

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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OCTOBER CIRCULATION 53,818 Daily—Sunday 50,252 Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of October, 1916, was 53,818 daily, and 50,252 Sunday.

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

After the deluge of words, plain figures look good.

As usual, a few back precincts are yet to be heard from.

At least one-half the political prophets are sure of vindication.

Hindsight is always much better than foresight in politics as elsewhere.

Now, all together—Republicans, Democrats, progressives, wets and dries—pull for Omaha!

The hot air storm has blown itself out. Truth may come out of its cyclone cellar and feel reasonably secure.

The I. W. W. organization shows woeful lack of preparedness in falling to provide an efficient undertaking department.

If it is real close anywhere on the state ticket, it will take several days to make sure which way the weight of the votes pulls down the balance.

And to think that, with that Wall street endorsement in his pocket, our senator had the brass to charge that his opponent was the Wall street candidate!

Now, for business. The country is saved once more. With the proud consciousness of duty done, the sovereign citizen turns from politics to the push for No. 1.

It is a serious question, just the same, whether the European war can come back for as much front page space as it enjoyed previous to the presidential campaign.

Berlin announces the restoration of Poland to national rights. As a measure of safety first the Poles do not doubt will leap to the trenches and hold back the Russian road roller.

While weather sharps grounded on the federal payroll flout the old reliable signs of winter, few will deny the scientific certainty of a hard winter which Wednesday's figures will convey to the left.

Watch for a reflex of the campaign expenditures in the report of comparative postoffice receipts at the end of the month, remembering, too, that we had no general election in November of last year.

No matter how readers may regard the arguments, admirers of adrocity can scarcely resist lifting their hats to purveyors of political advertising. The season's output sets a high standard of typographic art, literary vigor and volume.

Stocks of wheat in Omaha elevators exceed by two and a half times the quantity in store at this time last year. High prices account for much of the excess marketed. The showing effectively disposes of fears of a shortage in this section.

Political reforms instituted in the stress of war are open to suspicion. The grant of restricted independence to Poland does not look good to Ignace Paderewski. "It will only add to the sufferings of my people," he says. Paderewski knows Poland and its conquerors.

Official reports place the total of foreign loans in this country at \$1,931,000,000. An equal amount of American securities held abroad has been absorbed at home in two years. Both transactions scarcely dented the nation's pile of resources or pallid the nation's appetite for good things.

The Public Utilities commission of Kansas, unable to head off the deal, feels constrained to remark that the reorganization scheme of the Frisco railroad system is too crooked to back into an ordinary roundhouse. A careful analysis of the scheme convinces that commission that the reorganizers trim the shareholders for \$5,333,333, which is characterized as pure loot. The novel bunching of treasuries in the deal emphasizes the fact that the Frisco system lives up to its reputation.

Barely 3,500 Americans out of 100,000 remain in Mexico. In less than four years they fled the country, in most cases stripped of their property and humiliated by insult and ill-treatment. The protection to which they were entitled as peaceful citizens was denied them. Can any full-blooded American weigh this simple truth and not repudiate the authors of cowardice and infamy?

It should not be overlooked in the tumult of the times that the great American dollar is winning increased respect. Flippant scoffers of peace times are hushed by its importance as a war asset and eagerly reach for all they can get. In contrast with the dollar's chestiness across the sea is its humility as a purchasing power at home.

Owing to the activity of rival artillerymen future visitors to the Dolomite Alps are assured an abundant supply of cracked shells handpicked for souvenirs.

Perhaps the most important bit of news from Peking in months is the announcement that Wu Ting Fang has accepted the place of foreign minister for China. The return of this man of vigorous influence and liberal tendencies to power can only mean good for his country. His liberal attitude had brought him into disfavor with Yuan Shi Kai, and he has been in retirement more or less obscure since the ascendancy of the late presidency. That his seclusion has not been solitary or inactive is shown in the final overthrow of Yuan, although the Sun Yat Sen party, with which Dr. Wu has been closely identified, has not entirely established its control of the empire's destiny. Wu Ting Fang's presence in the cabinet ought to have the effect of repressing the Japanese aggression. He is devoted to the ideals of democracy and has been a consistent friend of the United States, where he has twice represented his government as ambassador. The chaotic affairs of China ought to soon partake of a more orderly character because of the presence of Wu Ting Fang in a place of power and responsibility.

