

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1878.

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That yellow streak in the Tammany tiger is so misleading. Seattle need not be surprised if it is overrun with suffragettes from abroad soon.

Mr. Bryan wants it distinctly understood he is not for Sheehan; also not against him.

Of course, Henry James' play, "The Saloon," will be barred in Omaha after 8 p. m.

It is often impossible to identify pre-election pledges by post-election performances.

Imagination is a good thing, but it gets a man into a lot of trouble he never really has.

About the only change in the Iowa senatorial deadlock is that it is locked tighter than ever.

Weather news: It became so hot in Kansas City the other day that the dog catchers started out.

The way to do it: Go through bankruptcy and draw a \$5,000-a-year federal appointment as a prize.

Still, if those Seattle women get into official power they should not pad the pay rolls merely out of habit.

Senator Brown says the surveyorship mire in which he is floundering is "deplorable. We think so, too.

And now Nellie Bly says her husband has run away with her money. Wonder if he is a globe trotter, too.

It would be all right to charge magazines more postage by the weight if Jack London wrote all their matter.

Senator "Joe" Bailey may be "oil" right, but still he is no slicker than his friend across the hall, Champ Clark.

In the meantime, Governor Aldrich is doing business at the old stand and peace and prosperity reign throughout Nebraska.

American millionaires with available daughters are admonished to watch for King George's appointments of new lords.

Discussion of table manners in Kansas turns on the point whether it is correct to pick the teeth with your fork or finger.

Texas will stand for anything. A leading paper in that state says Joe Bailey may have six terms more in the senate if he wants them.

Rev. "Billy" Sunday would not have half the trouble to make the decision between a big salary and smaller city that is perplexing the Rev. Mr. Aked.

Senator Lorimer's supporters have a peculiar way of showing they are not afraid of raking a vote on the "question" by continually staving it off.

Our congressmen and senators will have to do some fast work the next two weeks to be able to go home and look their constituents in the face after March 4.

The real reciprocity that is desirable between this country and Canada is not based so much on dollars and cents as on mutual advantage and lasting friendship.

Former President Elliot of Harvard thinks six or eight children about right for the average family. Perhaps so for the family that lives in the tropics, where they go bare-footed and need few clothes.

Washington and Lincoln.

Since Washington and Lincoln have birthdays in the same month, the idea of observing their anniversaries jointly has been taken up in some public schools. But another consideration more strongly commends the plan—that is the striking similarity in the influences exerted by the two men. Schools may do well to draw the attention of their pupils to this fact. It is well for posterity to know how much alike were the conditions and circumstances that governed these two great lives, of Washington, the father of the country, and of Lincoln, its preserver.

Naturally, we think of Washington as the Virginia gentleman, of Lincoln as the Illinois backwoodsman; of one as the product and heir of affluence and comfort, of the other as the child and man of poverty and hardship. In a measure the conception is true, but still the currents of their lives ran together at many points. Both bore the burden of their country's peril; both reached the climax of their achievements through the crucible of war; both suffered the same peculiar pain that comes from the apostasy of friends, unable or unwilling to appreciate the tremendous responsibilities that these men had to meet. Both were cruelly misjudged and condemned by many of their countrymen at the very times when they were most freely giving their life-blood for them and their posterity. Washington's conquest of the British during the revolution and Lincoln's triumph for the union were alike fraught with the obstacles of disorganization and disunion in the army and congress. They met their problems with the same faith in the justice of their cause that was sublime; with calm but resolute deliberation; with resourceful energy in pleading with congress and subordinates in the army and with a common reliance upon One Unseen Power. They were men of great minds, plus great souls.

To some degree the line of comparison extends even to their physical appearances. Both men were large and powerfully built, endowed by nature with physiques fit for heavy burdens. The one essential difference between them, that of their ancestry and early environment, showed itself plainly enough in their countenances. Lincoln's original poverty and hard life was traceable in every line. Just as Washington's easy circumstances were reflected in the calm composure of his stern, strong features. Much good, it seems to us, can come from a comparative study by children of these two greatest Americans.

