exhortation. If there were no party lever it would make absolutely no difference to the loud-clamoring democrats whether the machines were used or not, and they would not be wasting breath trying to raise this hullabaloo.

Is There a Lumber Trust?

The federal government is about to begin an investigation to determine the existence, or nonexistence, of a lumber trust doing interstate business. If it finds there is such a monopoly violating federal statutes it proposes to prosecute it under the Sherman anti-trust law, and if it finds that its business is not of such a character as to come within the scope of federal statutes, then it will put up to the states the duty of prosecution.

For a long time evidences have been coming to light of the existence of a combine in the lumber trade and the federal authorities are inclined to believe that it is a monopoly national in scope and of such nature as to be subject to attack by federal power. No matter whether this be true or not, a lumber combine or monopoly is of such a character as to be most pernicious in influence, for it tends to discourage a beautiful growth and development in all parts of the country. Large and small interests have suffered materially of late from the high prices of lumber and the apparent lack

of competition.

Whether it does a state or interstate business, the lumber interest exerts a tremendous influence on prices in all the states and it is important that this influence should not overstep legal and legitimate limits.

The Taft administration has been especially successful in its prosecutions of monopolies, though it has gone about this part of its business quietly and without much ado. It is all the more encouraging, therefore, to know that it proposes to take hold of this vital case in the same determined manner.

Party Without Coherency.

Colonel Roosevelt seems to have hit upon a happy definition of the democratic party when he terms it a party without coherency. It stands for one thing in one state and another thing in another. It runs Bryan, the ultra-radical, for president in one campaign and Parker, the ultra-conservative, in the next; returns to Bryan in a third and then waits to see what gubernatorial nominee can win a victory and qualify for the presidential nomination in 1912.

Not only a party without coherency, it is a party without real principles. It is ever willing to turn from principle to political expediency if by so doing it can secure the first advantage toward victory. It is a rehabilitation of the old spoils system in politics, which this party of Bryan, Murphy, Harmon, Gaynor and Francis would foist upon the people.

What is there that a party of promise without performance can offer the people as against the efficiency, the material progress of the party in power, the party of deeds, not words. Mr. Bryan, himself, furnishes the best evidence of the total lack of party coherency when he repudiates the democratic nominees in one state and advocates their election in another this year on purely local issues. The fact of the matter is that the democrats are making their entire campaign upon a negative basis, seeking merely to tear down by misrepresentation and sophistry what the republicans have built up.

Steel Mail Cars.

The Southwestern Mail Clerks' association in convention demands steel cars, or wooden cars removed from the engine, as a measure of safety to their lives. It is a simple, reasonable demand that should be granted without unnecessary delay. What argument can be brought against it? Expense? What is expense as compared with human life? So far as that is concerned the investment would soon pay for itself, for steel cars not only protect life better than wooden ones, but stand the strain of fires and wrecks better. The practice of housing these men or wooden cars, many of them unsanitary, too, attached next to the locomotive, is certainly objectionable. That places them in the most dangerous place on the train and vastly increases the hazard of their business. Their pay is none too liberal and hazardous occupations are not very attractive to life insurance companies, so that the railway mailman has many disadvantages which the railroad should aid him to overcome.

This is not a new demand; it has been made by other similar associations and it should be persisted in until it is complied with. It is possible government assistance may be enlisted in behalf of the demand. Whatever legitimate influence could be brought to bear should be. Men should not be compelled to undergo unnecessary hazard every time they go to their daily work if it is possible to make it otherwise, as it is in this case. The steel car has been tested on some roads and proved satisfactory. Of its utility or practicability there is no question.

The democratic nominee for railway commissioner, in whom the corporations have put their trust, comes back at the Bee in an interview in a Lincoln paper admitting the allegation and telling how he came to wear the corporation collar. He says that he was in the legislature of 1887 and helped perpetrate the successful conspiracy by which the railroads and their allies relegated to private life United States Senator Charles H. Van Wyck as punishment for too great activity on behalf of the people and too little subservience to railroad dictation. Candidate Hayden helped the railroads put Van Wyck out of business, and in their gratitude the railroads have kept Mr. Hayden's name on their preferred list of safe, sane and reliable eligibles for any public office where a useful man is wanted.

"The New York Herald says that the west is more appreciative of art than New York City. And yet we had been led to believe that New Yorkers didn't know there was any such place as the west-Atlanta Journal.

The large number who escape to this city from the west would not let us forget there is such a place if we wished to—New York Herald.

No, and if they did there would still be the crops of the west at all times and the money of the west as reminders.