Restoring Poland to the Map. The proclamation of the Teutonic allies, announcing the restoration of the kingdom of Poland to its place among the geographical and political divisions of the world, is one of the interesting features of the war. While it sounds ironical at this time, it may be prophetic of some phase of the adjustment hoped for and not without the range of possibilities. Consumption rests on the outcome of the struggle. If the Germans are sufficiently victorious to dictate terms, the purpose of the present proclamation may be made effective. Otherwise, it may take considerable persuasion to gain Russia's consent to giving over such a slice of its empire. Curiously enough, no mention is made in the proclamation of any intent on part of Germany or Austria to relinquish control of any portion of Poland awarded to either under the terms of the third division of Poland. Emperor Francis Joseph has announced that in carrying out the provisions of the proclamation Galicia will be granted such degree of autonomy as may be consistent with the interest of the Austrian empire, but not further. The shriek Freedom uttered when Kosciuszko fell hardly be stilled by the design just announced from Berlin and Vienna.

Death of Ex-Congressman Barton. The unexpected death of former Congressman Silas R. Barton probably throws the election of congressman in the Fifth Nebraska district to his democratic opponent up for re-election, for it is to be presumed the news of his demise, even while the balloting was going on, spread by word of mouth sufficiently to change the result of the vote which would, otherwise, surely have been in his favor.

Mr. Barton served two terms as state auditor and one term as congressman with creditable official record and the accumulation of many friends. It was thought that he had still a promising future ahead of him and this early ending of his career, plainly caused by the exposure and strain of campaigning, is greatly to be regretted.

Four of the men involved in the assassination of the Austrian heir apparent in June, 1914, have passed away, three by the execution route, one naturally. The conspirators unwittingly lit the fuses of the powder houses of Europe and drenched a quarter of the world with innocent blood. Millions of lives have been sacrificed and millions mutilated for life as a result of the Sarajevo tragedy. Royalty is a mighty expensive institution and those who like it are paying the price with compound interest.

The Woman Who Teaches. Mere man is prone to take it for granted, in his philosophy of marriage, that to be single is to be infelicitous. The womanly woman has no doubt that if she met the right man there is no better task than to be his home to him. But if she has not brought her other person, her life is still to live, and there may be.

"The love she longs to give to one made great enough to hold the world."

Doctor Arthur Holmes of State college tells us Pennsylvania teachers that 375,000 unmarried women of their profession in the United States are mainly cheerful and contented, and that the percentage of those who are happy is at least as high as it is in the case of those who are set in families. To stand in loco parentis to a school room is not to realize completely the maternal instinct and its satisfaction; but the teaching career, if it has its frequent discouragements, and its often overpowering weariness, has likewise its own peculiar compensations, and all of the little scholars are not indifferent or ungrateful. If they do not in the active hour rise up to bless the instructor and the instruction, there comes repeatedly in after years a strong sense of gratitude to those who in childhood wrought with exemplary patience for their good.

Need of Short Ballot Again Demonstrated.

The experience which every voter here has just had in wrestling with the unwieldy ballot used in the present election must emphasize anew the need of the short ballot. If further emphasis were called for, the fact stands out that here in Omaha, to register the voter's wish independently on every measure submitted and every office to be filled, required seventy-nine cross marks. Voters had to manage four separate pieces of paper, there being a non-partisan judicial ballot, a school board ballot and a water district ballot in addition to the general election ballot. Nor should the change in the form of the big ballot, by arranging the names side by side in three columns, instead of one under the other, ribbon fashion, deceive anyone as to the length of the ballot. Cut this ballot up and paste all the pieces together like a shoe string and we again have a seven-foot ballot. What an inexcusable tax on the time and intelligence of the man who wishes to do his full duty as a citizen, to say nothing of the extra cost and burden upon the election machinery and the election officers!

