

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND 17TH.

Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Sunday Bee, one year, \$12.50.

Saturday Bee, one year, \$12.50.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) one year, \$10.00.

Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$12.50.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Evening and Sunday, per month, 40c.

Evening without Sunday, per month, 35c.

Daily Bee (including Sunday) per month, 40c.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) per month, 35c.

Address all complaints or irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Dept.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order.

payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

Only 2-cent stamps received in payment.

of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee building.

South Omaha—211 N. St.

Council Bluffs—14 No. Main St.

Lincoln—25 Little building.

Chicago—1041 Marquette building.

Kansas City—Rialto building.

New York—32 West Twenty-third.

St. Louis—146 Fifth building.

Washington—725 Fourteenth St. N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION.

50,154

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: D. W. Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of September, 1912, was 50,154. D. W. WILLIAMS.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1912. ROBERT HUMPHREY, Notary Public.

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

Being a practical man, Mr. Harri-man kept his receipts.

No human being is omniscient, not even a college freshman.

The best thing about the song, "When a Merry Maiden Marries," is the alliteration.

A Kansas City man chose to commit suicide under a train. That is a pretty safe place.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is said to pay \$2 for having his boy's hair cut. Money even in their hair.

Now that we are to have the merit system for postmasters, see how many more letters we will get.

Woman suffrage offers no hope for abatement in the agitation over a long or short style of ballots.

It is said those misbranded presidential electors are going to give up their false labels "It." Why, "It?"

Standing at Armageddon is a purely figurative expression which means traveling all over the country.

"Pass prosperity around," demands Beveridge. He must imagine himself again outside of the United States.

Collier's says the Archbold letters Hearst published are forgeries. Hearst's answer is that Archbold admits they are genuine.

New Yorkers who eat at hotels protest at the revision in bills of fare putting bread on the charge list. As if it used to be given away.

Ak-Sar-Ben XVIII need not take his hat off to any of his royal ancestors, and his progeny will have to go a pace to get ahead of him.

Now we know the real difference between the good trust and the bad trust. The good trust is the one that is "good" to the colonel's dough collector.

The supposed bull moose candidate for congress in the First California district announces he will support Taft and Sherman. Is that another straw?

The original will of Louis XVI is said to have been discovered. How easy it would be to find all the original heirs if there were only something to divide up.

Colonel Bryan magnanimously expresses the hope that the people will do twice as much for Wilson as they have ever done for him. Well, they will have to if Wilson is to land.

If Socialist Vice President Candidate Seidel had his way, he would put the socialist platform in a time-lock safe if necessary to stop the bull moose from stealing those twenty-one planks.

How kind in the local democratic organ to make voluntary contribution of front page advertising space for President Taft in addition to the inside space that the republican national committee has paid for.

A petition candidate for United States senator from Nebraska has tossed his hat into the ring. Just what the object is is not yet disclosed, unless merely to furnish a haven of refuge for the politically homeless.

"They didn't prove anything on Teddy before that investigation committee," shouts the bullet moose. No, nothing more than was charged, that Archbold, Morgan and one or two Wall Street friends financed Teddy's last campaign.

Clearly Disqualified.

Governor Woodrow Wilson has come to Omaha and gone.

He is clearly disqualified as a candidate for president.

He is not in it.

He is out of the running.

He didn't call anybody a liar or denounce anyone as a thief.

Good Police Work.

If successful handling of crowds is one test of police efficiency, a fine bouquet is due the Omaha police department for its work during Ak-Sar-Ben week.

With all the multitudes lining the route of the parades, the jam at the street carnival, and the hosts at the ball, no congestion was experienced. Add to this the coming of the democratic presidential candidate, and his big Auditorium meeting, pulled off with perfect police arrangements. Equally noteworthy was the practical freedom of the city from depredations of professional crooks so often attracted by such gatherings.

This is the first Ak-Sar-Ben week under Chief Dunn as directing head of the police, and he and his associates have reason to feel that they have acquitted themselves creditably.

Chance for Middle West, Too.

Pacific slope states are preparing for expansion in all lines of agricultural and commercial enterprise as a sequence of the opening next year of the Panama canal. They confidently expect heavy influxes of population, both from abroad and from other parts of the United States.