Since Governor Shallenberger has been commending Mayor "Jim" as a good man to succeed him, Mayor "Jim" has refrained from calling the governor a liar. But, of course, that does not alter the fact, but rather proves it.

Acting Mayor Brucker, who is substituting while Mayor "Jim" is on the hustings, declares that the city council

has not a single penny at its disposal

to help out the police fund which it cut below original estimates. It is to be noted that he is not so emphatic in his response to the demand of the democratic street commissioner for more money for political brooms—holders and campaign chair-warmers.

Where was Congressman Hitchcock when the tariff bill was finally voted on in congress? Over in Europe enjoying himself spending the money paid to him out of the public treasury to stay on the job at Washington. A willful absentee must have brass to find fault with a colleague who does his duty by his constituents.

New Mexico's constitution-makers, now in session, have decided that legislative employees shall be few and salaries moderate. That is what was decided, also, by Nebraska's constitution-makers, but they did not know the versatility and resourcefulness of the future Nebraska law-makers.

The Philadelphia Inquirer thinks the "natural advantages of the city" should make Omaha an ideal place for the next national convention of the prison congress. It would be too indelicate to suggest holding it in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

Atton B. Parker and "Dear Maria" may shake hands. They both got back at the colonel and both gave him a hot ball over the plate—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

And he hit it each time for a home run, with the bases full.

A New York woman physician says "the women of the Turkish harem are better off than the American women." She knows how to better her condition, then.

Urgent Hurry Call.

In view of the current record of railroad accidents, that fifty millions for the installation of safety appliances cannot be applied any too soon.

Waste Rivalry Cut Out.

The aviators appear to have more business sumpion than one would suspect. They have eliminated competition in that \$30,000 Chicago to New York flight, thus avoiding the wasteful methods that result from a lack of business sense.

House of Governors Complete.

Governor Carroll of Iowa has been acquitted on the charge of criminally libelling a subordinate state official. Governor Haskell of Oklahoma has been vindicated from the accusation of conspiring in an Indian land sale. Nothing militates any longer against free trade in the states at the next session of that experimental fifth wheel in government, the "house of governors."

Where the Money Goes.

Alleged buccannery in seven cities have been railed. Nothing, however, can stop a business whose habits are so tempting until human fishes have completely changed their habits. If he had estimated that \$100,000,000 of the people's money is lost in buccannery each year, why does it not come out of the pocket of the man who is instructed in tactics, the man with the millions of Wall street, the man with the big feeling which he imagines students of the stock ticker share with multi-millionaires. The buccannery supplies this human need, and what is considered how great the need is and how well it is supplied, the charges made for the service do not seem exorbitant.

DIDN'T SAY A WORD.

Novel Faen of Haycock Practiced by West Point Class. Baltimore American.

A deep and dire conspiracy against the discipline of the military academy of West Point has caused the arrest of the entire body of cadets. The corps has been guilty of alienating Captain Longan. This officer, who is instructed in tactics, seems to have rubbed the fur the wrong way. At any rate, a board of officers sat upon the complicated question of why, when Captain Longan appeared in the messroom a profound silence fell upon the 400 students there assembled. This show of positive disrespect is one of the crimes of the students of such an institution could commit, and thus it is that the entire body faces court-martial.

Just why the captain should have run afoul of the students does not appear, and it seems that to divulge the circumstances would be to place some of the cadets in a bad plight, as their fellows have rallied about them to maintain discreet reticence. Silencing in the diningroom is a form of having a professor that rangles deep in the heart of any officer toward whom it is used. Undoubtedly what is back of the silencing will come out, and there may be some salutary discipline. The cadets have, however, had their feelings, and the faculty refrain from either condemnation or approval until informed of the facts. In a general sense, the students are adopting a course of premeditated insult, and that is never justifiable.

Our Birthday Book

October 14, 1910. William Penn, founder and namesake of Pennsylvania, was born October 14, 1644, in London. He died in 1718. He was a Quaker and founded his colony as a philanthropic project in the cause of religious liberty.

James Keckly, publisher of the Chicago Tribune in 43 years old. He was born in London, but did his first newspaper work in Kansas, going to the Tribune in 1892 as proofreader, from which he has by successful promotions reached the top.

James C. Smith, one of Omaha's pioneers, now retired from active business, is celebrating his 70th birthday today. He was born at Chilton, N. Y., and was formerly in the real estate business.

M. C. Peters, president of the M. C. Peters Mill company, manufacturing alfalfa meal and stock food, was born October 14, 1863, at St. Louis. He started the Bemis Bag company in St. Louis in 1886, remaining with the concern twenty-three years, fifteen of them as manager of the Bemis Omaha Bag company, going into his present business in 1905.

