

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 2 columns: Circulation counts for various days and months (1-30).

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

Thank you, Mr. Weather Man. This appears to be a very personal campaign in Nebraska.

But Mr. Bryan continues to hold the title of the bird-man in politics.

Campaign money that talks always prefer to use the sign language.

Foot ball is merely a cold weather substitute for base ball, the real game.

Setting generally reflects the average man's wishes more than his judgment.

"Dear Bartley" deserves to be embalmed as a classic along with "Friend Mabray."

After keeping us on tip-toe for weeks, Walter Wellman stole a march on us at last.

Perhaps Colonel Roosevelt thought he might locate the Old Guard by going up in that airship.

Mr. Hitchcock's lucid explanation of his financial dealings with Bartley makes it all as clear as mud.

Notice how quickly Mr. Wellman got busy when news of the colonel's dolgs at St. Louis reached him.

"Where does the colonel stand?" asks the Atlanta Constitution. For pity sake, does it not know by now.

Ex-King Manuel will be a short-sighted young man if he fails to land a good chantaqua for next season.

"Dear Bartley" proved to be "dear," all right. We mean "dear" to the taxpayers who had to make good the shortage.

Now a scientist tells us that a baby ought not to cry. Seems we have had an awful time straightening old Mother Nature out.

Which reminds us of Church Howe's injunction to politicians, "Never write a letter. Rather travel a thousand miles than write a letter."

Now, it has been discovered that college maids prefer marriage to mission work. That shows college maids to be very much like all other maids.

A man called "Czizowski" was pronounced guilty of forgery in Philadelphia. Well, it must have been hard on the judge who pronounced sentence.

"Knock and the world knocks with you, boost and you boost alone," says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Out here in the grand old west the order is precisely reversed.

Are we to understand that Omaha would no longer grow and cease to prosper if by accident Mayor "Jim" should be taken away from us and made governor?

"There is small likelihood of war between this and any other nation," says David Starr Jordan. Ah, that's good. Then we can go along in the same old way once more.

Why should the census bureau hold back the Omaha enumeration? It was generally understood that all the water in Omaha's population figures was squeezed out ten years ago.

Light Wanted in Dark Places.

Forced by the exhibit of a tell-tale letter, Congressman Hitchcock has at last come to the front with a partial explanation of his financial transactions with defaulting State Treasurer Bartley, out of which has grown Edgar Howard's charge that Hitchcock shared in the Bartley treasury loot and has not yet put it back.

Mr. Hitchcock's excuse is, as we surmised it would be, a labored attempt to make out that he borrowed the money from Bartley personally and not as state treasurer, and therefore never owed the state any money and is under no obligation to put it back, although he admits he has not yet paid Bartley in full.

Congressman Hitchcock's statement opens up a lot of dark places on which more light would be most desirable, especially when we remember that he is the editor of a democratic newspaper that once helped force the withdrawal of a republican nominee charged with the same offense, and now, himself, refuses to withdraw as democratic candidate for United States senator with proof of similar benefits from the Bartley shortage staring him in the face.

Congressman Hitchcock says that the note to which the tell-tale letter refers represented part of a larger amount borrowed from Bartley "four years before he became a defaulter." When was this original loan made? Although Bartley was without question a defaulter at the time he entered upon his second term, his embezzlement was not fully disclosed until he retired from the treasurer's office in 1897. If Hitchcock borrowed money from Bartley four years before that, he still borrowed from him on the original note after he had taken charge as state treasurer in January, 1893.

Congressman Hitchcock says, "Originally the loan was made at the time Mr. Bartley was in the banking and money-lending business at Atkinson, Neb.," but treads lightly on the fact that he was at the same time state treasurer, elected on the republican ticket. Why should the editor of a democratic newspaper, supposed to have fought Bartley in the preceding campaign, have applied to him for a loan at the moment he became state treasurer if not with the idea that he was to loan him state money?

Congressman Hitchcock tells a pitiful tale of hard times and blasted credit, now outlived. But in 1892 his credit was not reputed so bad that he would have to go to a republican politician money-lender in the little town of Atkinson, Neb., to borrow \$2,000 without security unless that security was to be the silence of the World-Herald on any crooked work that might develop in the conduct of the state treasury.

