THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER EDITOR

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AUGUST CIRCULATION

55,755 Daily—Sunday 51,048

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of August, 1916, was 55,755 daily, and 51,048 Sunday.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3d day of September, 1916.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Note that the foot ball style of wearing the hair is coming for a return season.

The war is still young enough to make and break masterful military reputations.

This street corner talking, at any rate, saves the hall rent money for other campaign dispensations.

It's a wonder no one has as yet proposed to submit the farm bank locations to a popular referendum.

What has become of the fellow who predicted that the great European war would be over in October?

The doctors may console themselves with the "sweetly solemn thought" that there are others also worrying about dead head bills.

A Chicago speculator is said to have cleaned up $1,000,000 on wheat. Evidently the farmers did not harvest all the cereal money.

A new war credit received the unanimous vote of the French Chamber of Deputies. When Mars wields the gavel silence of knockers makes for safety.

Chicago bakers are putting out a 6-cent bread loaf instead of a 5-center or a 10-center. We thought we were once told here in Omaha that it couldn't be done?

With the doctors and the hotel men expounding the fundamentals of health and happiness, all Omaha is put in the proper condition to give Ak-Sar-Ben the hot and jolly hand.

The democratic outlook in Nebraska justifies the hurry call for Tom Marshall to enliven the campaign. Mr. Marshall is the administration's joker par excellence. Any means of lightening the gloom is to be welcomed as a humane measure.

Descriptions of the new armored tractor creating havoc on the west front are varied and unsatisfactory. A veil of mystery envelopes the killer. When the returns are all in, it is barely possible the whereabouts of the steam roller of 1912 will be cleared up.

The official reporter of General Trevino's "victory" at Chihuahua is wasting superior talent on a trifling job. His demonstrated ability fits him for a lofty perch on the Alps, the Balkans or the Carpathians, where the range of vision offers unlimited exercise for hot stuff.

Of course, everybody who "chips in" to the senator's campaign fund is a self-sacrificing patriot, while everyone who contributes to the republican treasury is a self-seeker or a greed-grabber with an unworthy purpose. If you don't believe it, read the senator's own personal newspaper organ.

By way of reminding the less fortunate of their superior grade of happiness, Charley Schwab says that riches are a positive burden which makes the pleasures it will buy a round of weariness. Still, the Bethlehem captain of industry shows no desire to cast off the burden and put his "war babies" on the bargain counter.

A Wage Raise Law

—Kansas City Star—

The Adamson law is furnishing Governor Hughes and the republican campaign speakers material for a strong attack on the president and his administration. Undoubtedly it is one of the vulnerable points in the record of the last four years.

It was, as Senator Underwood, democrat, frankly admitted in the senate, not an 8-hoour law. It was a law to increase wages. When this statement was challenged in the senate the senator replied:

> If the senator would go and consult with any of the gentlemen who represent the employes, and who have been contending here in this matter, they would tell him candidly, as they told me, that the question is a question of wage; that they are not contending for an eight-hour day, that a man shall work only eight hours; they do not want that.

If it had been an eight-hour law it would have provided against working men more than eight hours except in emergencies, and it would have penalized these emergencies by providing for extra pay for overtime.

The law was enacted under compulsion. Congress was given hours to pass it under penalty of a disruption of the country's business, and congress and the president performed. Legislation obtained in that way is undemocratic and bad, whether it is enacted for a small group of privileged interests—as has happened in the past—or for a larger group of workers.

The law was a surrender to force as against arbitration. It may be that legislation is necessary to create machinery for enforcing arbitration decisions. But the hope of society in industrial disputes is in arbitration instead of force, just as the hope for nations is in arbitration instead of war. The president's action in forcing the Adamson law was a heavy blow to the cause of industrial peace.

"Coercing Congress."

"The charge that congress was coerced is just as bad. No labor body made any demands upon congress. No labor leader appeared before a congressional committee and asked for any legislation whatever. To prevent a strike that would have resulted in millions of loss to every part of the country, perhaps in starvation to thousands in the cities, the president, without any solicitation from labor leaders, made certain recommendations to congress and that body adopted one of them, which resulted in preventing a strike. No coercive or any other sort of influence was brought to bear upon congress by the labor unions."—World-Herald.

