

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. Picking presidential candidates now for 1920 is at any rate a harmless pastime.

Let no one envy Mr. Wilson his job of steering the ship of state through the troubled waters of the next four years.

If he returns from Minnesota justified the search, perhaps the noiseless trail of John Lind could be readily mapped out.

The fate of hero aviators of war differs little from that of the common run of high fliers. Sooner or later both come back to earth with a crash.

But the one thing the senator should compliment himself for, above all others, is the successful job of coat-tail-hanging which he performed.

It seems that the only thing "Lil' Arthur Mullen" lost out of his basket in the job of sheriff of Douglas county and he had already milked that dry.

All the vocal hammers in Gotham are working overtime pounding the cadramms of Tammany. The fact that Tammany's men polled less votes than Wilson doesn't moderate the vigor of the tattoo.

Expert reports trace infantile paralysis to cats, dogs, rats, fleas and automobile gas. The variety of carriers already accused suggests that the experts have not exhausted their stock of guesses.

If it accomplishes nothing else, the wide advertisement of the arrest of Armaard Karl Graves, self-styled "international spy," should revive demand for his two sensational books in danger of growing dusty on the shelves.

The conversion of Mayor Jim to the cause of votes for women must be regarded as straight goods, without strings or chasers. A formal reception and profession of faith before the Equal Suffrage club alone remains to cinch his trail hitting.

The true temper of the voters is more accurately reflected in the election of congressmen than in the vote for president. Republican control of the popular branch of congress proves that while standing for Wilson the voters tied the can on the donkey.

A hint of returning British sanity is seen in the appointment of General Sir Bryan Mahon as commander of the army in Ireland. General Mahon is a native son, Galway born, and is presumed to know and feel a sympathetic interest in the people's welfare. The change foreshadows an early end to martial law, which has been needlessly rigorous in many parts of the island.

The total value of the mineral products of the United States for the calendar year 1914 amounted to \$691,000,000. Nebraska's soil products this year aggregate in value \$341,000,000. As a steady, reliable producer a slice of Nebraska soil discounts any available mineral prospect between the Yukon and the Blue Mountains.

Good Losers

Of almost greater interest than that manifested in the department of a winner is that bestowed upon the general behavior of the loser. The latter certainly comes under close and critical scrutiny, and the way in which he carries himself has no little to do with the determination of the niche which he gains permanently in the hearts of the people.

In this respect the distinguished citizen who ran second as a result of yesterday's poll will do well if he even succeeds in becoming an acceptable understudy to former President Taft. If ever man has carried gracefully and big-heartedly the burden of defeat it has been Mr. Taft.

How deeply he must have felt his defeat, however, and with what even and admirable amiability he has "toted" the memory long after thought to remain, are both brought out in some remarks recently made by him on the subject of world-wide peace. During their delivery Mr. Taft unwittingly referred to the "planks" in the league's "platform." In response to the laughter that followed, he smilingly excused himself in these words: "Struggle as one will to escape from the paths of past degradation, there still remains some traces which find expression in a word here or there, now and then."

Brave words, these, in condonation of words that in themselves constitute no offense, but rather were calculated to endear the utterer to those who heard them. Such demeanor has not always characterized the losers among our great. Unless history is in error, John Quincy Adams, defeated for re-election, slipped out the back door of the White House as "Old Hickory" triumphantly entered the front. In the light of that fortitude of the later president, big of body and of soul, this can never occur again. Whatever the temptations that come with the smarts of defeat, he can speak to the loser as did Paul to the Corinthians: "Covet earnestly the best gifts; and yet show I unto you a more excellent way."

A Short Ballot Recruit.

Friends of the short ballot movement will welcome the active assistance of a powerful recruit in the Chicago Tribune. The Tribune may perhaps have favored the short ballot heretofore, but it is now spurred on by the lesson of the recent election, to take up the demand and put punch into it. Nowhere has the case been better stated than in these words of the Tribune: "If the people are to control, their political machinery must not be so complicated that the average man cannot follow its workings."

When the voter is given a ballot such as the one he struggled with last Tuesday he cannot vote on his own knowledge on most of the offices. He must vote on faith or not at all, except in the most conspicuous cases.

The result is not the expression of the popular will. Candidates are nominally chosen by the people, when in fact the people have been compelled to choose blindly. The political machines have chosen these men and the people have accepted them passively.