The short ballot movement does not present a political proposition, in the sense of being of advantage or disadvantage to one political party over another, but it is a movement to make government by the people workable by the people. The need of a remedy for this condition ought to have the immediate attention of our law-makers.

Mr. Sperry, accompanied by his mechanic, started from Moriches at 8:22 on the evening of September 1 to fly to his hangar at Amityville. His flying-boat was equipped with a new night-flying outfit, constructed by Mr. Sperry. After the lights were switched on and the airplane started, the machine sped through the black sky with weird effect. The machine, entirely operated by the Sperry automatic pilot, which controlled its course and maintains its even keel, and directed by compass, flew without trouble to and landed at Amityville.

The Sperry night-flying outfit consists of a bank of three stream-lined searchlights of fifty candle-power each. Through the use of parabolic reflectors each lamp throws a light beam of approximately 40,000 candle-powers. These lights are mounted on a cleverly designed fitting which secures them to the leading edge of either the upper or lower plane. This mounting is so constructed that the lights can be tilted in a vertical plane, making it possible to use them for signaling purposes and at the same time rendering them most efficient for landing. The tilting of the lights is secured by turning a small knob fastened within easy reach of the pilot so that the lights can be operated without interfering with the control of the machine.

The lights themselves are controlled by a specially designed push switch, normally held open by a spring, which is operated like a telegraph key for signaling and, by giving the top a quarter turn, locks in a closed position when desired.

The current supply is secured from a very efficiently designed generator of 150-watt capacity, mounted on a convenient part of the machine, where it will not be in the slip stream, and is driven by means of a wind turbine at 4,000 revolutions per minute. By means of an automatic cut-out one of the three lamps remains lighted should anything happen to cut off the main current supply. A compact storage battery is automatically thrown into circuit, which is otherwise floating on the line."

The night Zeppelin raids, we are told, have recently forced aeroplane night flying on a large scale. The Allies were forced to establish aeroplane patrols by public demand, which had to be met, although no one could say just how the aviators were to go up at night, whether they could see other aircraft in the dark, how they could maintain their machines at an even keel, how they were to return to their starting place and land against the wind, etc. Blunders were committed and lives were lost before a working plan was reached.

While the navigation of airships by night is a comparatively easy matter, such is not the case of the aeroplane, which cannot stop in mid-air for the purpose of inspecting the ground underneath. And, whereas an aeroplane lands with velocity seldom less than forty miles per hour, it is imperative, if aeroplanes are required to fly by night, to provide adequate landing and navigating facilities.

First, the aviator must know his relative position to the ground. For this purpose the machine must be fitted with an altimeter, for indicating the height, an inclinometer for indicating the aeroplane's inclination, and, finally, position lights showing the transverse position of the wings. The latter requirement is attained by small electric bulbs (colored blue so as not to blind the pilot nor reveal his presence to the enemy) which are fixed on both wing-tips; the current is furnished by a storage battery, which is also used for lighting the blue lamps, which permit reading the navigating instruments.

The same battery may, furthermore, be used for working a small searchlight, with the help of which the pilot might hope to effect a landing if forced down by engine trouble. The use of searchlights has not, however, been generalized on aeroplanes, as it might reveal the aviator's presence to the enemy.

The second and principal requirement for night flying—assuming the engine to be of the reliable kind—consists in providing adequately lighted landing stations.

In a recent article in London Aeronautics Magazine-Eliten gives interesting information on night flying, with special regard to conditions obtaining at the front. Mr. Woodhouse summarizes this as follows:

The conditions of night flying in England and in France are vastly different; in many instances pilots fresh from England have had no previous experience in it, while others who have flown a lot are not up to the same flying standard as those who are initiated out there, and, anyway, they all require a lot of practice from a military viewpoint.