Conserving Enthusiasm.

The ebullition of the laymen's movement a year ago led some sober minds to suggest the wisdom of conserving the enthusiasm before a receding tide set in. They saw peril as well as encouragement in the vast assemblages of men in various cities. They seem to have been true in their vision. At least leaders of the church most conspicuous in the movement are now going over the country seeking to conserve this enthusiasm. Able men have been sent out to dam up weak banks that have been overflowed and store the waters for permanent use.

This is the day of lay activity in the church. The preacher no longer does it all himself. He has learned that he cannot; that the pulpit is but a small part of the church and that the pew is a very large part. The combined activities of the two go to make what is called the militant church. It is necessary, though, for the laymen to be coached a good deal to get them to do their share, and that is thoroughly appreciated in this effort to conserve the enthusiasm that followed the advent of this great movement. Eloquent, impassioned speeches were taken for what they were worth, but evidently the leaders are not capitalizing them above par. They have come to the Roosevelt idea that "Words are good, and only so when backed by deeds." Even church banquets are exhilarating. But results cannot always be measured by the volume of post-prandial oratory that flows from such sources.

For the sake of the good that might come from the concerted action of thousands of plain men under such an organization it is to be hoped that this conservation of resources will meet with entire success. But there is evidence enough to suggest the need of the effort now being made. The world was aroused to a pretty high pitch of admiration by the advent of this movement. It would be too bad to let the work die down, or even lapse into a comatose state. Of course, those at the front do not intend that it shall, but it will take the co-operation of the private in the line to insure the victory.

Boom in Bibles.

Bible publishing houses must be booming with business these days as a result of the campaign recently inaugurated by the Gideons of installing Bibles in all the hotels throughout the country. One order reached headquarters in Chicago recently from Los Angeles and adjacent towns for 25,000 Bibles. The movement is spreading all over the country, so that other orders must be pouring in.

The Gideons is a band of religious traveling men who patronize hotels themselves. They came to the conclusion that a Bible in every hotel room in the country would be a powerful means of spreading the gospel, so their secretary took up the task of supplying the Bibles. He has a plan of apportioning the hotels of each city among the churches and securing

the aid of the churches in paying for the books. "It is a rather novel scheme and yet a thoroughly business-like one. It shows what a good thing it is for the church and religion to have the active aid of keen men, as most traveling salesmen are. They have been called "commercial evangelists." The term seems to be no misnomer, for their work is certainly a work of evangelization when it comes to putting before thousands of people every day, away from home and home influences, the book of books. Many men might be attracted to the Bible in this way who would not otherwise, and for the habitual reader it becomes a matter of accommodation. Men will read the Bible, because it still stands as "the book," and still yields an influence none other can claim. It has not defied intolerant enemies and risen as a Phoenix in the ages gone from the ashes of destruction for naught. It carries its message today to all people in all lands and exerts a more widespread influence than ever it did before.

The Acrobatic Champ.

Having fopped twice on the tariff board proposition, Champ Clark now has fopped twice on Canadian reciprocity. His reputation of the endorsement he and his party gave to the president's reciprocity plan, therefore, need occasion no surprise. It is only the Champ Clark idea of able leadership. His party probably will wake up some day to the fact that it is a very peculiar idea.

When the democrats caucused on the Canadian reciprocity agreement they were divided, but a majority favored it. Champ Clark, himself, moved, and the nation carried, to make their support unanimous. He therefore committed himself and his party to reciprocity. Nor did he stop there. He gave the president his word that he would stand by him in his effort to pass the resolution at this session of congress. Then he comes out in the house with that carefully prepared ridicule of the whole plan and pretends that reciprocity is to be bit the opening wedge to annexation, knowing that such agitation at this time is calculated to do more harm in Canada to the cause of reciprocity than most any other thing.