But why will not this impetus also come to the middle west? Why should not we, here in this prolific central territory, take similar steps to draw new population with the expansion in city and country sure to follow? Nebraska, for instance, richer in agricultural resources than any state west of it, has a message for these migratory hosts which they will want to hear. Nebraska has an appeal to make as attractive and convincing as can be made by any sister state. It has the most fertile soil with natural supply of water, a wholesome climate, good railroad facilities bringing the farm and market into close proximity, excellent educational and religious advantages and everything conducive to ideal home life and commercial prosperity. Why, we ask, should not Nebraska make preparations also to share this coming tide of immigration?

Fetty Graft in Congress.

Despite their big promises of economy and reform, the democratic house in the late congress refused to uproot the petty graft involved in the pay allowed for private secretaries. The law has given \$1,500 a year to each member for a secretary, and it has been shown that some members pay their assistants from \$420 to \$1,000 and pocket the balance, while others simply keep all the money themselves. Of the 399 members in the last house, an official count showed that 180 had secretaries.

An effort was made at the late session to abolish this disgraceful practice, but in vain. As a compromise a law was enacted compelling members to certify to the house clerks the names of their secretaries, but careful attention to the verbiage of the measure saw to it that it still leaves each member \$125 a month for a secretary, with privilege to pocket part or all of it, as his conscience permits.

Perhaps Speaker Clark or some of his champions of reform on the stump will explain to the voters why he and his democratic associates refused to stop this misuse of the public funds.

The American Public School.

The constant agitation for reform and improvement in our public schools only emphasizes the importance of popular education with us as the foundation of our institutions. Criticizing methods of instruction is not condemning education and, in fact, where followed by intelligent suggestion, it helps rather than harms. The important thing is to discriminate between the wise and unwise suggestions. That calls for patient study of the needs and nature of the situation with all class interests carefully eliminated.

There is no general demand for fads or freak experiments. It will be well in this period of transition to keep resolutely near the line of original principle, hinging all changes upon experience rather than risking them merely upon unproved theories. In the main the principle of our public school system is sound; it is only in a better application to make it fit the needs of the time that changes are required.

The bull moose platform is being circulated under the caption, "A Contract With the People." The bull moose candidate was elected president once before on a platform with equal claim to being "a contract with the people," to which contract he, of his own accord, tacked on a solemn pledge not to seek or accept a third term. Still, what are contracts between friends?

Forcing the Money on John.

St. Louis Republic.

The directors of the Standard Oil company of Indiana raised the capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$20,000,000 without even consulting John D. Rockefeller. There's something almost demonic in the merciless way his associates have heaped money on John D.

BALKAN STATES AND TURKEY

A Caldron in Which Trouble is Constantly Brewing.

Balkan war clouds have cast threatening shadows over eastern Europe so frequently in years past as to have lost their terrors. Even at this moment, with reports showing not only feverish preparations for conflict, but also actual collisions on the frontier, nearby observers are doubtful and refuse to get excited. And for this reason: A Balkan war at the threshold of winter is unprecedented if not impossible. Spring and summer are the seasons for fighting in that section. Winter snows render mountaineering impracticable, and guerrilla operations in the fastnesses constitute a formidable element of the fighting strength of the Balkan states.

Continuous strife in the Balkans is due to a mixture of scrappy races and creeds, each striving for supremacy. The Bulgarians, Serbs, Bosnians and Montenegrins are Slavs. The Macedonians are a Slav-Turkish mixture. The Dalmatians, Croats and Roumanians are part Slav, Greeks and Albanians come from the ancient Hylarians. All are warlike. Travelers must have bodyguards in any of the Balkan states. Every native goes armed. In Montenegro men are punished by being made to do their labor unarmed. The Bulgarians and Roumanians have been turning to agriculture in recent years, and the apex of the Balkan crisis has been shifting from east to west—from Russian to Austrian influence. Bulgaria with its shibboleth, "We are the scourge of Islam," has been left by Europe to shift for itself.

Of the four states in the Balkans, Bulgaria can put the largest army in the field. Statisticians reckon the peace strength of Bulgaria at 2,500 officers and 60,000 men, but the field army, which consists of nine infantry divisions and one cavalry division with the remainder of the reserve troops and the mountain and howitzer artillery regiments, should come to about 35,000 combatants.

