

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER EDITOR
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY PROPRIETOR

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
By Carrier By Mail
Daily and Sunday \$5.00 per month \$1.00 per week

REMITTANCE
By draft, express or postal order. Only 2-cent stamps
sent in payment of advertising charges.

OFFICES
Omaha—The Bee Building,
South Omaha—2318 N. street.

CORRESPONDENCE
Address communications relating to news and editorial
to The Bee, Editorial Department.

AUGUST CIRCULATION
55,755 Daily—Sunday 51,048

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

All right, Mr. President, come again.

Hail, King Ak-Sar-Ben XXII, and hail the
queen!

Well, Art, old top, you did doll up some, after
all, and ride in the flouted limousine.

The need of a new Union passenger station
for Omaha is again strikingly accentuated.

It may be noted that Jerry O'Leary is not
missing any chance to capitalize the publicity of
the act.

It is to be hoped the prize-winning porkers at
the swine show appreciated the compliment and
felt duly honored.

Put it down that Omaha's next red letter day
will be Monday, October 16, when Charles E.
Hughes pays our city a visit.

The fortune of the late James J. Hill, scheduled
in Minnesota, amounts to \$52,000,000. The famous
"empire builder" exacted a modest ransom for
benefits conferred.

Now with the parades off our minds, the presidential
party safely home and the king and queen
on the royal job, the corn belt population is
fully prepared for the thrills of the world's championship
series.

It is impossible for all Omaha to extend the
glad hand to those who designed and executed
the historical and electrical parades. The spirit
is willing, though the reach is short. Take the
will for the deed.

The high cost of campaigning brought home
to the democratic national committee with painful
force throws on the political screen the grotesque
humor of the party's pledge to reduce living cost.
Performance mocks the promise.

The rainbow tints of autumn fade into obscurity
beside the facial colors and gladsome raiment
of Poor Lo and his family on parade. Palace
devotees of the powder puff in artistic color
work lag far behind the first families.

An extra sheaf of glory is due the police department.
The strenuous task of handling record-breaking
crowds on two occasions in a satisfactory
manner attests the efficiency of the force
and deserves the gratitude of the community.

Nothing succeeds like success! So, it is
pleasing to note that the compliments to Omaha
on our entertainment of the president and the
mistress of the White House outnumber by
many thousand-fold the complaints and grievances.

President Wilson says our Nebraska semi-centennial
history pageant proved a revelation to him.
It likewise has proved a revelation to everyone
who witnessed it, including those of us who
thought we were tolerably conversant with Nebraska
history.

Growth of Good Roads

Washington Post.
The improvement of public roads in the
United States is now very rapid, and while an
enormous amount of work remains to be done,
the highway system is no longer a reproach to
the country. The office of public roads has issued
a statement covering the subject, which is full of
encouragement.

Of the total mileage of roads outside of cities
and towns, amounting to 2,452,000, about 277,000
miles were improved with some sort of surfacing
on January 1, 1916. Surfaced roads are increasing
at the rate of 16,000 miles a year. The total expenditure
for road and bridge work in 1915 was about
\$282,000,000, an increase of 250 per cent
over 1904. The states supervised the expenditure
of \$80,500,000. There is now a highway department
in every state government except those of
Indiana, South Carolina and Texas. The cash expenditure
for roads and bridges in the United
States averaged \$28 a mile in 1904, and it is now
\$109 a mile.

Wilson Smashes Another Sacred Democratic Idol.

In his Omaha speech, President Wilson again
showed his facility for repudiating democratic
doctrine and stealing republican thunder. Here
is a quotation, slightly condensed, of his exact
language:
We heard a great deal of talk about big
business getting no sympathy—that was not
the trouble. Big business had plenty of sympathy,
but bad business ought not to have had
any sympathy. What our law stood in need
of was the definition of what was good and
what was bad—a definite expression of the
idea that was back of it. That idea was merely
this—unfair competition is wrong, but, if the
competition is fair, the scale upon which it is
carried on is not only no concern of the law-
maker, but the bigger the scale, the more speedily
the results always have been.