No Vacancies Under Direct Vote.

Senatorial deadlocks continue in four state legislatures, and while it is quite possible one or all of them may be broken within the next two weeks, these states are confronted with the prospect of being in part unrepresented in the senate if no choice is reached before the term of the new congress commences. That contingency of an unfilled seat in the United States senate has occurred more than once in several states and Nebraska among them. The rule is definitely established that where a legislature fails to elect, no commission by appointment will be entertained, but the state must suffer the self-inflicted penalty of forfeiting its senatorial representation.

The Habit of Exaggeration.

Exaggeration is a common fault. It is a grave fault. It leads often to serious results, not infrequently to confirmed untruthfulness. Beginning with a jest in childhood, it may grow to habitual prevarications in maturity. In fact, it generally does unless some other, though generally less powerful, influence interposes itself. But people come to justify a certain sort of misrepresentation and that deepens the fangs of the fault.

Exaggeration amounts to intemperance in speech, which we may all, young and old, well guard against. In nearly every realm of life this tendency is found. Regrettable as it is, it is found in those whose business it is to preach temperance in other things—sobriety of conduct and the appetite. Yet nothing can be more essential to the sound upbuilding of a people than sane, sober action, which must be preceded by sanity of thought. The over-indulgence of speech, this over-weening way of reaching out for the superlative degree of expression, this publicity-agent habit of exploiting everything we talk about—it is all bad. It not only tends to undermine our purity of speech, but it likewise tends to destroy the highest regard for exact truth.

Latin-American Distrust.

A Chicago man who served several years as judge on the bench in the Panama canal zone, is back in this country with a severe criticism of the United States' conduct toward Latin-American republics. He says it has been of such a character as to destroy or impair trust of those people in our good intentions. As a matter of fact, he asserts that this feeling of distrust toward the United States is so strong that in Colombia it takes the form of open and pronounced condemnation. Colombia, he says, has exerted its influence against us with other nations, misrepresenting, no doubt, where it ran short of facts, in order to discredit us. The judge thinks this country has not maintained a consistent policy down there and that it should establish and stand by one. He says we have interfered with their elections and their "revolutions" when we had no right to, impressing the people with the belief that we are wholly sinister in our manifestations of friendship.

While there may be some ground for criticism, it is doubtful if the situation is quite as bad as this judge pictures it. It has never been easy for the Anglo-Saxon race to ingratiate itself in the confidence or esteem of the Latins, and the best of motives and intentions have been misunderstood when the least warrant existed. The United States has, doubtless, done some interfering in the affairs of the Latin-American republics, but it has generally been with the purpose of aiding in the solution of national problems and the fact of the proximity of location and community of interest between us, seemed to justify our concern. At least, there is nothing to show that we have gone about trying to meddle mischievously in the affairs of those countries. Perhaps our friendship was manifested, theoretically at least, when an American secretary of state took the trouble to visit all these republics with assurances of friendship from the United States upon his lips.

Our policy may need a more definite shaping up—possibly we have appeared too friendly on occasions with a people who did not care for our friendship. Certainly this government should not leave a stone unturned in doing its duty toward the weaker re-

Race Prejudice North and South.

A new phase of the "Jim Crow" discrimination practiced upon the negro in the south is presented by the case in which a verdict for heavy damages was secured against a railway in Mississippi by a young woman whose complaint was that three negro bishops had been permitted to ride in the same sleeping car with her. She claimed damages in the sum of \$25,000 and was awarded \$15,000, while the defense of the railway company was that the bishops had traveled from Washington to Vicksburg in a sleeping car and were entitled to the same accommodations on the return trip. The "Jim Crow" laws require railroads in the southern states to provide separate waiting rooms and separate coaches for whites and blacks, but as the demand for sleeping car accommodations is there, as elsewhere, strictly limited, the roads have felt under no obligation to duplicate sleeping car equipment on lines that scarcely justify the hauling of such cars at all.