The organization of Bulgaria's army was first undertaken by Russian officers, who from 1879 to 1885 occupied all of the higher posts in the army. During this time also foreign officers instructed the militia. The present organization is based on the law of the first of January, 1907. The army, composed of the active, or field army, divided into the active army and the active army reserve, the reserve army and the militia or opolnitelna. The militia is kept for defense in times of war.

The Bulgarian peasant is no one to sneer at in a fight. He is hardy, courageous and obedient—a first class fighting man. The officers are painstaking and devoted to their duties. They showed the world that they were soldiers in the brilliant victories of Slivnitsa and Tchernovod, in the Servo-Bulgarian war, when Prince Alexander whipped a poorly equipped army into shape, flung out at Servia and severely punished that neighbor.

The Bulgarian infantry is equipped with the Mannlicher magazine rifle and the cavalry carry the Mannlicher carbine. The mountain batteries are armed with the light Krupp guns. The military budget of Bulgaria amounted last year to \$7,525,410.

The army of the Serbs would come to about 175,000 combatants in case of war. In Servia, as in its neighbor states, service is compulsory and universal. Continuous service in the infantry is for two years and for the artillery and cavalry two years. Then comes service in

the reserves and territorial troops for every Serbian until he reaches the age of 45 years. The Serbian infantry has the Mauser rifle and the artillery uses a quick firing field gun on the Schneider-Cahet system.

The war strength of the Montenegrin army is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 60,000 men. The army is in a state of transition. A new law went into effect in 1910 making every Montenegrin subject liable to military service for a total period of forty-five years. Two years are spent in the recruit, thirty-three years in the active army and ten years in the reserve. Men in the active army are liable to period of ten days of drill. In addition, at the present time, they may be called on for extensive maneuvers. The Montenegrins have no cavalry.

Greece's maximum peace strength is estimated at about 23,600 of all ranks, and at a time of war Greece could easily put an army of 50,000 in the field. It has a navy of three small battleships and nineteen obsolete torpedo boats. It was rumored some time ago that Greece was trying to buy some old Italian fighting ships. It has a British officer as naval adviser.

On paper, at any rate, Turkey has, it is estimated, upward of 1,000,000 troops to oppose against the forces given above, but of this huge total it is doubtful whether at least half would be of any real fighting value in the field, despite the reorganization which is proceeding. The exemption from compulsory military service, formerly granted to Christians and the population of Constantinople, on the payment of a fee, has been revoked, and all "Ottomans" are now subject to service. Arabs and Kurds, however, who are also liable, evade the law in large numbers, and there are certain recognized rights to exemption.

Much money has been spent in armaments during the two years in which the reorganization has been in progress. The empire is divided into seven military districts, and last year the reorganization of the forces into fourteen army corps began. In all there are forty-three divisions, some of them with ten battalions in peace and thirteen in war, and others with seven in peace and ten in war. In times of supreme necessity all males up to the age of 70 years can be called on to join the colors, and recruits liable to service are divided into the Nizam, or regular army, the Redif, and the Mustahfiz, the period of service being three years in the first, with six in the reserve; nine years in the second, with two years in the third.

The Nizam has twenty-two divisions, with 357 battalions; twenty cavalry brigades, with 307 squadrons, and sixteen artillery brigades, with 271 batteries. These troops are said to number 200,000, with 120,000 as a reserve; while the Redif and Mustahfiz number between 600,000 and 700,000. The troops are armed with Mauser repeating and Martini-Henry rifles; while the artillery, composed entirely of the Nizam, or regular army, has guns of various Krupp types. The very close attention which Turkey has been paying recently to the subject of its army will probably, in the course of time, have the desired effect in the establishment of a land force as efficient and powerful as it is numerous. But Turkey has much work to do before that end is attained, and meanwhile it remains to be seen whether the striking power is anything near so great as the vastness of numbers would appear to indicate.

bearing civilization westward with almost lightning rapidity.

But we came to attend the police court. Outside the railing we noticed a motley crowd, some as idle spectators, others waiting to hear the fate of friends. Within the railing sat the judge, lawyers and court attendants. As we look into their faces we note their appearance is above the average in intelligence. In some of the faces we see the bright light of human kindness and sympathy.

The court begins to grind. "John Doe" is called. He is accused of being drunk and disorderly. Had he been accused of not washing his face for two weeks he couldn't have denied it. Had he been accused of smoking cigarettes, no evidence would have been needed, as it was indelibly and plainly burned on the second finger of the right hand. "Ten days and costs," comes from the magistrate in voice of reform.