It is interesting to note that the French have an excellent landing system, very similar to our own, and it has been tentatively used during the recent and present Verdun operations. Barring unfortunate contingencies, French machines are not permitted to land until they get the signal, "All clear" from below. When a French pilot arrives over what he thinks is his own aerodrome he circles round, sending his own special letter in Morse by searchlight; this should be answered by one of the ground projectors, and a machine should never land until the call has been answered, the main idea being to prevent machines landing on hostile aerodromes or even on those of neighboring squadrons.

The method in use in British squadrons is that a pilot on approaching an aerodrome, and wishing to descend, will fire one of his Very lights. The signal—pre-determined—will be answered from the ground. If the signals agree, the pilot will know he is over his own drome and may accordingly land. If the signals do not agree, he will recognize from the color of the ground signal the aerodrome he is over. As every pilot should memorize the signals of adjacent aerodromes, this method will also assist him in determining his course for his own. The distribution of landing flares is on the following system:

Three flares in line, so: 1 2 3
One flare in the right-hand corner of the bottom corner, so: 0 0 0

And a pilot wishing to descend should know by prearrangement which of these flares are doubled so: 0. And different one in each brigade. The various aerodromes and landing stations in a brigade are distinguished by the color of the Very lights fired from a spot adjacent to the double flare. Owing to military exigency, it is impossible to state more plainly the code on which this is based.

Another war "horror" threatens neutral Gotham. Hairpins are soaring with other necessities and scarce at that. Coiffure artists fear a famine which will force a return to the girly braids knotted at the back.

Flying By Night

The present war has doubtless set the art of aviation many years in advance of where it would have stood in an era of peace. Incidentally, it has been responsible for the premature death of scores of promising aviators, but those who are left can fly better and better. One of the youngest branches of the art, itself in the course of rapid development, is the operation of aeroplanes by night. At the outset of an article on "Night Flying," contributed by Henry Woodhouse to "Flying," this author tells us that while as early as 1910 various aviators flew in moonlight, and while hundreds of them have been flying at night in the war zone or for exhibition purposes, there are not really navigating the air at night with knowledge and certainty.

The aeronautic movement and the military authorities welcome, therefore, it goes on, "any developments in this line, such as Lawrence R. Sperry's recent night-flying experiment."

"This flight of Sperry is the first demonstration of the possibility of water flying at night. The youthful inventor flew from Moriches to Amityville, fifty miles away, in pitch dark, lighting his way over the dark waters of the bay with specially arranged lights attached to his aeroplane and guiding his course by compass."

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Thought Nugget for the Day.

Our country? In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong—Stephen Decatur.

One Year Ago in the War. Rumanians continued their vigorous attacks on the German lines in the Riga-Dvinsk region.

The extreme west of the Balkan front the Montenegrins claimed to be holding the Austrians in check. The intention of Rumania to remain neutral, at least for the present, was emphasized in dispatches from Bucharest.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. The nuptials of Edward Heafey and Julia O'Rourke were celebrated at the future residence of the young couple on South Thirteenth. The groomsmen were P. C. Heafey and the bride-maid Miss Katie Shannon.

The drawing for the crazy quilt for the benefit of Mrs. Lapham took place—333 being the winning number.



The new packing house of Thomas Lipton was formerly opened at the stock yards, giving employment to a large number of men, nearly all of whom have come here for the purpose of working in the institution.

Mr. Jennison, superintendent of construction for the Western Union, has left for a brief tour of inspection throughout the state.

In connection with the ferry cars, the Union Pacific has lately put a ticket seller on each side of the river and passengers who go over in their wagons pay their fare to the conductor.

Mr. W. A. Gaines is now conductor in charge of the ferry and Conductor W. H. Maden has been put in charge of the terminal.

M. Elgutter, the Farnam Street clothier, was suddenly stricken with paralysis while at dinner at his home on Pacific street.

This Day in History. 1814—The British ship Leander captured the American privateer schooner General Putnam off Cape Sable.

1837—First locomotive in the Mississippi valley put on the track of the Northern Cross railroad in Illinois.

1844—Abraham Lincoln was re-elected president of the United States.