Now, we do not take issue with this thought,
but we insist that it is not a democratic declaration
but, on the contrary, it is the Roosevelt
preachment. It was Roosevelt and the republicans
in congress back of him who took the position
that only "bad" business was to be restricted
and curtailed and that the mere fact that business
was "big" did not make it bad, while the democrats
were constantly contending directly the
opposite. For proof, let us go back to a few unimpeachable
democratic witnesses. The democratic
national platform of 1908, among other pronouncements,
declared:

We favor a license system which will make
it necessary for a manufacturing or trading
corporation, engaged in interstate commerce,
to take out a federal license before it shall be
permitted to control as much as 25 per cent
of the product in which it deals, and to prohibit
the control by such corporation of more than
50 per cent of the total amount of any product
consumed in the United States.

Again, the democratic national platform of
1912, being the very platform upon which Woodrow
Wilson was elected president, reads:

We favor the declaration by law of the conditions
upon which corporations shall be permitted
to engage in interstate trade, including,
among others, the prevention of the control by
any one corporation of so large a proportion of
any industry as to make it a menace to competitive
conditions.

True, the democratic platform of 1916 tries to
get away from the whole question by pretending
that these promises have been fulfilled and by
covering them up with a general re-affirmation,
but the record of the democrats in congress is
just as contradictory to the president's present
right-about-face. Our own democratic United
States senator, for example, now seeking reelection
by clinging to the president's coat tails,
championed an amendment to the revenue law
which, if adopted, would have put big business
completely out of business. He proposed levying
a progressive tax on corporations, increasing with
the size of the business, the undisguised purpose
being to penalize business not because it is
"bad" but because it is "big." Senator Hitchcock's
measure would have the government literally
confiscate big business to this extent that
for a corporation "whose production or sale be
one-quarter, and less than one-third, of the total
amount of any line of production" its annual tax
"shall be five times the normal tax, to-wit, five
per cent," and if one-third, and less than one-half,
of the total amount of any line of production its
annual tax "shall be ten times the normal tax,
to-wit, ten per cent," and, finally, "if its production
or sale as one-half, or more, of the total
amount of any line of production for the whole
country, its annual tax shall be twenty times the
normal tax, to-wit, twenty per cent of the net
income accruing from all sources."

How are democrats like Senator Hitchcock,
whose capital stock has been baiting big business
without distinguishing between good business
and bad business, going to get into the same
wagon now with President Wilson for business
on a big scale and "the bigger the scale the
more splendid the result." How is President Wilson
now going to take back and exchange all
the democratic attacks on Theodore Roosevelt
and republicans generally for upholding business,
big and little, when fairly conducted and fighting
only lawless business, to punish unfair or dishonest
dealing and stop palpably indefensible
abuses.

Financial Preparedness.

The readiness and ease with which the country
absorbs all offerings of American securities coming
from abroad is an outstanding feature of the
financial side of war. It constitutes a notable
demonstration of the country's financial preparedness
and its ability to meet extraordinary demands
without disturbing market conditions. The total
amount of the liquidation is not known, but its
magnitude may be judged by the turnover of
railroad securities, of which statistics are available.
L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware &
Hudson railroad, gathered data from 105 railroad
companies covering three six-month periods,
from January 31, 1915, to July 31, 1916, and
computes the total amount at \$1,283,773,801, par value.
The par value of railroad securities held abroad
at the beginning of 1915 Mr. Loree places at
\$2,704,402,364, so that close to one-half of the
whole has been taken over by home investors.
The figures do not include recent pledges of
American securities for an Anglo-French loan of
\$250,000,000. A proportionate volume of industrial
and mining stocks found not only a ready but
a rising market and a profit for the war stricken
owners. Practically all of the securities came
from the allied nations, the mail blockade preventing
German and Austrian holders from unloading
heavily. Many sales are being effected by
wireless, however, according to the Financial
World, the securities being placed in German
bank vaults for delivery after the war.