Patrick A. McGovern, pastor of St. Peter's church, was born October 14, 1872, right here in Omaha. He was educated in Creighton university and at Mount St. Mary's seminary in Cincinnati, being ordained to priesthood in 1896.

Epistolary

The People's Code. UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23, 1910.—Dear Sir: I have not heard from you with regard to Senate Document 98, The Code of the People's Rule, which I sent you last month. Please let me know if you received it; and if you have made any comments in regard to the code, I should be glad to have a copy. The importance of re-establishing honest and efficient government is so obvious that I hope you will give personal attention to the proposals set forth in this document, again calling your attention to the introduction and to chapters I and XX. I should appreciate a reply from you. Yours respectfully, ROBT. L. OWEN.

OMAHA, Oct. 10, 1910.—Hon Robert L. Owen Washington, D. C.: My Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your sub-enclosed circular letter of the 29th ult., with reference to the copy of "The Code of the People's Rule," previously sent me. Answering your inquiry, I have to say that the document arrived safely and the subject matter has had various comment in The Bee from time to time, both before and after you had your compilation made. Most of the reforms that seem salutary have been put into effect here in Nebraska, with the help, if not at the instigation, of The Bee. Some of your other propositions we are opposing as not adapted to the alleged purpose. You assume that we have to re-establish honest and efficient government, but we go on the theory that we have a reasonably honest and efficient government now, although always subject to improvement.

Very truly yours, VICTOR ROSEWATER, Editor Omaha Bee.

Organized Charities.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Mr. Victor Rosewater, Editor Omaha Bee: Dear Sir—A special committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, called a committee on charities endorsement, has been appointed to investigate the need for organizing a charities endorsement bureau in Chicago. This special investigating committee is endeavoring to secure information from persons in a number of different agencies that have had experience in this particular matter.

We are already in communication with the general secretary of the Omaha Associated Charities (Miss Ida V. Jons) and we are seeking her assistance on the more technical aspects of the problem. The special investigating committee also desires to secure the opinion of business men on this subject, and any information you can give on the following points will be highly esteemed:

- 1. Does your bureau fully meet the needs of your local situation?
2. Has it succeeded in eliminating the fraudulent and unworthy charities from your city; or do they still maintain a foothold in the community?
3. From the experience you have had in this matter, can you suggest any improvements or new methods that might be employed in the work of a charities endorsement bureau that would increase its usefulness to the community?

Our special investigating committee is very anxious to get all the information that can be secured on every aspect of the question and will very greatly appreciate any assistance you may be able to render in the matter.

Very respectfully, HENRY STEWART, Secretary to the Committee.

OMAHA, Oct. 10, 1910.—Mr. Henry Stewart, Secretary Investigating Committee, Charities Endorsement, Chicago, Ill.: My Dear Sir—Pardon delay in answering your letter of September 15, due to my absence from the city on a trip to Mexico. While I hardly feel myself specially qualified to give any well grounded opinions, except such as are formed by general observation, I venture the following answers to your questions:

- 1. Does the bureau fully meet the needs of the local situation? The bureau seems to be doing good work, though I would hardly say it meets the needs fully, the shortcomings being due, chiefly, however, to lack of co-operation with the bureau by the different charitable institutions, and also by the business houses that support them. I mean to say that the obligation to insist on solicitors submitting their claims first to the investigating committee and to refuse help to those not endorsed, is not sufficiently lived up to.

2. Has it succeeded in eliminating fraudulent and unworthy charities? My preceding answer indicates that it has not succeeded, but has made progress in that direction.

3. As to improvements or new methods? My own personal opinion is that the best results would be obtained by pooling the entire charity subscription list, as has been done in Chicago by the Associated Jewish Charities, and in one or two other cities. I believe that would stop a great deal of waste, imposition and fraud. If we are to continue to give indiscriminately on special solicitation for each institution, then the investigating bureau ought to issue a bulletin at frequent intervals to each member of your association pointing him on what is being done, new applications for endorsement, institutions endorsed or rejected, and solicitors who are out without even applying for endorsement. The bureau ought to check up the financial management of every institution and force economies and businesslike management by withdrawal of endorsement as the penalty for noncompliance. The same influence could force desired consolidations and prevent costly duplication of work.

Very truly yours, VICTOR ROSEWATER, Editor Omaha Bee.