As a distortion of fact, that is certainly rich, rare and racy! After the labor leaders had either coerced or frightened the president with their threat of a general strike that would tie up all the transportation machinery of the country unless their demands for wage increase were immediately acceded to, the president went to congress with this club in his hands and coerced or frightened the democrats, as well as a few republicans in the house, into passing the force wage-increase law as the only alternative to the threatened strike if that legislation were not on the statute books before the clock ticked off the designated hour. If this was not coercion, what was it?

Of course what the president really did was to transmit the trainmen's demands and threats to congress with his own endorsement coupled with a personal requisition upon the democratic majority to deliver the goods as ordered. And what does such coercion of congress mean? An answer may be found in this quotation:

> "If senators and representatives coming to Washington allow their hands to be tied by a caucus or permit the president to instruct them how to vote, representative government fails. Those who elect senators and representatives have the right to instruct them how they shall vote, and no one else. The independence of congress cannot be maintained if individual senators and representatives give way under presidential influence and surrender their legislative consciences and individual judgments into his keeping."

No, gentle reader, the sentiment here expressed is not original with The Bee. It is taken from a declaration made by and printed over the signature of Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock at a time when the president was trying to coerce him with the whip of withheld patronage. He and his paper talked differently then than they do now when, in order to "hitch on" to the Wilson cart, he has surrendered his independence and submitted his judgment to what he then denounced as "presidential usurpation."

Secretary Baker and the Army.

Secretary of War Baker may have been a good lawyer and a sucessful mayor, but one of his present utterances is apt to lead folks to think he is a democratic politician first of all. He says he doesn't believe the report that General Bell made in regard to the latest of Villa's raids on Chihuahua. It is quite easy to understand that Mr. Baker would be chagrined, that after all the president's futile efforts to check his activities, this favorite among the outlaws should suddenly dash into the chief city of the state that is supposed to be carefully guarded against him, defeat the bumptious Trevino seize Carranza military supplies and retire in safety. But it will not help the case for the secretary of war to express his doubt as to the accuracy of a report made by a general of the army. After he becomes a little better acquainted with the service he will find that the officers of our army habitually tell the truth, and that their official reports are founded on facts, regardless of how those facts affect the political aims of the secretary of war.

Wilson's Muddling in Mexico.

A correspondent asks that The Bee shed a little more light on the secret intrigues carried on by President Wilson in his dealings with Mexico. Whatever may be said on the point at this time will be largely repetition, for until either the president or one of his personal envoys breaks silence it is not possible to tell on exactly what terms he undertook to bargain with the Mexican banditti. It is certain, however, that while he did not openly discredit the official and recognized representatives of the United States in Mexico, he sent thither on secret errands his personal messengers, and has kept for his own guidance the word they brought back to him. What promises he made to the outlaws is not known, nor what pledges he sought, but it is known that John Lind was in constant touch with Carranza and Zapata—and if Huerta is unspeakable, what will we say to Zapata?—William Bayard Hale carried on the negotiations with Villa, and later our own Richard Lee Metcalfe visited Carranza.

The official dispatches from Washington to Nelson O'Shaughnessey, our charge d'affaires at Mexico City, support the allegation that John Lind was informed that Huerta must be driven from the country, if not by domestic means, "other means, adequate for the purpose, will be resorted to." The invasion of Mexico and the capture of Vera Cruz was the "other means, adequate for the purpose." Huerta refused to be either bluffed or bullied, and so force had to be used. All this was going on while our president was publicly protesting that his policy was to "watchfully wait," allowing the Mexicans to settle their own affairs in their own way regardless of how long it took.

We do not blame the democrats for their attempts to gloss over this chapter of their administration's record. It is the most glaring example of inefficient and officious meddling in the affairs of another people presented in all the history of the country. Mr. Wilson will not be permitted to escape the responsibility of his muddling in Mexico.

Good Advice from Kansas Governor.

In his first address of the present campaign Governor Capper reviews the local needs of Kansas, in his own efforts at administration and outlines his future plans with some suggestions as to what is really needed for Kansas. Much, he says, will apply as patly to Nebraska, particularly this: "Our need is not more laws, but greater respect for those we have." He also says: "We constantly make too many laws. We actually have need of very little new legislation, and it should be constructive legislation." In this regard Kansas is typical of the United States, and of each of the states. We need but few laws, and they should be well considered, carefully worked out and designed for the stimulation and encouragement of the constructive impulse of the people. Our law-making habits need repression.

"The eager and nipping air" of fall mornings loses its punch in the presence of a full fuel bin.