The vast extent of the liquidation, supplementing
the inflow of foreign gold, computed at \$730,000,000,
greatly augments the country's financial
power and ability to handle emergencies as they
arise.

Oregon voters are not running in their usual
form this year. Only seventeen referendum
laws are on the November ticket, in addition to
national, state and local candidates. The slump
of 40 per cent in referendums indicate a painful
shortage of entrants in the speedway of righteousness.

All who heard Wilson should also come out
to hear Hughes when he speaks here in Omaha
Monday, October 16. This is a great campaign
of education and everyone who wants to vote intelligently
should utilize every opportunity to
size up the men between whom he must choose.

It will surprise no one to learn that Oklahoma
produced nearly one-half the natural gas
of the country last year. The showing does not
do full justice to the state's wonderful resources
in that line. The output of Wild Bill Murray,
M. C., is omitted from the score.

Forecast of a Veteran.

William Pitt Kellogg
Governor Kellogg, now living in Washington,
was United States judge for Nebraska
in territorial days and later Louisiana's governor
and senator.
There seems to be more interest taken in
analyzing the vote for president in November than
has heretofore been manifested before a presidential
election. I would like to make a forecast of
the result of this election. The tariff, the Mexican
question and the foreign policies of the administration
are, of course, the leading issues. I believe,
however, that the next issue in importance
is the so-called Adamson eight-hour law. This
measure, to my mind, is the greatest mistake
made by this administration. I have much respect
for the great ability and sincerity of President
Wilson as a man, but I fear that he fails to
properly estimate the current of public opinion.

The president during his several conferences
with the labor representatives and the railroad
managers, acting as a mediator and sincerely
desiring to avert the threatened strike, went very
far, especially in practically assuring the railroad
people that he would do whatever he consistently
could to increase railroad rates, if on
investigation it was found that his eight-hour
proposition really operated as a hardship to them,
as to which there seems to be little question.
Had he stopped there, having done all he could
as a mediator between the contending parties,
leaving them to appeal to congress if they
desired, but himself resting upon his record so far
made, it is possible that a strike of more or less
magnitude might have resulted. I do not believe,
however, that the threatened strike would
have been so widespread or so disastrous as was
predicted. The railroads had evidently improved
the delay during the negotiations between the
parties, enabling them to largely deal with and
minimize the effect of the strike.

Again, it is doubtful if a majority even of the
400,000 employees the brotherhoods claimed to
represent would have joined in the strike, for it
is well known that many of these employees were
openly opposed to the contemplated strike. Had
the president firmly and in no uncertain way
declared that if the strike occurred as threatened
he would exhaust every resource in his power to deal
effectively with it, as Cleveland or Roosevelt
would have done, it is doubtful if a strike would
have occurred, and the country would have been
spared the spectacle of a subservient congress,
yielding to menace and establishing a precedent
without parallel in the annals of American
legislation. Witness the practical failure of the
strike in New York as the result of the firm stand
taken by the local authorities, supplemented by
the effect of public sentiment. But assuming
that the strike had occurred, the administration
would have stood in a more advantageous position
than it now does. The brotherhoods would
naturally have felt that the president had endeavored
to serve them. The railroad people
would have felt that the president had done
whatever he personally could to avert the threatened
strike. But the president went to congress
and made a personal and persistent fight,
which resulted in the passage of a measure
which I believe will prove to be a far-reaching
and most disastrous blow to the success of
the democratic party in November.

It is the effect and the result of this measure
that I have taken into account in making an
estimate of the coming election.

I pass by the question of the merits or demerits
of the measure from a legal standpoint. This
being and will continue to be discussed before
the public.

The president, by intimating that in a contingency
the question of increasing railroad rates
to offset the loss to the railroads, invoked in the
public mind a question which is vital to the interests
of the farmers and the consumers. The producers
and the general public, upon whose shoulders
the burden must ultimately rest.