The incident is not referred to here for the purpose of arguing against the verdict for damages, although how the damage could be greater from having a negro bishop in the same car than from being waited on by the negro porter is not clear, but rather as an illustration of the difference in the degree of race prejudice north and south. We are frequently told that this prejudice is as strong or stronger in the northern states than in the black belt, but clearly such statements are unfounded. The negro in the north may labor under certain disadvantages, but he enjoys privileges

Wisdom of Silence.

Opportunity has been doing some loud knocking at the door of the early robin.

Still the Wheels Go Round.

The republican party may be "utterly ruined" and the policy of protective tariff "forever destroyed," as some of those house patriots would have us believe. Nevertheless, the sun seems to rise as usual and reciprocity goes cheerfully on to the senate.

Marvelous Intellectuals.

Mr. Bacon of Georgia asked Mr. Root of New York a question a sentence of nearly 140 words, and the New York senator replied instantly. Then the Georgian asked another question in a trifle over 200 words, and Mr. Root answered without having the stenographer read it to him, or even hesitating a moment. Ellihu Root's marvelous intellectual capacity has not been exaggerated.

Line Up with Past Leaders.

In heartily endorsing Champ Clark's plea for reciprocal trade relations with all nations, especially those of the American continent, President Taft did not go beyond James G. Blaine. He did not go beyond republican national platforms in the rather recent past. He did not go beyond McKinley's solemn political farewell. To aid reciprocity is good republicanism because it is good business and good politics.

Public to the south, but it has done nothing as yet to justify any of these countries in seeking to prejudice our interests abroad.

He has opportunities to work himself up in any legitimate occupation, to educate his children, to move about freely from place to place, to share the benefits of public institutions and to command decent treatment on all occasions if only he behaves himself. His immunity from the indignity of "Jim Crow" laws alone would be significant of the difference in the race prejudice north and south.

The Automobile.

The automobile has served its apprenticeship and now has steady employment. It has passed the stage of experiment and is with us to stay. That is because it has proved to be a private and public utility, as well as a vehicle of pleasure. It is folly to think that its manufacture and sale constitute a mushroom industry that sprung up in a night of saturnalian prosperity and will die out in a day of soberer reckoning. The automobile has come to fill a real want. It is a natural product of an advanced age and the industry created by it is just as substantial and enduring as any other commercial pursuit, and a great deal more so than many. It will continue to be a thing of pleasure by thousands, yes millions, but it will also continue to be utilitarian. Every year it finds new fields of employment. Rapidly it is supplanting slower and less profitable means of transportation within cities and in some parts of the country it is being used for such purposes between towns. Thousands of men and women have been given lucrative employment as a result of the auto industry. It is folly to think of it only as a thing with which the rich have to do. It means even more in the end to the poor man, who has to work for his living. Of all our latter-day inventions and creations none has had a more rapid development than the automobile, and yet we may well believe that it has only begun to make progress. From now on it will become one of the indispensables of modern life.

The Outlook, of which Colonel Roosevelt is contributing editor, says the recall is desirable for administrative and municipal offices, but not for judicial or legislative positions, and it also excepts the office of governor from its application. The advocates of unlimited recall for every elective office will have to realize the necessity of modifying their demand to meet the exigencies of practical government.

With Russia preparing to slap crippled China in the face and St. Louis seeking to wrest the Missouri capital from afflicted Jefferson City, world peace would seem to be making slow headway.

E. H. Harriman once described Edwin Hawley as the coming railroad man of the country. It appears Mr. Hawley is coming into a big place in the Harriman triumph over the Gould crowd.

Postmaster Thomas cautiously denies that he collected money, directly or indirectly, from postoffice employees for political purposes. What was it for, then? Charity?