The multiplicity of elective officers is not democratic but anti-democratic. It weakens both the responsibility of officials and the responsibility of citizens. We must make government as simple and responsible as possible. If we do not we shall never have popular self-government.

These arguments, with variations, have been urged by The Bee time and again, but will bear constant repetition, until the needed reform is accomplished, whether it comes all at once or is attained only by degrees.

Car Shortage and Freight Rates.

One of the most recent arguments advanced in support of an increase in freight rates is the present car shortage. It is now contended that the revenues of the roads are so low in time of business depression that it is impossible to acquire sufficient equipment to meet the demands when business is expanding. This point is very plausibly set forth, but holds about as much of real merit as most of the propositions presented to bolster up the higher rate campaign. While superficially attractive and apparently sound, examination generally discloses a fundamental weakness.

The car shortage argument raises a question in economy. Is it desirable that the public shall pay for extra box cars that must be idle and unproductive during a good part of the time in order that shipments may be expeditiously made at certain rush seasons? Are we to add the transportation industry to the list of "seasonal occupations"? The producers naturally want to get their wares to the market at times when the prices are in their favor. Under existing conditions the rush to market crops, live stock and other farm produce necessitates storage at certain points, which favors price manipulation and control, a practice much complained of. If it were possible to meet the demands for shipment of goods, the plethora at the storage centers would be still greater, and the consequent effect on the price to the producer would very probably be the opposite of what is sought. He would find himself on the market at a time when the excess of supply over demand would have its natural result, and the purchaser with facilities for storage would reap any advantage that might grow out of early marketing. No good would come to the consumer, who must finally pay the price.

A distinct advantage may be noted in the situation that will provide the railroads with steady employment for the equipment they have, even if it does extend the period of handling the farm produce through a greater portion of the year. The public must always stand the expense of idle equipment, no matter in what industry, as the alternative is bankruptcy for the enterprise. A better adjustment of the transportation problem would be the extension of marketing over a greater period, thus insuring more dependable employment for the railroads and greater stability in prices.

Is Tammany Really Dead?

"Tammany is dead!" proclaims the New York World. "That is the true significance of the election returns from New York City." Which information is, indeed, interesting if true. But it will take more than this assurance to convince the people of its truth. The fact is that Tammany has more felicitous qualities than the proverbial cat with nine lives, for it has been killed over and over again and pronounced politically dead more often even than has William Jennings Bryan, himself, yet has none the less bobbed up as big as ever to do business again at the old stand. The World seems to have persuaded itself that in the next municipal election "the stampee to avoid the Tammany nomination for mayor will tax the resources of the police reserves." Here we have a prediction and a test. We shall see how dead Tammany really is by the time New York City gets ready to choose another set of municipal officials next year.

Nepotism Again.

One of the indictments brought by the republicans of Missouri, in their platform, against the democratic administration in that state charges nepotism and promises legislation to put a stop to it. The nepotism business, which is nothing but a graft, as everybody knows, is not confined to Missouri, but is likewise an affliction frequently suffered in Nebraska. There is no good reason, however, why this abuse need be tolerated if only public opinion is aroused to its viciousness. An anti-nepotism bill, drafted by the editor of The Bee, introduced into our legislature two seasons ago, came very near passing the house even over the active opposition of the office-holding horde who had loaded the public pay roll with "their sisters, their cousins and their aunts." Some fearless and aggressive member of our next legislature can make a record for himself by pushing through a law scoring for Nebraska ahead of Missouri in putting a quietus on the noxious nepotism nuisance.

The entrance of Hon. Jeannette Rankin, congresswoman-elect of Montana, into the highest level of legislative life, presents a perplexing question in politico-social etiquette. Having won the title "Honorable" by right of victory, by the same action the distinctive prefix "Miss" is overshadowed if not wholly discarded. Many discerning women rightly contend, as a measure of safety, that men should bear a tag or title indicating their status as married or single. Should Congresswoman Rankin prefer the new to the old and more interesting title, the example may be followed down the line and produce in masculine circles some of the confusion besetting eligible maids. Until this question is settled right the safety of the country is not wholly assured.

California reveals in its political gyrations the main characteristics of its climate. Los Angeles revels in sunshine and republicanism, while San Francisco sprouts fog and democracy.