Eight hours as a day's work is popular and
now generally accepted by employers. To term
this Adamson measure an eight-hour work-day
law is a misnomer. It is not a measure providing
for an eight-hour work-day, but a law making
a change and largely increasing an existing
schedule of wages heretofore paid by the railroads
to a comparatively small body of men,
already better paid than most of the other employees
of the railroads. This measure originated
at the behest and discriminated in favor of an
organization designated as brotherhood, system-
atized and represented by so-called
chiefs, having, among other things, deliberately
accumulated a large fund to enable them
to enforce their demands. These representatives
came in an attitude of menace to congress,
encouraged by the administration, and said in
effect, "Unless this measure is enacted we will
precipitate a disastrous railroad strike." After
passing the house this act was forced through
the senate, the most deliberative legislative body
on earth, during the last hours of the session,
under whip and spur. The chiefs of the brotherhoods,
who witnessed its passage from the galleries,
being assured that the measure would be
approved by the president, hastened to call off
the dogs.

The much-exploited four penns which were used
to perfect the measure, if I do not greatly mistake
the sentiment of the country, will in the
near future be regarded as having served in a
conspicuous degree to insure the defeat of the
democratic party.

It is said by many of the advocates of this
measure that it will serve to secure to the administration
the sympathy and support of the laborers
of the country. The great mass of the laborers
of this country is composed of intelligent
and thinking men, who know that as
a rule labor is fairly well represented and their
interests have been greatly conserved by the republican
party. They know that any widespread
effort to secure an advance in wages by assuming
an attitude of menace and the engendering of
strikes is likely to result in arousing public sentiment
to such a degree that in the end they might
be ground between the upper and the nether
millstones of the great producing interests of the
country and the general public.

The theory recently advanced that there is
any grave question in dispute between warring
interests directly involving the public welfare,
which is not a fair subject of arbitration, seems
repugnant to every fair-minded citizen.

I stated at the outset of this communication
that there seemed to be more than usual interest
taken in the making of estimates upon the result
of the forthcoming election. I believe the following
named states will give republican majorities:
Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, Oregon, California, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Colorado, West Virginia, New Mexico and Idaho.

People and Events

A roundup of New York City millionaires
away back in 1855 showed a total of twenty-seven.
Now the city has over 2,000, exclusive of
the war baby buds.

The city sealer of weights and measures of
Chicago is pressing the enactment of a city ordinance
fixing the weight of bread loaves at one
pound. He maintains the city loaf is a definite
weight, but not the price. As baking goes now
the bakers raise the price and run down the
weight, catching the consumer "a-coming and
going."

"I would die to prove the truth of the Bible,"
exclaimed the Rev. Thomas J. Needham, in the
pulpit of the Bethlehem Baptist church at Philadelphia
last Sunday. His aged face was aglow
with the glory of his faith. The hushed congregation
bowed as the minister outstretched his
hands, invoked the benediction. A moment
later he sank back exhausted in the pulpit, and
his soul took flight ere the congregation realized
that the minister was dead.

TODAY

Thought Suggest for the Day.
The sublime and the ridiculous are
often so nearly related that it is difficult
to place them separately. One step
above the sublime makes the ridiculous
and one step above the ridiculous
makes the sublime again.
—Thomas Payne.

One Year Ago in the War.

Russians turned on Germans and
stopped drive toward Dvinsk.
M. Zaimis succeeded M. Venizelos
as premier of Greece.
Russian cruisers bombarded Bulgarian
port of Varna.
Greece's protest to entente powers
against landing at Salonika made public.
Bulgaria rejected Russian demands
and sent ultimatum to Serbia demanding
immediate settlement of Macedonian
controversy.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The members of the St. Mary's
Avenue Congregational church at
their last meeting elected the following
officers: Ralph Gaylord, president;
W. R. Jarvis, secretary; W. N.
McCallister, clerk, and Messrs. F. W.
Gray and Dr. A. S. Billings as
trustees.
Hanging up in one of the show
windows of Max Meyer & Bros. jewelry
store is a beautiful testimonial
thanked to Senator Charles F.
Manderson, chairman of the senate
committee on printing, by the employees
of the public printers' department.
It being a formal expression of
thanks from the printers for Senator
Manderson's successful efforts to secure
them a fifteen-day leave of absence
per year.