Pure and Impure Milk

—Literary Digest—

Most of us know little about the milk we buy. We seldom see the man who delivers it, and we never see the middleman from whom he gets it. As for the actual producer—the man out on the farm—he is enveloped in an obscurity from which he never emerges. He may be clean—or very much to the contrary. His stables may be spotless, his cows carefully washed, and his employes beyond cavil. Or he may regard all these precautions as simply a waste of time and money. These considerations are emphasized by Dr. John H. Kellogg in his paper, Good Health, in an article entitled, "Who's Your Milkman?"

Somewhere in the small hours of the morning, says Dr. Kellogg, there is a rattle of wagon-wheels on the hard pavement, a tremendous clattering of heavy feet up the back porch, a rattle of bottles as they are deposited on the floor, and a clattering of steps away again. And that is all most people know about the milk they drink. He goes on:

"We pay dearly for our indifference concerning the source of the milk which we buy. We pay for it in tuberculosis, we pay for it in typhoid fever, in colic, and other diseases which attack our children, especially in the summer. Why, all of these diseases can be wiped out of existence, so far as milk is concerned, the moment people study the milk which is delivered to them with half the care with which men scrutinize the cigars they buy, and women the chocolates they consume.

"Clean milk, obtained from clean cows kept in clean stables, collected in clean receptacles, and distributed in clean vessels, is the choicest of all the infinite products of the laboratory of nature.

"Dirty milk, corrupted with gleanings from sources of pollution, is a veritable poison-cup, and is doubtless responsible for the loss of at least nine-tenths of the 300,000 infant lives that every year are sacrificed to ignorance and neglect.

"for it is a well known fact that the germs associated with putrifying filth are the most prolific source of the intestinal disorders which annually carry off so many thousands of infants during the summer months.

"These same putrefactive germs are likewise the cause of colon-poisoning. Entering the body through the medium of milk, they take up their abode in the colon, where they grow and multiply to the extent of hundreds of billions daily, producing poisons which, when absorbed into the blood, give rise to an almost infinite number of distressing symptoms, and to serious and even fatal diseases.

"Milk must be free from the germs of disease. In addition to the common germs that give rise to putrefaction, milk may contain germs of various specific diseases, such as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, sore throat, etc., diseases originally derived from human beings suffering from the above-named disorders and with the germs of which the milk, by direct or indirect contact, becomes contaminated.

"Milk may also communicate to human beings various disorders that originate in cattle, but which may be communicated to human beings by making use of the milk of sick animals, such as foot-and-mouth disease, gastro-enteritis, anthrax and rabies. Modern research has shown that bovine tuberculosis is communicable to human beings. According to Rosenau, it must be conceded that not less than 5 to 7 per cent of all cases of human tuberculosis is due to infection from the use of infected milk or the flesh of tuberculosis animals."

A precaution in summer, urged by Dr. Kellogg, is to make sure that milk is uncooked. He is not in favor of what is called pasteurization—that is, heating to a temperature of 158 degrees Fahrenheit—which he regards as destroying certain valuable properties. The boiling of milk modifies in a harmful way nearly all its ingredients and considerably reduces its nutritive value. Further:

"Man has been defined as a 'cooking animal,' and for ages the culinary art has been highly cultivated and made the means, not only of utility, but of harmful luxury.

"Through modern scientific research, we are coming to know that notwithstanding its great service to the human race, the art of cookery has associated with it many perils, one of the greatest of which, though the most recently recognized, is the destruction of certain vital elements, which so modify the food as greatly to impair its nutritient value.

"Milk, fresh from the bovine font, with its rich store of vitamines and enzymes, with the finest quality of protein for brain and muscle building, salts to stiffen the bony framework and to brighten the vital fires of the body, is a natural product.

"Not only is it not improved by the art of cookery, but it is actually damaged by it and rendered incapable of supplying in the highest degree those subtle elements which are essential to good nutrition.

"A word should also be said about how to take milk. It should be eaten, not swallowed as a beverage.

"All foods need to be masticated. The calf and the nursing infant chew milk. The movements of the jaws and the sucking movements executed by an infant in nursing induce an abundant flow of saliva, which, mixing with the milk, properly dilutes it, and to a high degree promotes its digestion.

"Milk when swallowed rapidly as a beverage is likely to form in the stomach large and hard curds, which are very slowly digested. Many persons who suffer from taking milk in this way imagine themselves to be unable to take milk, and so abandon its use.