"Mary Doe" is next. Was there a semblance of motherly kindness in this countenance? The unkempt hair and unwashed face were unmistakable signs of a low type of womanhood. The charges were drunk and disorderly. The whisperings in the court echoed "She is an old-timer." The benediction is thirty days in jail.

"John Doe No. 2" is called. He fell off the water wagon. He had been fighting. He comes from a neighboring state, he has no money and his case is bad. He is sentenced to cross the river in double-quick time. Will it reform him?

Next comes a father, a couple of daughters follow with some girl friends. Neighbor accuses him of letting the girls lug beer and entertain gentlemen friends at unseemly hours. The young girls are 18 and 19. The mother has been dead two years, and the frosts of the afternoon of life appear on the father's head. The sentence is \$12.50, and no money to pay it. If there were ever a rag of hope for these girls, it is blasted. Who cares?

Here comes the business man, arrested for rapid auto driving. He admitted it. He was also charged with being drunk. He did not like to admit that, but guessed he had a few under the belt. An aged mother is suffering from his carelessness. The judge instructed him there was danger of a fine of from \$200 to \$500, or ten years at hard labor. He almost shook hands with himself at a \$50 fine.

We might continue with this category of crime. Almost invariably we find the stuff "bottled in bond" has to do with these cases. On the Sabbath day we are often reminded of the heathen in darkest Africa, of "John, the poor Chinaman."

Why not remove the "note from our own eyes" and start a little reformation at home? Does the collection represent fallen humanity? Is the faithful dog chasing evil the policeman? Is the mighty train of civilization properly loaded? Is it not a fact that the drink habit is a curse to civilization? TOM J. HILDEBRAND.

Night Scouting in the Skies.

New York World.

A squadron of fifteen aeroplanes equipped with searchlights for night scouting testified to the remarkable advance made in the adaptation of the machine to military uses. And characteristically, it is by France that this striking exhibition is made.

Looking Backward
This Day in Omaha
COMPILED FROM BEE FILES
OCTOBER 7.

Thirty Years Ago—

John A. McShane was nominated for float senator for Douglas and Sarpy counties in the democratic district convention, for which Charles Kauffman was chairman, and Robert W. Patrick, secretary.

Miss Carrie McCormick, a popular young woman, only 20 years old, employed in the telephone office, died at her parents' residence, corner Seventeenth and Cass.

County Clerk John Baumer has issued the election proclamation, fixing the voting on November 7.

The election on the site of W. A. Paxton's property was drained, its contents causing a fresh down as far as Fifteenth, many persons believing a water main had burst.

H. H. Vischer has leased to J. M. Anderson his property on Sixteenth street for a term of ten years. Mr. Anderson will erect a two-story building. Mr. Vischer will join his family in Los Angeles.

The Union Pacific-Council Bluffs base ball game was declared off on account of bad weather.

G. M. Hitchcock will tackle one of the women suffragists in debate next Saturday.

The citizens and taxpayers of Omaha would like to know why the street lamps are not lighted on such dark nights as these.

The Herald folks removed into their new quarters in the old Withnell house, from which the next issue will be sent out. The power there will be a water motor located in the old barroom.

Twenty Years Ago—

R. M. Rolfe, the well known banker of Nebraska City, was in Omaha and called on The Bee. Mr. Rolfe, who had resided in Nebraska City for thirty-two years, in company with other early settlers built the first wagon road from there to Kearney.

The democratic county committee met at the Jacksonian club rooms on lower Farnam street to name a successor to the legislative ticket to Charles Goodrich, who resigned. Two names were presented, those of George Sternsdorff and Charles Withnell, and Withnell was selected on the first ballot.

Omaha's bank clearings for the week totaled \$5,897,338, a gain of 35 per cent over the corresponding week a year before.

The oyster war was still on and oysters were quoted at wholesale in Omaha at 8 cents to 25 cents per can, according to grade.

After waiting for months the city council decided to pay the bill of the Ketchum Furniture company for furnishing the new city hall. The bill came to \$24,479.50. The vote to pay the bill, taken after hotly filled with ugly charges, stood: Yes—Back, Bruner, Burdick, Conway, Elsasner, Howell, Lowry, McLeard, Prince, Specht, Steel, Tuttle. No—Bechel, Chaffee, Jacobson, Munro and President Davis.