Mrs. Balbach has painted a dozen
soup bowls, no two alike in either
form or design.

Messrs. Schall & Refregier have
established a stone quarry at Nicholas
and Sixteenth streets.

Mrs. M. A. Lane of Chicago has
arrived and will be head trimmer for
Mrs. S. D. Rogers' millinery establishment.

The following people and progressive
enclure parties during the week:
Mrs. Dr. Jones, Mrs. Diets and Mrs.
Joseph Barker.

Mrs. John D. Creighton gave a party
at her residence, in the north and Cass,
in honor of Mrs. McCormick of Salt
Lake City.

This Day in History.
1691—Province of Maine united
with the royal province of Massachusetts.
1765—Delegates from nine Anglo-American
colonies met at New York
and adopted a declaration of rights.
1816—Edmund Hammond Hargrave
discovered the great gold fields
of western Australia, born in
England. Died at Sydney, N. S. W.,
October 29, 1891.

1840—Abdication of the king of
Holland in favor of his son, the prince
of Orange, who ascended the throne
as William II.

1852—Louis Napoleon was proclaimed
emperor of the French under
the title of Napoleon III.

1864—United States war vessel
Wachusett seized the Confederate
war vessel Florida in the port of Bahia,
Brazil. After remonstrance the
United States government disavowed
the act.

1866—The second national council
of the Roman Catholic church in the
United States convened in Baltimore.

1881—An equestrian statue of General
Grant was unveiled in Chicago.

1894—Oliver Wendell Holmes, the
poet, died in Boston. Born in Cambridge,
Mass., August 29, 1809.

1908—Austria formally annexed
Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. Millard Langford, physician,
was born October 7, 1872, at Glasgow,
Mo. He graduated in medicine at
Johns Hopkins university in 1897, and
has been practicing here in Omaha since
1898. He holds the position of bacteriologist
of the city of Omaha and
also professor of medicine at Creighton
Medical college.

Leon J. Millard, president and
treasurer of the Independent Lumber
company, is 35. He was born in West
Union, Ia., and worked his way up
in the lumber business from a start
as clerk in Fremont, Ill., to the position
of salesman, salesmanager and
manager.

Dr. H. C. Parker, dentist in the
Neville block, was born October 7, 1861,
at San, Mass. He graduated with
the degree of D. D. S. from the
Omaha Dental college in 1902.

Anthony Leermakers, better known
as "Tony," with Remington & Kossler,
tailors, was born October 7, 1871, at
Cincinnati, O. He began work as a
tailor in 1884, coming to Omaha eight
years later and holding his present
position as cutter since 1898. He is
also secretary of the Custom Cutters'
Association of Omaha.

King Nicholas, the exiled sovereign
of Montenegro, born in the village of
Niegush seventy-five years ago today.

Frederick Hays, United States senator
elected from Maine, born in Detroit,
Mich., forty-two years ago today.

Father Vladimir Ledochowski, the
head of the Jesuit order throughout
the world, born in Poland fifty years
ago today.

Joseph E. McLean, United States
senator from Louisiana, born at Alexandria,
La., fifty-eight years ago today.

George P. McLean, recently nominated
for United States senator from
Connecticut, born at Simsbury, Conn.,
fifty-nine years ago today.

Wallace G. Nye, the present mayor
of Minneapolis, born at Hortonville,
Wis., fifty-seven years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Died twenty-five years ago today
Charles Stewart Parnell, "the uncrowned
king of Ireland."

Nicholas of Montenegro, one of the
three kings forced from their throne
by the war, passed his seventy-fifth
birthday today in his place of exile
in France.

The annual conference of the American
Prison association is to have its
formal opening tonight in Buffalo.