Congressman Hitchcock refers to another note of \$3,000 held by Bartley, which he refused to pay, first, because it was outlawed under the statute of limitations, and, second, because it represented a second mortgage on a piece of property foreclosed on first mortgage with a deficiency judgment. He insists that this loan was not made direct with Bartley, but through a banker. Was this loan made through a banker on a worthless second mortgage in order to hide the fact that the money really came from Bartley? The letter which Mr. Hitchcock quotes says that the money this note represented was drawn out of Bartley's personal account to that amount in December of 1893. The worthless second mortgage supposed to secure this note was not put on record in the register of deeds office until September, 1895. At any rate, the records and the story do not jibe. Still further, if the note was given in 1893 and failed of collection because outlawed by the statute of limitations, it must have been outlawed while Bartley was in the penitentiary and hardly able to present it personally for collection.

In a nutshell, Mr. Hitchcock's story, instead of disproving the charge brought by Edgar Howard, gives it some corroboration. Both Bartley and Hitchcock were smart enough to know that state funds could not be legally farmed out and that some method had to be pursued to make it look as if the loans were out of Bartley's private resources. When the shortage was uncovered, however, with the notes still unpaid, in whole or in part, no one could remain ignorant that the money was really state money and should have been paid back into the state treasury.

Finally, Congressman Hitchcock tries to side-step responsibility for the part played by his newspaper, the World-Herald, in forcing the retirement from the republican ticket in 1901 of Good, nominated for university regent, exposed as a similar beneficiary of Bartley's stealings. Mr. Good, who also thought he was borrowing Bartley's personal funds, made the mistake of paying the money back to Bartley in the penitentiary (Congressman Hitchcock is wrong in saying not a penny of it was repaid), instead of putting it back into the state treasury. Why should Congressman Hitchcock now disclaim having any part in this proceeding when the candidate was rightly forced off the ticket for an offense which in a neighboring state has sent both the embezzling treasurer and the borrower to the penitentiary? The Bee re-enforced the World-Herald's demand for Mr. Good's withdrawal at the time and it had no hesitancy then, as now, in saying that no one who had a hand in Bartley's defalcation should be elevated by the people to high position of honor and trust.

Whether Congressman Hitchcock could, as he claims, have hushed the scandal by submitting to blackmail is not material. The real question is, Did Hitchcock get the benefit of public money stolen by Bartley? And, if so, will Hitchcock put it back? As to Democratic Promises. Mr. Bryan is still trying to get democratic candidates for congress to sign an agreement to vote to carry out the promise of free lumber and other articles in the next congress as made in the Denver platform, and thereby hangs more than a tale.

Mr. Bryan is disgusted at the democrats' repudiation of their platform pledge in the last congress. But the important point is, Mr. Bryan is trying to force the members of his party to do what he cannot trust them to do. He acknowledges he has no confidence in their oral promise; he admits he cannot rely on their word when he seeks to exact this written agreement of them. If Mr. Bryan cannot trust the democrats in congress, who can?

The democratic national platform in 1908 contained this plank: We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on wood pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs and that these articles be placed upon the free list. Mr. Bryan and his fellow-campaigners preached the plank throughout the campaign and democratic candidates pledged themselves to work for its success. In the framing of the tariff bill less than a year later an amendment was introduced providing for free lumber, or the carrying out of this democratic platform pledge. The amendment was lost by a vote of 200 against it and 181 for it, and thirty-eight of those voting against it were democrats, who had preached the "free lumber" plank of their party's platform. Without their votes the amendment would have been adopted; their votes defeated it.

When democrats prate about republicans not keeping platform pledges they do so for political reasons entirely. They are not in good faith. They are hoping to deceive the voters, hoping the voters will not take the trouble to look up the record, which shows how the democrats repudiated their platform pledges at the first opportunity they had.

The Faulty Census. The government may or may not be able to prove its charges that certain cities deliberately padded their census figures, but one thing is obvious enough as to call for no special proof—the census as reported for many cities is liable to be more or less inaccurate. In some it may be too large; in others it certainly is too small.

Under our system of enumerating the population it is impossible to avoid some discrepancies. It must be the system, then, that is to blame in the long run more than anybody or anything else. It is generally understood that in many cities enumerators took the names of guests of hotels, no matter where they resided, and many of these same people were counted again when they reached their homes. In Omaha we know that the counting was defective, and yet it does not seem to have been the fault of anyone in particular. After the government had closed its count, The Bee, by means of a coupon system of its own, ran down hundreds who had been missed entirely. The experience of Omaha in this respect was the experience of many other cities.