Ten Years Ago—

The seventh annual session of the 290 Nebraska lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the women's auxiliary, the Degrees of Honor, was opened in Washington hall with a large attendance from all over the state. It was called to order by Grand Chief of Honor Harding.

The total paid attendance of the Ak-Sar-Ben street fair was announced as 118,866; in addition 3,964 children were admitted free one day, bringing the grand total to 122,830.

The Milwaukee trumped the Great Western in cutting the rates on steel and iron to Omaha from the east, putting this city on a fair basis with its competitors.

Miss Nellie Malone filed suit in district court against the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway company for \$50,000. She had fallen from a car on July 4 and broken a hip bone.

Sheriff John Power got home from a four weeks' vacation in the east. He went primarily to attend the National Prison congress in Philadelphia, where he lived when a boy.

People Talked About

It rained every day of September but two at Watertown, N. Y., but what's in a name?

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says that in New York 60,000 women support their husbands. Hurray for the New York women!

A court at Philadelphia orders a man who married a girl of 18 to send her to school for another year. But is not marriage, and more especially its first year, to be regarded as a school?

Otto Boehm, 36 years of age, has roughed it all the way from Dallas, Tex., to see the world's series. He is in New York now and has a thrilling story to tell of his adventures on the way.

Mrs. Rebecca Wright Bousal, known among the veterans of the civil war as the Little Quakeress of Winchester, has just celebrated the completion of her forty-fourth year as a clerk in the United States treasury at Washington.

Miss Aline van Barentzen, the little American girl who caused a sensation in the world of music some four years ago by winning the grand prize at the National Conservatory in Paris, has just returned to her home in West Somerville, Mass.

Mrs. Victoria Conklin Whitney of St. Louis, has organized the Woman's State Bar Association of Missouri with fifteen charter members. Mrs. Belva Lockwood is to be made an honorary member. Missouri was one of the first states in the union to admit women to the bar, and Miss Phoebe Cozens was the first woman on the roll.

Rev. E. S. Wheeler of Woodville, Mass., thinks he has the honor of having established the first school house ever built in the south for the colored race. During the civil war he served as chaplain of the Eighteenth colored troops and in 1864 was permitted by his regimental commander to use what remained of a wrecked cotton gin warehouse in Louisiana for the erection of a school building.

Sic's Saxon Old Bräu

Brewed in Old German Beer

OMAHA ODDS AND ENDS.

Craig News: Omaha merchants are making a strong bid for country trade during Ak-Sar-Ben week. The wide-awake country merchant will offset his effort by the use of a little space in the country newspaper. It pays better than to wait until the purchase is made in Omaha, and then say, "I had just as good."

Decatur Herald: "Omaha retailers may as well make up their minds that they cannot draw out-of-town trade without taking it away from merchants in other towns. In business as elsewhere the rule of the survival of the fittest prevails." The above is an editorial from the Omaha Bee that will pay you to think over a little, Mr. Business Man.

Seward Blade: The Omaha Commercial club is endeavoring to create a state-wide sentiment for a new state house. Better wait until a democratic president is elected and the price of labor is cut in two. Stone masons who now receive 90 cents an hour will then receive 40 cents. The magnificent Minnesota state house was built during an era of hard times at a cost of only \$4,500,000, which at this time would easily cost \$10,000,000.

Loup City Times-Independent: The fact that Omaha and Lincoln are getting on better terms, is a boost to the entire state, and the whole of Nebraska profits thereby. No one will admit that if it will lead cities are sparing but that it will reflect on the entire state. Omaha threw down the gauntlet first and offered the olive branch, and any weak-minded Lincoln editor who will persist to gouge Omaha should be spanked.

EDITORIAL SNAPSHOTS.

New York Tribune: Governor Johnson, the colonel's running mate in the bull moose team, plausibly pipes that he was "misquoted" in his indecent lampooning of the president. Evidently the crawfish is indigenous to California, too.

Springfield Republican: Mr. Wickersham has never made a more sensible or acute suggestion, perhaps, than that voting should be made compulsory with every citizen qualified to vote if the initiative, referendum and recall are to become a part of our system of government in state and nation. Such a safeguard against the decisions of militant minorities would be no more than fair to the whole people in whose name democratic government is carried on.