Development of Minnesota and North Dakota as corn raising and meat producing states will have a vital relation to the effects of reciprocity with Canada. If that agreement is ratified, we shall gradually on this side of the line retreat from the raising of wheat into corn, beef and pork. The Canadian west will more and more raise our wheat, while we shall furnish them corn for feed and meat for human consumption. It will be a change of great importance, involving greater prosperity on both sides of the line. Already the exportation of corn from the United States into Canada is a very large item, because of the fact that there is no Canadian tariff on corn to restrict it. But the American northwest is not yet a factor in this trade, as it surely will be when our farmers learn how rich a mine is ready for development.

ROOSEVELT IN ACTION.

The newspapers of the country have been having a lot of fun with Colonel Roosevelt. They have been initiating him in the "down-and-out-club," asking him whether the price of his literary output has not declined from a dollar a word to thirty cents and congratulating the Oyster Bay mail carrier on the lightning of his work. And the colonel has answered nothing.

But it is apparent that he does not intend to continue saying nothing much longer. The country will hear from him plenteously next spring, if not sooner. Then he will start on a tour fully as extensive as the famous one made by President Taft last year, and it goes without saying that it will be a speech-making journey. He will leave New York on March 5, just after the new democratic congress comes into existence. His first stop will be at Atlanta, Ga., where he will address the Southern Commercial congress. Then he goes to the child labor convention at Birmingham, Ala. He will speak at Jackson, Miss., and New Orleans at San Antonio, Tex., he will talk again, and at Albuquerque, N. M., he will foregather with some of his rough riders. At Grand Canyon, Ariz., he will dedicate the great Roosevelt irrigation dam. He will deliver an address at Phoenix, Ariz., and others at Los Angeles, Berkeley, Calif., Fresno, Cal. He will then go through Oregon and Nevada and visit Seattle and Spokane, Idaho and Montana are his next objective points, and beyond that his itinerary has not been fixed.

A RECORD WORTH WHILE.

Boosting the Uplift. The appropriation by the Harriman system of \$125,000 to be spent for advertising purposes during the year, following the decision of the directors to double-track the line from the Missouri river to the Pacific at a cost of \$15,000,000, gives an idea of the magnitude of modern railway operations. The present prospect of the country and the confidence in the future which is implied are also indicated.

Harriman Lines Marked Up on the Roll of Honor.

The Harriman lines carried 10 per cent of the country's estimated passenger traffic for 1910. Not a single fatal accident occurred to a passenger anywhere on the system. This achievement is described as unparalleled in railroading, and it is attributed to the installation of safety devices—chiefly, if not wholly.

If a small line gets through a year without a fatal accident the result may itself be considered accidental. A vast system carrying millions of passengers every safety to improvements, care and efficiency.

What the Harriman lines are doing other lines can do—are doing. Let us have another roll of honor for 1911. Let the lines which have reduced or eliminated accidents by safety devices and improved discipline compete for honorable mention.

People and Events

A telephone manager in California advertises for homely girls to manipulate the switches. California is about the only state able to supply the article called for.

A girl who married as a joke has applied to a New York court for a divorce. It took her only three months to discover that marriage is not a joke.

Dr. Cook is doing a "turn" in vaudeville. It will help some as an emergency job. He cannot hope to strike his proper gait until he becomes managing speller for a moving picture of the tomb of Ananias.

Out of his salary of \$30,000 a year John Hays Hammond is supposed to have saved enough dough to shine with becoming splendor as Uncle Sam's representative at the coronation of King George. There is where dough is transmitted into cake.

Authorities of Budapest, Hungary, unable to find jail accommodations for women who spurred the long hatpin regulation, now pass up the law breakers and confiscate the pins. The trophies of one day's chase number 1,300, which were stuck in the police museum.

John Gorder of Jersey City enjoys the rare distinction of dropping in on his own wake and breaking up the funeral. From grave to gray was but a step in that family consisting of wife and six children. Even the undertaker smiled as he removed the mistaken corpse.