"Milk should be sipped slowly and with a sucking movement of the throat, so as to secure a liberal admixture of saliva. By this means the formation of hard, indigestible curds may be prevented.

"Milk also must be taken in right quantities and in right combinations. It cannot be denied that milk digests better when taken by itself or in very simple combinations than when mixed with a large variety of other foodstuffs.

"In some instances a large quantity of milk is more easily digestible than a small quantity. When the stomach produces a large amount of highly acid gastric juice, the curds formed when a small amount of milk is taken will be large and tough whereas if a larger amount of milk is eh, the curds formed will be smaller and also softer.

"It is, of course, impossible for the stomach to make gastric juice that is at once suited for the digestion of meat and for the digestion of milk.

"When milk is largely used as a nutrient, the rest of the diet should consist chiefly of fruits and vegetables for the reason that milk contains an excess of lime and is deficient in potash and soda, which are necessary for perfect human nutrition. The last-named elements are abundant in fruits and vegetables, and particularly so in the potato."

People and Events

The heliograph, although largely superseded by wireless telegraphy, is still largely used by the British military forces on the frontiers of India and in South Africa, where the air is clear and signals can be seen for long distances.

A ceremony unique in religious history in this country, and perhaps in the world, took place recently at the Nazareth convent, the mother house of the Sisters of St. Joseph, at La Grange, Ill. Mrs. Pauline Gosselin, a widowed mother of 74, entered the novitiate and received the holy habit of the order from her daughter, Mother M. Alexine.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day.

The best doctors in the world are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet and Doctor Merryman.—Jonathan Swift.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Greece mobilized in reply to Bulgarian mobilization.

Russians reoccupied Lutsk, in Volhynia, capturing 128 officers and 6,000 men.

Germany reported that a new allied army had arrived to attack the Dardanelles.

Italians pounded Austrians in the Dolomites with heavy artillery.

Berlin announced French attack at Souchez was repelled.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Markel & Swobe have taken out their old elevator system, which, for water alone, costs them about $200 per month, and substituted the latest Hale invention.

The second season of the Parnell Social club was inaugurated at Cunningham's hall. The officers of the association are as follows: Master of ceremonies, J. J. Lloyd; floor committee, J. F. Fitzmorris, S. E. Collins, W. Franklin, J. E. Price; door committee, B. Maher, J. M. White, J. F. Conway, Louis Connolly; reception committee, J. Connolly, F. Kane, E. J. Flynn.

A large boiler to be used in heating the Nebraska National Bank building got away from the men and slipped with such velocity that two men were

almost crushed and the barber pole of E. Stein, whose shop is in the basement of the building, was broken from its fastenings and the fancy cathedral glass lantern crushed into a thousand fragments.

The West Davenport Furniture company has purchased ground in Omaha and will start a branch establishment here employing about 150 men.

W. I. Kahn has arrived in the city from Bradford, Pa., and intends to locate and go into business in Omaha.

Dr. E. W. Lee has gone to Ogallala to attend his brother, who was thrown from his horse while trying to rope a steer.

The Rev. Willard Scott and wife, having returned from their summer vacation, were tendered a reception by the ladies of the St. Marys Avenue Congregational church in the church parlors.

This Day in History.

1803—In his first great battle Wellington defeated the Mahrattas at Assaye.

1806—Lewis and Clarke exploring expedition returned to St. Louis.

1816—Elihu B. Washburne, secretary of state under Grant and minister to France during the Franco-Prussian war, born at Livermore, Me. Died in Chicago in 1887.

1854—Russians sank seven ships of their Black Sea fleet to block the harbor entrance to Sebastopol.

1866—King of Hanover protested to the European powers against the enforced annexation of his kingdom to Prussia.

1869—University of California opened at Berkeley.

1870—The French began a series of desperate ineffective sallies from Metz.

1881—Train left Washington for Cleveland bearing the remains of President Garfield.

1889—Wilkie Collins, distinguished novelist, died in London. Born there January 8, 1824.

1891—President Harrison appointed a commission to fix the true boundary between the United States and Mexico.

1898—Chile and Argentina agreed to submit their boundary dispute to arbitration, thus averting war.

The Day We Celebrate.

Meredith Nicholson, novelist and author, is just 50 years old today. By nativity he is a member of the Hoosier school of fictionists. Omaha figures as the scene of one of his novels, "The Main Chance," and his marriage with the daughter of the late Herman Kountze has made him a frequent visitor here.