1885—Sir Donald Smith drove the last spike in finishing the Canadian Pacific railroad, 2,969 miles west of Montreal.

1890—Montana, the forty-first state in order, was admitted to the union by proclamation of the president.

1897—A treaty to protect the seals in Bering Sea was signed at Washington by representatives of the United States, Russia and Japan.

1911—Arthur Balfour resigned from the leadership of the unionist party in Great Britain.

The Day We Celebrate. J. J. Gleason of the Western Stamp & Stationery company is today celebrating his forty-second birthday. He is a native born son of Omaha.

Maurice F. Goodbody is today 26 years old. He is employed as an inspector for the United States Trust company.

Lawrence Y. Sherman, senior United States senator from Illinois, born in Miami county, Ohio, fifty-eight years ago today.

THE BEE'S Letter Box

Tonsil Removal. Omaha, Nov. 7.—To the Editor of The Bee: An inspection nurse's interference with my patients has prompted this article, and I trust you will publish my protest against the malicious massacre of the tonsil.

Many people today can well remember when bleeding, blistering and "no water" to patients with fevers was the rule with physicians. Later a floating kidney was said to be the cause of many ailments, and an operation was performed. Then came a displaced uterus for which nearly every woman was treated for months or years. Later it was ovarian irritation and operations. Appendicitis had a great run, and made millions for the doctors, but it, too, is waning, as people learn it can be treated without operation. Many other fads have had their run, too numerous to mention here.

The drawing for the crazy quilt for the benefit of Mrs. Lapham took place—333 being the winning number.

Many children while growing rapidly have enlarged tonsils that do no harm and readily return to a normal condition when the people are taught to keep stimulation sufficiently low. A poisoned blood stream is the essential underlying factor in tonsil enlargement and inflammation.

The tonsil is not a gateway for infection, as taught by the germ theorists, who very wrongly teach that germs are the primary or fundamental cause of disease. The tonsils are pharyngeal organs and play an important part in the mechanism of speech and song.

Removal of the tonsil is a capital operation and dangerous, as some recent deaths in Omaha during the operation have shown. If necessary to be done (which is very seldom), it should always be done in a hospital, where accessible means are at hand in any emergency. The use of Chloroform should not be used, as there are other anaesthetics less dangerous and just as efficient. Death may result from hemorrhage, but often is caused by shock from the operation, the children being especially susceptible to shock in operations on the throat.

Other bad results may follow removal, as development of latent tuberculosis of the lungs. Permanent injury to the palate and pharyngeal muscles, with contraction of the tissues and impairment of the voice may follow, with many other throat troubles. The causes from within the body that gave rise to the enlarged tonsil, not having been removed by elimination of the chemical substances in the blood, the tonsil may recur after removal and new troubles appear. No one except the recording angel can tell the number of deaths that have been caused directly by removing the tonsils, and the number of medical litigations have no record of the damage done by the countless operations made.

The cuttings out or removal of the tonsils is strongly condemned by the advanced thinkers and most able physicians and surgeons of modern times, and for the reason that there is a better and more successful method of handling these cases by the purification of the blood stream and methods of correct living. Then the enlarged tonsil will be reduced by normal absorption, and perfect health be the result. When the people are taught how to care for their bodies and how to eliminate waste chemical substances from the blood there will be no enlarged tonsils if the people observe this.

DR. MERRIAM. EDITORIAL SIFTINGS. Philadelphia Ledger: The public is about ready to declare a strike against strikers. But who cares for the public nowadays?

Washington Post: The best illustration of commercial realism on record is the result that follows when two Yankees engineer a horse trade.

Washington Post: English is said to be growing in acceptance as the language of diplomacy, despite the fact that it is so convenient in saying what you think.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: A prominent vegetarian diet, by normal absorption, and banana diet will enable a man to live 250 years. Well, we are quite ready to believe this after somebody proves it.

Detroit Free Press: Fifty-seven varieties of plans for settling the railroad dispute have been offered in Washington. They differ in every respect, except that they all include a provision that the consumer must pay the freight.