Indianapolis News: Statistics recently compiled at Washington, show that the value of the American farm land is now over \$1,000,000,000, an increase in value of \$21,000,000,000 in twenty years. There are over 6,000,000 farms, covering close to 500,000 acres. A large majority of these farms are worked by their owners, the small farmers, who number in round figures over 5,000,000 voters, forming the largest single class of voters in the United States and the one that is least likely to be reached by socialist appeals.

Sioux City Journal: Are you still remembering Judge Peter S. Grosscup as "the judge who tipped over the \$20,000 fine" if so you are doing the judge a great injustice. He is now entitled to be described as "the former United States judge who agrees with Colonel Roosevelt in his plans for settling the trust problem by encouraging mergers and consolidations." Yes, the judge's record is quite satisfactory to the best progressive authorities nowadays. Indeed, it is regarded as a dispensation of providence that the judge was allowed to resign instead of being impeached in response to progressive clamor. Had he been impeached, the judge would now have no time for politics, and the colonel would have to worry along without his support.

CHERRY CHAFF.

"Pa, what did Damon and Pythias do that made them so famous?" "I don't remember now, but I think they were a winning battery that some manager found in one of the bush leagues."—Chicago News.

May-I've just been reading about a Boston physician who tells you what ails you by holding your hand. "Jane—I must tell that to Bob tonight. He's thinking of studying medicine."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I am afraid that man is overenthusiastic," said Senator Borah. "I asked him if he was going to vote for me." "He agreed to do so, of course." "Yes, he assured me that he was going to start in when the polls opened and put in the entire day at it."—Washington Star.

"Mrs. Gaddy came near touching a live wire the other day." "It wouldn't have hurt her." "Not a live wire?" "One that no woman would ever make."—Baltimore American.

"What excuse did you give your wife for staying out so late the other night?" "One that no woman would ever make." "What?" "That I didn't like to leave the game while it was so much ahead."—Detroit Free Press.

"What am I to do? My girl wants me to stop smoking cigarettes." "Pay no attention to her." "It is either give up cigarettes or give up the girl." "Nonsense. Use diplomacy. Get her interested in coupons, my boy."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I don't understand how your friend, who is a jeweler, can be so fond of base ball." "What has his being a jeweler got to do with it?" "Because it is part of his business to cut the diamond."—Baltimore American.

"These doughnuts," began the man. "What's the matter with them?" demanded the Vere de Vere behind the lunch counter. "I think their inner tubes are punctured."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FIRST CLASS IN MATRIMONY.

New York World.

Dr. Elliot advised the Harvard freshmen to marry. "Why?" "To get a good education." "What's the matter with that?" "An early marriage class possessed its own curriculum."—Baltimore American.

Was secured in all the lands. The course began by making less the handicap of banishment. For at the start.

You learned the art of holding maidens' hands. To execute the proper kiss. They trained the facial office. An arm to wait.

Was neatly placed. By precept and by rule. There was a special branch for those who were entitled to propose. The girls, you'll guess, were taught to yell. In Eliot's marriage school.

Less popular among the boys. The class in after-midnight joys. They tried to shirk. Its daily work.

As not the kind for them. For each must take an infant hired. (Who to grand opera aspired) And lug the fat Around a flat Room to a s. m.

The teacher had some girls come in To exercise the female chin. In saying that. "I need a hat!"

How can you stant your wife! That horrid Mrs. Dunn M. Brown Has bought her season's thirteenth gown! And thus they grew Accustomed to.

The joys of married life. But jealous Yale at once began, In rivalry to Harvard's plan. To advertise. For students wise.

And thereupon, without a blush, Those Harvard husbands made a rush For the great Post-graduate Instruction in divorce!

"Red blotches all over face itched so I could not sleep"

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 28, 1912.—"About six months ago red blotches appeared all over my face and body, which itched so I could not sleep. The trouble first began on my face, and then on my arms, and on parts of my body. It was very itchy, and burning, especially at night. I tried many salves and medicines to clear my blood, but they only drove the sores from one place to another. I was ashamed to go out in the street. I saw an advertisement for Resinol Soap and Ointment, and sent for a sample. I used them and they helped me enough to assure me they would cure me, so I bought some Resinol Soap and Ointment, and in a short time my