A. L. Reed, president of the Byron Reed company, was born September 23, 1865, in Omaha. He succeeded his father in his pioneer real estate firm and was one of the executive committee managing the famous Omaha exposition.

Edward M. Martin, lawyer, is 45 years old today. He was born in Delafield, Wis., and was educated at Iowa college and the University of Nebraska.

Dr. C. O. Robinson, physician and surgeon, is just 51 years old today. He graduated in medicine at the University of Pittsburgh and is also a past graduate of the medical school at Chicago.

Edward Updike, vice president of the Updike Grain company, is celebrating his seventy-sixth birthday. He was born in Dutchneck, N. J., and was in the banking and grain business at Harvard from 1882 to 1902, when he removed to Omaha.

Edgar N. Bowles, clerk of the Omaha postoffice, was born September 23, 1865, in New Hampshire. He has been in the postal service since 1891.

Dr. Halmer H. Bryn, Norwegian minister to the United States, born in Norway fifty-one years ago today.

William R. Leigh, noted magazine and book illustrator and painter of the far west, born in Berkeley county, Virginia, fifty years ago today.

Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, president of the College of the City of New York, born at Belement, Cal., fifty-three years ago today.

Dr. William De Witt Hyde, president of Bowdoin college, born at Winchedon, Mass., fifty-eight years ago today.

Charles (Heinie) Wagner, former infielder, now coach of the Boston American league base ball team, born in New York thirty-five years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Seventy-one years ago today the first base ball organization in this country, afterwards known as the Knickerbocker Base Ball club, was formed in New York.

President Wilson is to make his first speech of the campaign at Shadow Lawn this afternoon to the business men of New Jersey.

An exhibition of rare coins valued at many thousands of dollars is to be a feature of the annual convention of the American Numismatic society, which is to begin its sessions today in Baltimore.

Delegates from many parts of the United States and from foreign countries will assemble at Toledo today in anticipation of the opening of the convention of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

When Charles E. Hughes, republican presidential candidate, speaks in Indianapolis tonight Charles W. Fairbanks, the candidate for vice president on the same ticket, will preside at the meeting and act as chairman.

The Bee's Letter Box

Yes, It Had "the Once Over."

New York, Sept. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: I wrote you a letter several weeks ago signed Staunch American, and not having heard from you as yet I am writing again. In my letter I mentioned shaving with the first stroke of the razor, an up-stroke on the right side of the face, and I said that the American people should adopt shaving this way as a national custom. Shaving this way is nothing new to you perhaps, but how many of your readers know about it? It was them that I wanted to reach and deliver my message to. In my letter I gave a description of the effect that shaving this way has upon a man's characteristics. I am firmly of the opinion that shaving this way is the master-key that will unlock the door to happiness for the American. I am sorry you did not print my letter. I think I know just about where that letter was consigned to after you had given it the once over, but I assure you there is no ill feeling on my part. With best wishes for your health, and the success of your enterprising paper, I wish to remain.

J. FRANK FLEMING.
260 West 129th street.

Politics in the Land Bank.

Lincoln, Sept. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have read with much disgust two interviews or statements purporting to come from the advance agent for the meeting of the farm land board to be held in Omaha soon. I take it that you have given this no personal attention, but am sure that when you do a stop will be put to the use of your columns by the democratic administration appointees for political purposes.

I desire to call your attention to the two articles relative to the purpose of the board. In one article it is stated that they desire to have all the farmers possible in attendance at this meeting and from them they would learn direct whether it was true, as intimated, that loan companies had been charging a commission in addition to the interest on farm loans. The manner of putting the proposition was such as to cause the uninformed reader to think that this board was going to uncover something of a shady and illegal nature. Mr. Wilson has taken an undue advantage of one of your reporters, and has set up a straw man, painted him a brilliant black and when the board holds its meeting this man will be torn to pieces with much gusto amid rounds of applause. This is wrong. Loan companies have always charged a commission. That is what they are in the business for, and that is their remuneration for the work that they do in procuring from the eastern insurance company the loan for the farmer. The total commission that the farmer pays to his local banker is divided between the Omaha broker and the banker on a basis arranged between them. This is legitimate, honorable business, and there is absolutely no secret about it, and this Mr. Wilson well knows if he knows anything about the farm loan business. For a man in the position Mr. Wilson occupies to cause such misleading statements to be published is prompted by one of two things—he either knows the present movement will be a failure unless he can appeal to the prejudices of the farmers, or he is doing it for political purposes.