NEBRASKA'S MORTGAGE RECORD

Meaning of the Recent Increase in Recorded Debt. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Nebraska still maintains a public consolidated mortgage record, and this shows for 1909 a net increase over 1908 of some \$10,000,000 in the amount of farm mortgage indebtedness. From 1907 to 1908 the net increase was \$4,500,000. Farmers put that way signalled the advent of high prices and boom times ten years ago by crawling gradually out from under the great load of debt incurred when they bought their farms and during the last times succeeded. Now they are going into debt again. But this does not reflect conditions of adversity as it did then. Quite the contrary. It reflects, rather, no doubt, a prosperity which has induced the speculative purchase of new land of more land. As long as farm prices continue high there will be no trouble, out if an extended fall of prices should set in, a situation would develop about as bad as that which overtook those sections of the country twenty years ago.

Can Brown Come Back? Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Time's whirligig must have a lot of fun in Georgia. Old Joe Brown was the governorship of Georgia. He was elected in 1892. He has been elected governor, ousting Joe Brown. It's Brown's turn the next round, and Smith should be prepared.

PERSONAL NOTES.

It happens that Mrs. Chanler may take Chanler back even wider scope to the query, "Who's looney now?" There is a generally increasing belief that King Manuel has become a life member of the Can't Come Back club.

Although Miss Clara Barton, the founder of the Red Cross society in the United States, is 91, she still takes personal charge of one of the branches of the society. Harry Neely, a Pittsburg policeman, struck oil on the farm left him by his father and he has sold out to the trust for \$50,000. The risk of having money thrust upon him is one that every Pittsburger has to take.

Mrs. A. G. Hughton has been chosen to act as marshal at the suffrage parade which is to be held in New York on October 29. Mrs. Hughton is six feet tall, has a fine carriage, and is a firm believer in the equality of the sexes. She is one of the few successful real estate women in New York.

After thirty-two years of waiting, James Cummins of Custer, Mich., a quiet hero, too modest to tell of his own bravery, has received from the Treasury department a gold medal for his part in saving forty-four lives from the wreck of the grain barge J. H. Rutter, off Ludington, Mich., November 1, 1878.

Mrs. Mabel Hanson of Sacramento, Cal., after a struggle for a livelihood for several years as a seamstress following separation from her husband, has found that the equal failure of a fortune of about \$30,000 left by Hanson at his death in a mine accident near Nome, Alaska. Hanson left his wife at Tonopah to regain a fortune which he lost.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, who has been nominated for governor of New Jersey by the democrats, and who is now mentioned as a presidential possibility in 1912, has never held any political office. He has been president of Princeton university since 1892, and is known nationally as a specialist on political science. Dr. Wilson was born in Staunton, Va., 48 years ago.

THE ARMY UNIFORM.

A Century's Progress to the Smart and Business-Like Khaki.

The two large quarto volumes issued by the War department under the supervision of the quartermaster general, illustrating the evolution of the army uniform from 1774 to 1907, are full of interest to soldier and civilian alike. They contain together more than 100 pictures, showing the uniform in every advance up to the present smart and business-like khaki for active service. Carefully enough, the old-time uniforms are not in the least "trumpy" even when compared with the latest styles. The evolution registered by these illustrations is one of mere utility and efficiency, covering new ideas as to detail, but always tending to simplicity. Leaving aside the dull dress uniforms for state functions and strictly social and official displays, the present clothing of the army for all purposes of everyday wear and tear is now more satisfactory than ever before. Indeed, if the khaki stuffs produced in America were as serviceable as those available in England the American army would be the most usefully dressed army in the world. Upon the whole, it has usually been more sensibly clothed than that of any other country. Only in the '90s was it given over to spike helmets and a lot of embarrassing frippery, but there was in those days no thought of war and adornment may well have superadded utility.

The War department seems to have reached the point of highest efficiency in service uniforms, barring some lack of durability in the material, and the country has every right to be satisfied. Gone are the plumes, the spikes, in fact all the rest of the embarrassing upholstery—and now, according to these illustrated books, the army is trimmed to the minute and dressed for any fate.

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SAID IN FUN.

"Doesn't your husband like cats, Mrs. Bink?" "No, indeed. He hates all cats except a little kitty they have at his club."—Baltimore American.

"Serve the champagne in tin cups, Oscar," directed the owner of the bungalow. "Very good, sir." "These tin cups are like to rough it a trifle."—Washington Herald.

"I hear the people who have moved next door are folks of the strictest integrity." "Did it touch his heart?" "Why, even their piano is upright!"—Puck.

"I told that fellow I was so flat broke I had to sleep outdoors," said Plodding