A. J. Newton, an 89-year-old elevator man in Walla Walla, Wash., bought a pair of new shoes, but they pinched his feet so he had to throw them aside. He tried on several styles of shoes at a shoe store, but not finding any that he could wear comfortably he went home and dug out an old pair he had passed into his garage nearly forty years ago. He dried and polished them and when he had put them on he said he felt like dancing a jig. Mr. Newton bought the shoes in Elko, Nev., in 1870, and paid 25c for them.

A writer in Harper's Weekly furnishes enough ammunition to shatter an idol of the Civil war. Captain Ericsson was not the inventor of the Monitor type of warship. The famous "cheesebox on a raft" was designed and patented by Theodore F. Timler, New York, who received a royalty of \$5,000 for the use of his design by the firm which employed Ericsson in building the Monitor. Timler died in poverty last December and his body narrowly escaped the potter's field. The remains of Ericsson was conveyed to his native land in an American warship.

CORN BELT MOVING NORTH.

Minnesota and North Dakota planting with the cereal king. Minneapolis Journal. The corn belt is moving north, or rather its upper boundary is moving north. The success of various recent experiments has been such as to show that corn may be profitably raised almost anywhere in Minnesota or North Dakota. The corn show just held at Grand Forks gave ocular and convincing evidence that the old idea that corn could be raised so far north was a mistake. While the growing season is naturally shorter in these latitudes, the summer days are so much longer that the plant reaches maturity more quickly. Doubtless, as experiments with seed go on, special strains will be discovered or developed that will produce larger crops and improve early.

The development of corn raising in Minnesota will undoubtedly, as Prof. P. G. Holden, the Iowa corn expert, declares, result here as elsewhere in increased land values. Corn is the most prolific and valuable of all grain crops, especially when it is turned into beef and pork on the farm where it is raised. The corn-fed steer and the corn-fattened hog are at the top of the market, and will always stay there.

The development of Minnesota and North Dakota as corn raising and meat producing states will have a vital relation to the effects of reciprocity with Canada. If that agreement is ratified, we shall gradually on this side of the line retreat from the raising of wheat into corn, beef and pork. The Canadian west will more and more raise our wheat, while we shall furnish them corn for feed and meat for human consumption. It will be a change of great importance, involving greater prosperity on both sides of the line. Already the exportation of corn from the United States into Canada is a very large item, because of the fact that there is no Canadian tariff on corn to restrict it. But the American northwest is not yet a factor in this trade, as it surely will be when our farmers learn how rich a mine is ready for development.

WHEN MY SHIPS COME HOME.

Stephen Gwynn in Fall Mall Magazine. If all of my ships come home, my dear, Despair from bottom to deck, I'll buy you bright diamonds to hang on your neck. And rubies to twine around your neck; No queen shall be fine as this lady of mine If all of my ships come home. If half my ships come home, my dear, We'll travel to look for the rest; The new ship be for the far shall shall be the near, And we'll roam from the east to the west, You shall be in state, love, with me For your mate, If half of my ships come home. If one of my ships comes home, my dear, We'll build us a house on a hill, With a garden to work in all through the sweet year, And roses to pluck at your will, You shall taste the good life of a cottager's wife, If one of my ships comes home. But if none of my ships come home, my dear, If all of them sink in the waves— Then, bankrupt, with nothing to forfeit or fear, I'll find me to service, your slave, And proudly I'll take what you give for love's sake, If none of my ships come home.

SECULAR SHOTS AT FULPIT.

St. Louis Times: A St. Louis minister declares religion is an inheritance. A good many people appear to have been left out of the will.

Houston Post: A Brooklyn preacher says good advice is worth more than gold. If that is true, Carnegie and Rockefeller are philanthropic pikers compared with us. (Baltimore American): A Chicago clergyman says churches should advertise in the newspapers just as business men do. At the latter have found it profitable, so, too, should the churches if done in the right way.