Many people who have given study to this subject believe that our method of taking two weeks or more to make the enumeration is wrong and cannot be made to work with anything like accurate results. They believe in the superiority of the system followed in Germany and those European countries where the census is taken in one day by the police force, the latter being enlarged to an adequate number. In that way duplications, at least, are not so likely to occur and the possibility of other errors creeping in is minimized. The zeal of the government in going after the cities and persons believed to have padded shows what importance it attaches to a reliable census. It may be taken for granted that the government will have a better system ten years from now.

Wellman's Experiment. If it was not too much to say before Wellman's attempt that crossing the Atlantic ocean in a dirigible is impossible, it seems to be so now. In the light of what has recently been achieved in the way of aerial navigation it is not quite safe to make any rash predictions. Mr. Wellman has sailed a considerable distance with a large craft and six men aboard. If he can sail this far, why cannot he or someone else complete the voyage from the United States to England? What is left but the perfection of some details? The principle, it would seem, has been proved.

The world probably had a right to grow weary and skeptical of Walter Wellman's repeated announcement that he would cross the Atlantic in a balloon. For Mr. Wellman kept it waiting a long time. But the world may have been indifferent to the fact that long preparation for such a feat was the most natural of all things. The intrepid navigator is entitled at least to the credit of having dispipated that skepticism; he has at least shown his good faith in getting started. He will have less difficulty from now on getting a hearing, anyway, and the world may yet have to thank him for achieving what no other man has undertaken.

The Best Ever. Washington Post. It is true that people usually find what they are looking for. The Rockefeller hookworm commission has discovered that petroleum is the best cure.

Exceptions to a Rule. Denver Republican. General Leonard Wood has avowed himself an earnest advocate of the military educating the boys. It does not appear to have been necessary in his case, however.

Snap for Energetic Helpless. Philadelphia Bulletin. What a fine opportunity now for an ambitious American heiress to marry ex-King Manuel and let her papa finance a campaign for a stable establishment on the throne of Portugal!

Too Big a Job. Pittsburg Dispatch. Since we make it a national duty to see that Cuba keeps order and suppresses the yellow fever, why not propose a league of the western nations to make the Russia divide its government and wipe out the cholera?

Maker of Political Epigrams. Philadelphia Record. Woodrow Wilson is a debater in the making of political epigrams and aphorisms which are destined to be quoted widely and long. His allusion to "corporation joy-riders" needs no explanatory paragraph, and a very short log will make clear what he means by saying that "my fool can stand pat." To have no opinion of your own and take orders—"that is standing pat," he says. The sting in the schoolmaster's epigrams is their absolute truthfulness.

Perils of Foreign Flyers. New York Sun. The spread of aviation will soon create a new branch of law. In France, where most of the real flying is done, the custom house has already taken a hand. A German naval officer, Captain Englehardt, undertook to make an aeroplane trip recently from Trier to Metz. He overshot his mark and landed in a French village near Nancy, where the people treated him courteously. Before he started back, however, a customs officer appeared and demanded a duty of 171 francs. It continues on the aeroplane, while the captain paid. As it is not uncommon on return journeys he came to grief almost immediately, smashing the machine. The customs officer comforted him by telling him that the duty would be refunded at the frontier, "if you present the aeroplane—or the piece." Aviators will now know what to expect in France.

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest On and Back of the Great Army. Reports received at the War department indicate that a reasonable amount of progress has been made on the military map of the country, to which the army engineers are applying themselves so far as facilities and funds permit. In some instances the delay in the completion of this map is seriously handicapped by the lack of money and the importance of the work is regarded as justifying the detail of officers to the duty.

The action of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice at the request of the cavalry team, which had been accorded second place in the national match, in giving the marine corps team second place, resulted in the marine team being given \$500 in cash prizes incident to second place. The marine team consisted of eleven men and one enlisted officer. Now, this team, of its own motion, has donated the amount of cash prizes received for the purpose of purchasing a rifle trophy for competition by cavalrymen. It is given in honor of the magnanimous action of the cavalry team in requesting that a rival team be given the place in the national match which it had been accorded. Competition for the trophy will be conducted under the national board for the promotion of rifle practice, and the trophy will be awarded to the cavalryman of the regular army who makes the highest score in the president's individual match, which is the most important individual match of the target season.