A military parade and impressive
ceremonies are to accompany the dedication
of the General Philip H. Sheridan
monument today in Capital park,
Albany, N. Y.

John M. Parker, progressive nominee
for vice president, is to open his
speech-making campaign tonight in
Cleveland.

Governor Ralston of Indiana has
designated today for the general observance
of Riley day in memory
of the late James Whitcomb Riley, the
poet.

Five balloons are expected to start
today from Muskogee, Okl., in the annual
trophy race over the surplus of
the National Balloon association.

Vice President Marshall, in his tour
of the west, is scheduled to speak
today at Ottumwa and Chariton, Ia.

Republicans and democrats of Massachusetts
are to hold their platform
conventions today; the republicans
meeting in Boston and the democrats
in Springfield.



Educational Standards for Osteopaths.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 6.—To the
Editor of The Bee: It is astonishing
how many people go through this
world blind and deaf. James Field
says there is no educational requirement
for osteopaths. Mr. Field, will
you please read the laws of your state
before you discuss them? There are
over 8,000 osteopaths practicing
in the United States and each
of these are licensed under laws
as stringent with reference to college
entrance, graduation and state board
examination as the laws for medical
doctors in the same state at the same
time.

For more than fifteen years now osteopathic
colleges have been recognized
by law which has during that time
offered a course of less than twenty
months, and now all such colleges
demand a four-year course, with previous
course of four years in high
school or its equivalent. There are
seven chartered schools of osteopathy
in the United States, each equipped
with a hospital successfully handling
every variety of surgery and eye, ear,
nose and throat specialties. Marcon,
Mo., there is a large, distinctly
osteopathic sanatorium devoted entirely
to the treatment of nervous and
mental diseases. In Chicago the profession
is supporting a research institute,
which is to our profession what
the Rockefeller institute is to the
medical profession. Since the first few
years of osteopathy the people
generally attracted to it, have been
of the intelligent class, a large percentage
of the osteopaths graduated in
the last few years having college or
university degrees. If the training
in osteopathic schools is not good, how
is it that state examining boards, both
osteopathic and medical, have frequently
given higher grades to osteopathic
applicants than to medical?

I am an osteopath and am in no way
associated with Christian Science
massage or chiropractic, but their low
educational standards is our only bone
of contention.

Mr. Field evidently does not know
that the customary means of expressing
the sentiment of a large convention
regarding world problems, such as
prohibition and woman's suffrage, is
by resolutions, and not in general programs.
It is quite noticeable that
medical doctors consider it worth
while to go on record concerning the
use and manufacture of alcohol. The
noted Woods Hutchinson when in
Omaha said that although alcohol
might be a food in a very small degree,
the deleterious effects of even this
small amount so far exceeded the
good effects that the only safety lay
in letting it alone.

I would be glad to give further information
to any one desiring it. I
would not stay in a profession whose
leaders did not demand the highest
educational standards and encourage
research in every line. I myself have
a B. S. degree, have had ten years'
experience as a teacher in public
schools and colleges, am graduate of a
three-year course in osteopathy, am
licensed to practice in Nebraska and
Iowa, the Iowa certificate being granted
after passing examination by the
Iowa Medical board.

JENNIE S. LAIRD, B. S., D. O.,
D. S. O.

Why Not Elect a Capable Man?

Bruning, Neb., Oct. 4.—To the
Editor of The Bee: There is at present
great effort made to create discord
among the people of the United States
for a political party's sake, namely,
between the English and the German-
born citizens of the United States.
Some try to make it appear as if President
Wilson has kept us out of war
with Germany, and as if Roosevelt
would have long ago declared war
against Germany, had he been president.
But the German-born United
States citizens are too well read to be
misled that way. How could President
Wilson get us into war any more
than he did without our people wanting
war? Our factories were going at

full speed to make war material for
England, and England had her own
pleasure of molesting our merchandise
in transit to neutral countries to
aid her in war. She also had her
own pleasure of searching our mails
to aid her to undermine our United
States commerce with the world. In
addition to that, she blacklisted our
commercial corporations and individuals,
and what does Wilson say to
that?