Louisville Courier-Journal: "Never telephone to your fiancée at his office during business hours," advises an adviser of girls. "A busy man has no time to talk to you over the telephone." Oh, why not let Geraldine break him in early if she's going to marry him?

New York World: The forty-seven aerial engagements on the Somme front in one day indicate the remarkable development in the military use of the aeroplane. That is, so far as the purpose and with military advantage won through the display of true courage.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Because, unlike our stone age ancestors, we no longer chew up our enemies as well as our raw meat food, we are losing our teeth, says the doctor in a collection of letters for charity. Discover the infantile paralysis germ, are expected to be made public at a meeting of the society today.

Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee institute, is to be the chief speaker at the fourth annual meeting of the Negro Organization society of Virginia, beginning its sessions today at Roanoke.

Of interest in naval circles will be the wedding in Washington today of Miss Beatrice Duin and Lieutenant Herman Edwin Fisher, United States navy. Another naval wedding in the capital today will be that of Mrs. Olive Gale Hill and Captain Ridley McLean, United States navy.

Interesting ceremonies are to take place at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this afternoon, when the Aero club of New England will present to the State of Massachusetts a tractor biplane, to be used for the training of the Massachusetts naval reserve in the art of flying.

President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke college is to be the principal speaker today at the Founder's day exercises at Lake Erie college, Painesville, O.

At the New York navy yard today an auction sale will be held of the hundreds of decaunters and wine glasses that are no longer required for the use of the fleet, on account of the order issued early in his administration by Secretary Daniels, calling for the abolition of the officers' wine mess in the navy.

Storyteller of the Day. At the end of a South Carolina colored meeting it was decided to take up a collection for charity. The chairman passed the hat himself. He dropped a dime in it for a neat effect.

Well, every right hand there entered that hat, and yet, at the end, when the chairman turned the hat over to the teller, it was empty. The chairman contribution dropped out.

"Po' de lan's sake" he cried, "An' eben los' de dime Ah started wiv."

All the rows of faces looked puzzled. Was the lucky man finally the venerable Calhoun White summed up the situation.

"Bredden," he said solemnly, rising from his seat, "dar' pears ter be a great moral lesson 'bout' hear some whar."—Case and Comment.

AROUND THE CITIES.

St. Joe is looming up as a hasty marriage mart. The record of licenses issued in 1915 was passed in nine months of this year. It is supposed that the patron saint of the town lends a halo to matrimonial knots throughout the suburbs.

Minneapolis boosters are studying convention hall plans, which will cost \$25,000, and settling tenders of sites. Hauling for the wherewith will begin soon after the postal route is established.

San Francisco and contiguous towns manifest increasing earnestness for a big bridge across the bay in place of the ferries. Plans now under consideration contemplate a bridge five and half miles long, carrying three roadways and four railroads on sixteen spans, two of them high enough for any ship to pass under. Estimated cost \$22,000,000.

Philadelphia school enrollment totals 227,000, an increase of 7,000 over last year. City commissioners of Manhattan, Kan., put into effect a 2-cent rate for electricity used in heating and cooking. The rate for lighting remains at 5 cents, and for motors at 8 cents. Manhattanites figure that the rate meets the local natural gas rate of 27 cents a thousand cubic feet.

San Francisco authorities are having another bout with jitneys. Some time ago, acting in concert with city supervisors, passed an ordinance excluding them from Market street, below Van Ness avenue. Now the jitneys have sprung an initiative plea, which is a new move in San Francisco until an election is called.

The city of Buffalo employs a system of deflectors to protect citizens' ears from the sounds of foghorns which are frequently blown from shore over Lake Erie. The deflectors are erected behind the horns and serve their purpose admirably.

Cedar Rapids is the premier city of Iowa for general co-operation. Out of a population of 42,000, 1,492 of the liveable residents belong to the Commercial club and their teamwork is the envy of rival burgs. When the club goes after a proposition within reaching distance, it is as good as landed. And Cedar Rapids is a dandy town to boost for, too.

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