The commissary general of the army finds it difficult to understand the recommendations of chief commissaries of the various departments, who desire substantial reductions of the money value of certain components of the ration and corresponding increases in other components. A saving is allowed on every component of the ration, which allows for the consumption of as much of each component as may be desired and the use of the money value of the remainder according to the tastes or views of the man. By this means every facility is provided for securing a varied diet. The recommendations made by the department commissaries, therefore, are entirely unnecessary, as the commissary general believes possible can be accomplished under the present system. The reason the various components were included in the ration was to establish such an allowance of various food articles as would enable an inexperienced officer to get his meals, or others, by making use of the straight ration, to give a fairly varied diet to his organization. At the same time it permits an experienced officer to effect a greater variety by taking advantage of the savings provision.

At the recent meeting of the National Guard association at St. Louis, Captain M. C. Kerth, Twenty-third United States Infantry, assistant chief of the militia division of the War department, gave a general summary of the instructional work this year at the various camps. The paper was read to the officers present and was an interesting, instructive document. Captain Kerth believes more preliminary instruction of the commissioned officers of the militia is an essential to success of both state and joint maneuvers camps. While the latter camps are primarily for instruction of the regulars, non-commissioned officers were detailed to the militia for instructional purposes. The scheme of the militia camps for military officers, which was given its initial trial this year, is pronounced a success and its permanency is assured. The camps of instruction for infantry officers were attended by representatives of twenty-seven different states and some of the states not represented were the ones most in need of such instruction. Captain Kerth believes the national guard stands most in need of officers who have learned the science of the game, and suggests the only solution of the problem will be to detail for active duty with each state a sufficient number of qualified officers on the active list of the regular service to have one with each militia regiment, and one or more additional officers at each state headquarters to serve in an advisory capacity to the adjutant general of the state and assist in co-ordinating the work of the other regular officers attached to the regiment. This brings up the question of additional army officers, legislation for which is seemingly stalled in the military committee of the house. Under such a scheme as the Captain Kerth believes in time the militia could reach the standard required of first-line troops.

Victor R. McLucas, until recently practicing law here in Omaha, but now professor in the law school in the University of Michigan, was born October 12, 1874, at Newcastle, Ind. While here he was professor in Crichton Law school and associated in practice with John L. Webster.

W. B. Taylor of the Putnam company, books and real estate, was born October 18, 1866, at Brighton, Ia. He was at one time on the editorial staff of The Bee, and his wife was one of the founders of the Omaha Woman's club.

Frank H. Tracy, literary editor of the Boston Transcript, was born October 18, 1866, at Brighton, Ia. He was at one time on the editorial staff of The Bee, and his wife was one of the founders of the Omaha Woman's club.

W. S. Knapp, secretary and treasurer of the Omaha Box company, was born October 18, 1868, in New York. He has been in the box manufacturing business since 1890.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Of two returning travelers who sought recently to ignore the customs one paid fine and duty amounting to \$18.62 and the other a total of \$22.07. The incidents are spoken of as having put a damper on smuggling.

Lovers of "rare old port wine" need not worry over the troubles at Lisbon as likely to interfere with the supply of their favorite beverage. New Jersey, Ohio and California are well outside of the Portuguese revolutionary zone.

The retiring allowance of \$20,000 and salary of \$10,000 for services in an advisory capacity granted to the former president of the Boston & Maine shows how the railways are solving the problem of what to do with ex-presidents.

A Kentucky judge counsels the killing of night riders if they can be suppressed in no other way. This is but an echo of prevailing sentiment, expressions of which are submitted by reason of the tendency of these outlaws to shoot first.

A New York reformer who protested against the hatpins worn by a young woman on a street car was fined \$5 for failing to mind his own business. The hatpins were not worn as concealed weapons and it was up to the reformer to keep out of range.

James Samuel Barrett, president of the German Security bank of Louisville, Ky., who recently died at the age of 76 years, had been forty years in banking work, and is said to have been not only the oldest banker in that city, but in the state of Kentucky as well.

Joy riding near Chicago has been accentuated by the additional pleasure of raiding the orders of people along the route. There is delightful piquancy in the adventure of encountering a pie in the dark and taking it on faith. The rate of fine in vogue for the new pastime is \$20.