In his statements he also says that this law will help the tenant farmer, and gives an illustration of how a man with $2,000 can borrow $5,000 from the farm loan bank, pay the $2,000 he has and borrow on a second mortgage the remainder, $3,000, with which to complete the payment on a $10,000 farm, from any loan company. This is absolutely false, and he knows it if he is at all posted. Farm loan companies will not consider second mortgages and the only way a farmer can secure a second mortgage is from some private party who has intimate knowledge of the man and the land, and then at an advanced interest rate.

Mr. Wilson also states that farm loans are costing the farmer from 6 to 16 per cent. He also knows this to be false if he is at all posted. We are negotiating farm loans for our Madison county farmers, on the kind of lands the farm loan bank would approve if they are managed conservatively, at an interest rate of 5 per cent payable either annually or semi-annually, with options to pay on any interest paying date, for from five to ten years' time, and a commission charge of from ½ to 2 per cent on the face of the loan. The scheme of the administration forces is to make the interest rate not more than 6 per cent, and then the "joker" comes in. They require the farmer to leave 5 per cent of his loan in the bank as a stock investment, which he does not know that he will ever see again. This is to be held out of the proceeds of a loan which, on Mr. Wilson's illustration, would be $250. This of course is not a "commission." Comparing this with the present ten-year loan we are making for a commission of $100 it will readily be seen which form is the cheaper, even if the government plan makes the interest rate 5 per cent.

I did not intend to enter into a discussion of the fallacies of this proposed farm loan movement, but I do want to impress upon you the fact that the columns of your paper are being used in a manner that is very distasteful to your informed republican readers, and that this man Wilson is causing to be printed statements that are misleading and reprehensible, to put it the mildest way possible.

H. E. M.

Dormitories to Cure Fraternity Evils.

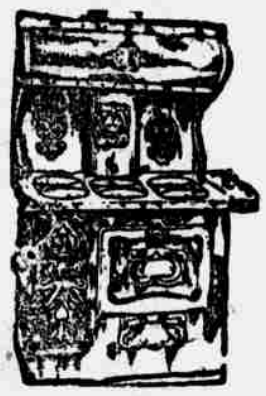
Omaha, Sept. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: I very much regret that in your editorial the other day on "Sororities and Scholastic Standing" you did not call attention to the well known fact that the scholastic average of fraternity students is in every institution lower than the average of nonfraternity students, so that those who go to the university for an education will know that they stand a better chance of success outside of fraternities and sororities, and so that parents may also know the true facts in the case. There is not an educator of standing in the United States who would recommend the establishment of sororities and fraternities in educational institutions where they have not already been introduced. To live in a fraternity house costs the parents from $150 a year upward more than when students live on the outside. Fraternity life offers more inducement to neglect studies than to excel in scholarship. The average young man enters the university a nonsmoker. Every fraternity man I know without exception acquires the habit of smoking and, incidentally, this is among the least objectionable habits he acquires.

Fraternities and sororities establish an artificial barrier of caste founded on money, and it makes for class distinction. The snobbish assumption of superiority on the part of the sorority and fraternity members causes heartaches and leads to much discouragement among bright and promising students who cannot afford to belong.

The cure for the fraternity evil is the establishment of dormitories where students may be housed together under the rules and regulations of the faculty. This leads to the development of that true college spirit of equality and fraternity which is one of the main things to be learned by the young man or woman who goes away to school and materially reduces the cost of living. If the young people did not exercise such a tyrannical control over their parents the good sense of the latter would long ago have done away with the fraternity and sorority evil.

JOSEPHINE RUSTIN.

Commerce "King of Ranges"



Made of pure cast pig iron and cold rolled steel; the outer walls lined with asbestos mill board. This range is a marvel of perfection in baking and small consumption of fuel.

Our new policy lower regular prices enables us to offer a full sized range, like cut, for..... $19.50

Other sizes $22.50, $26, $29.50, $35, $46. Sold on thirty days' free trial and guaranteed satisfactory. As usual, you make your own terms.

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Enameled 14-quart Dish Pan, like cut..... 31c
Enameled 17-quart Dish Pan, like cut..... 36c

Enameled 2-quart Coffee Pot, like cut.

Enameled Tea Kettle, like sample..... 39c

Enameled Savory Roaster, like cut..... 79c

Enameled Berlin Kettle, like cut..... 31c

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