That our people don't want war can
plainly be seen by the fact that we
cannot get what few volunteers we
are getting at Mexico, and it is plain
that we could not have gotten into
war for the further reason that we
could not manufacture war material,
any more than England needed, to
equip our few men on the Mexican
border. But the talk that Wilson
kept us out of war is a mere political
excuse.

As to the Lusitania affair, Theodore
Roosevelt, in a speech in Michigan a
few days ago, said that it was the
greatest murder ever on record, but
he added that Wilson knew what the
Lusitania was loaded with, and Wilson
knew what was coming, but he
gave no warning to our innocent citizens.
Hughes or Roosevelt been president
instead of Wilson, then the millions of
dollars deficiency to run the government
which we individuals had to pay in
the form of revenue stamps could
have been saved us, and the Mexican
trouble would have not developed into
what it is now, and the European
bloodshed would have been stopped
over a year ago.

From a humpage and a business
standpoint should not we United
States citizens consider this enough
and elect a man who is capable of
handling our United States business?
J. DUIS.

SUNNY GEMS.

"When you're whipped," said Mr. Dolan,
"you ought to say you've had enough."

"If I've strength left to say I've had
enough," replied Mr. Rafferty, "I'm not
whipped yet."—Washington Star.

He—Very few women have any brains
at all.
She—Perhaps not; but is why so many
of them can be persuaded by men to marry
them?—Baltimore American.

"I don't like the self-reliant, self-supporting
type of woman. I prefer the clinging
vine type."

"You won't, sorry, when you find how
persistent that type can cling to all of
your weekly salary and what you can raise
on your credit."—Pittsburgh Press.

Hub (with irritation)—Why is it that you
women insist upon having the last word?
Wife (calmly)—We don't. The only reason
we get it is because we always have
dozen arguments left when you stupid men
are all run out.—Boston Transcript.

DEAR MR. KABBIBBLE,
I'M TAKING A YOUNG LADY OUT
TONIGHT—IS IT ALL RIGHT TO
TREAT HER TO CHOP SUEY?
—VIVE ENGLISH

ARE YOU STILL EATING THAT
STUFF, OR DID YOU JUST FIND
OUT ABOUT IT?

"Yes, sir, the surgeon says if he hadn't
performed that operation on me just when
he did I wouldn't be alive today."

"What else do they ever say?"—Life.

Mr. Flubdub—That girl thinks no man is
good enough for her.
Mr. Flubdub—She may be right at that.
Mr. Flubdub—Yes, but she is more apt to
be left.—Detroit Free Press.

Sportsman—How big a fish could I take
out with this line?
Dealer—A ten-pounder, I suppose.
Sportsman—That won't do; give me one
that will hold a fifty-pounder.

Dealer—You don't expect to hook one as
big as that?
Sportsman—Oh, no; but I like to be consistently
right.—Boston Transcript.

Friend—What is the idea of putting
out a 1916 car two years in advance?
Auto Dealer—So if it breaks down and
you take it to a garage to have some
little thing done, it will have it done
in time to still be a current year's model.—
Life.

WINCHESTER

RIFLES AND CARTRIDGES

"SURE I USE 'EM!"

I've been usin' 'em
for a number of years
and expect
to continue to, as
they always do
the business."

Ask any dyed-in-the-wool sportsman about Winchester rifles and cartridges and that's about what he'll tell you. They are made in various sizes for all kinds of shooting and you'll get them if you ask for



THE W BRAND

An Historical Fact

PURELY S.S.S. FOR THE BLOOD VEGETABLE

Even before the days of our Forefathers, extracts from the same kind of roots, herbs and bark, now used in compounding the ingredients for S.S.S., were well known and extensively used among the Indians. Science and modern methods have only changed the Indian way of handling the materials, the essential features are still in evidence in S.S.S.—Nature