Washington Herald: A New York preacher says men ought to cook, sew, wash dishes and get their own breakfast and let their wives rest. What office does he expect when the suffragette era arrives?

St. Louis Republic: The Aiton Ministerial alliance will discontinue its publicity campaign, complaining that the newspaper reporters do not get the clerical viewpoint correctly. If the reporters can't get it, how about the rest of the congregation? Boston Herald: Voliva, Alexander Dowie's successor as autocrat of Zion City, ousted last year by the Independents, if re-elected to the post will horsewhip any Zionist whom he catches using tobacco. It is difficult to see how any man calling himself an independent could live under such a regime, and with the independent's eliminator Voliva ought to find it dead easy to rub his neck tick.

A HOPELESS CASE.

American Cannot Be Civilized, Thinks a Chinese Visitor. New York Sun. If you were to travel through Asia you would find that we are regarded as the peculiar persons. Have you heard of the Chinese gentleman who traveled throughout the United States and wrote a letter back to his friends describing us? He said: "You cannot civilize these Americans. They are beyond redemption. They will go weeks and months without touching a mouthful of rice, but they eat flesh of bullocks and sheep in enormous quantities. Nor do they eat their meat cooked in small pieces. It is carried into the room in large chunks, often half raw, and then they cut and slash and tear it apart. They eat with knives and prongs; it makes a civilized being perfectly nervous. Chu fancied himself in the presence of sword swallowers. They have no sense of dignity, for they may be found walking with women. They even sit down at the same table with women, and the latter are served first. Yet the women are to be pilled, too. On festive occasions, when American call balls, they are dragged around a room to the accompaniment of the most hellish music."

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

Your husband looks very happy this evening. "I guess it is because of what he just said to me." "And what was that?" "He said he was driving him to drink." —Houston Post.

"Are you in favor of granting suffrage to women?" "No, sir," replied the man who was chewing tobacco. "If women were allowed to go to the polls the election judges would have to go outside to spit." —Chicago Record-Herald.

"My daughter, I don't like young Stay-late's shortcomings." "My father, what I object to are his long goings." —Baltimore American.

"Yes, Jim's easy. He sent \$5 to a New York concern for their infallible method of getting rid of cockroaches and they advised him to burn down the house." "Ha, ha, ha. Didn't try it, did he?" "Sure. He wasn't going to waste the \$5." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Now, dearie, come and wash your face and hands." "Shan't. Don't want to." "When I was small I used to like washing my face and hands with soap." "Yes; and look at it now." —Sketch.

Hobbes—The widow always gets her third, doesn't she? "Yes, she does." "I believe she has got her second first." —Philadelphia Record.

"So you have to quit laughing at your wife's hair?" "Yes," replied Mr. Growcher. "The funnier they make me, the more convinced she is that they must be correct in style." —Chicago Post.

"Young man, are you quite sure my daughter cares enough for you to marry you?" "I'm not as positive of that as I wish I were, Mr. Grifflin. Sometimes when she kisses me good night she does it in such an absent minded, impersonal way that I don't think she fully realizes what she is doing or who I am." —Chicago Tribune.

THIS WILL QUICKLY MAKE A ROUGH PIMPLY SKIN SMOOTH AND VELVETY

How You Can Make a Pint of Fine Face Cream at Very Little Cost. Beauty experts say rough, pimply skins quickly yield to massaging with coral, because coral is so soft and velvety, and its costs little and is easily prepared. It should find a place on every woman's dresser. To make it, procure one ounce of the drugist and dissolve in a scant pint of boiling water, stirring until smooth. Then massage in the skin with the impurities, preventing and dispelling wrinkles and giving the complexion an exquisite bloom and refinement impossible with artificial aids. Men frequently use coral cream after shaving, as it soothes smarting, itching skin.—Adv.

COUTANT & SQUIRES

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