Terence F. Cox, a reporter in Hutchinson, Kan., for many years, who was forced to retire last month on account of failing eyesight, received news that he is the direct heir to a fortune of more than \$1,500,000. The news came from the Mexican government through the British ambassador, and there is every evidence that it is on good authority.

Otto Snyder, a rural mail carrier of East Toledo, O., taught his wife the route several days before he went on his vacation. Mrs. Snyder taking charge of the mail route and her husband staying at home, washing the dishes, sweeping and scrubbing. After two weeks Snyder got tired of the bargain and was glad to get back to his old position.

"OMAHA SEES THE POINT." Reasons Why San Francisco is the Logical Point. The expression of the Omaha Commercial club in favor of San Francisco for the exposition had been preceded by a report of its public affairs committee in favor of New Orleans.

The earlier course had been hasty and nonrepresentative. The final one was unanimous and Omaha is squarely committed to the interests of this city.

There are other places in the north, now so favorable to New Orleans, where a full presentation of San Francisco's side of the case should be persuasive.

Notwithstanding all the talk of New Orleans as "the logical point," the right place to hold the Panama exposition is here.

First, because San Francisco, with the most money to spend, would give the best show.

Second, because its summer climate is cool, while that of New Orleans is hot; and no American fair held other than vacation time can succeed in attendance.

Third, because a railroad ticket to San Francisco fair will also entitle the holder to see California. Everybody who never saw this state wants to see it. There is no public curiosity about Louisiana.

Fourth, because people coming from the east by the Panama canal in getting here, the fair, for the same price of transportation, offers the canal and California as extra attractions.

Fifth, because, in facilities for housing and feeding strangers, San Francisco ranks ahead of Chicago and next to New York. New Orleans is far down the list.

Sixth, because all western expositions have succeeded and all southern ones have failed.

Seventh, because San Francisco has the contiguous population, all white, to keep up the daily attendance upon which the success of a world's fair depends, while

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New Orleans has too small a white population to bear that cost. Once demonstrated these facts to northern and eastern people and San Francisco, which offers to foot the whole bill and not call on congress for a cent, will naturally get the official sanction of the federal lawmakers, as it already has the personal sanction of the president.

"Omaha sees the logic of the plea. So will the other cities east of it when they get a chance to consider it."

"The trouble with most of you young men," grumbled the ancient citizen, "is that you all want to begin at the top. 'I can't do that in any case,' answered the young man, modestly, 'because I am an aviator.'—Baltimore American.

"Wouldn't you be afraid to ride in an airship?" "No," replied the man who walks, "it must be comfortable to be going ahead without any danger of being hit by a street car or an automobile."—Washington Star.

"At our church," said little Kitty to the caller, "the women are just as polite as the men. They take off their hats to the preacher."—Chicago Tribune.

"Mr. Smith," spoke up the young lawyer, "I come here as a representative of your neighbor, Tom Jones, with the commission to collect a debt due him."

"You must be kidding," answered Mr. Smith, "on obtaining so permanent a job at such an early stage of your career."—Success.

Mrs. Crabbe-The Willkisses boast that their servants have grown gray in their service.

"Crabbe—Humph! From worrying about getting their wages, probably."—Boston Transcript.

"My son, what's the reason you remain so late when you call on your sweet-heart?" "I'll bring her over Sunday and introduce her to the family, dad."—Houston Post.

She—"What did father say?" He—"He favors a short engagement if he has to support you and a long engagement if he has to support me."—Judge.

"Why do you object to living in the country?" asked Mrs. Crabbe. "Because," replied the girl who was considering the offer of a position, "if I live there it spoils the fun of going into the country when my society gives a picnic."—Washington Star.

OCTOBER.

William Cullen Bryant. Ay, thou art welcome, heaven's delicious breath, whose words begin to wear the crimson leaf. And suns grow meek, and the meek suns grow brief. And the year smiles, as it draws near its end. Wind of the sunny south, oh, still delay. Like to a good old dog, released from care.

Journeys take a long serene away. In such a bright late quiet would that I might wear out life like these; mid bow-ers and brooks. And dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks. And music of kind voices ever nigh; When with my last and wrinkled in the glass Pass silently from men as thou dost pass.

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MERRY JESTS.

"That married couple get the best of everything." "They have us single folks at a disadvantage. Every now and then they score the landlady by threatening to go to house-keeping."—Washington Herald.

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