Chinese Proverbs

Think twice and do not speak at all. Only those become priests who cannot earn a living. At seventy a man is a candle in the wind. A thousand soldiers are easily obtained; one general is hard to find. Do not lace your shoes in a melon patch. Easy to open a shop; hard to keep it open. Of all important things the first is not to cheat conscience. All pursuits are mean in comparison with learning. In a united family happiness springs up of itself. He bought a dried fish to spare its life. Win your law suit, lose your money. Better do kindness near home than go far to burn incense. If you suspect a man don't employ him; if you employ him don't suspect him.

Eugenics and Birth-Control

Literary Digest. Birth-control is sometimes regarded as a measure of eugenics. A writer in the Journal of Heredity (Washington, October) asserts that it has nothing to do with eugenics; some eugenists approve it, while others violently oppose it. Only two organized bodies appear to have taken a definite attitude on the subject, both of them on religious grounds. One is the Catholic church, the other the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, popularly known as the Mormon church. Eugenics, the writer reminds us, is a movement to better the quality of human material; its quantity, whether more or less, is a matter of secondary interest. Of course it can succeed in lessening births among the unfit and increasing them among the fit, it will be accomplishing its object. We read:

"Antagonism of the Roman Catholic church toward the 'birth-control' movement is well known. This antagonism is based on theological grounds, but it has frequently been pointed out that the result, whether the church has the fact in mind or not, will be to give the church a slowly increasing preponderance in numbers, in any community where the population is made up in part of Catholics and in part of Protestants."

"The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, popularly known as the Mormon church, has taken a similarly antagonistic stand on birth-control. Theological objections are raised against it; but in this case what may be called the eugenic aspect, the problem of altering the relative proportions of different classes in a population, is clearly seen and acknowledged."

"In the only issue of the Relief Society Magazine or two ago, the average number of children to a family among the descendants of the old American stock in the New England states was only two and a fraction, while among the immigrants from European shores who are now coming into our land the average family was composed of more than six."

"Thus the old stock is surely being replaced by the 'lower classes,' of a sturdier and more worthy race. Worthier because they have not learned, in these modern times, to disregard the great commandment given to man by our Heavenly Father. It is, indeed, a case of the survival of the fittest, and it is only a matter of time before those who so strongly advocate and practice this pernicious doctrine of 'birth-control' and the limiting of the number of children in the family will have legislated themselves and their kind out of this mortal existence."

"It is proper to point out that birth-control is not, as the public seems to suppose, an integral part of the eugenics propaganda. Many eugenists advocate it; many others oppose it. In either case, it must be regarded as a fact which eugenics must deal. If one section of a community limits the number of births, and another does not, it is easy to calculate how soon the latter section will supplant the former, and there are plenty of object-lessons such as Mr. Smith cites in the old colonial stock of New England."

"The eugenist, of course, is more interested in the quality than in the quantity of the population. The quantity is important only in a relative way. In opposition to Mr. Smith and other people without adequate knowledge of biology, the eugenist holds that there is a difference in the inherent quality of various sections of the population, and that if an inferior section multiplies much more rapidly than a superior section, the result will be very serious from the standpoint of national efficiency and racial progress."

"Precisely such a result has taken place in the United States during the last half-century. 'It is unquestionable that the number of births has been much limited in the economically most efficient sections of the population of the United States and very little limited in the least efficient sections.'"

"It is also unquestionable that the spread of the birth-control propaganda in the 'lower classes' is at the present time very rapid. Whether or not one approves of that spread, it is certain that the birth-rate in those classes is likely to fall, thus checking the very serious differential nature of the present birth-rate."

"If, at the same time, eugenics can succeed to some extent in increasing the birth-rate among the socially most valuable sections of the community, then the present demonstrable deterioration of the American stock, as a whole, will gradually become less menacing."

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The third season of grand opera in Chicago, under the direction of Cleofonte Campanini, will be opened to-night with a performance of "Aida."

Nearly 500 delegates, representing 3,000,000 organized workers, will gather in Baltimore today for the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The Interstate Commerce commission is to hold a hearing at Pittsburgh today in the case of the American Bridge company against the United Pacific railroad.

The claims of St. Louis as a location for one of the proposed farm loan banks will be presented to the Farm Loan board at a hearing to be held at St. Louis today.

Storyette of the Day. A new arrival at a certain boarding house was a man who had taken part in a famous arctic exploration, and at dinner time he often regaled the other boarders with stories of his adventures.

"Yes," he said, after one particularly thrilling description, "we were slowly starving to death. Just when things were at the last gasp one fellow here in Baltimore today for the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor."

"Hush, hush!" hissed all the other boarders, anxiously. "Don't let the landlady hear you!" Philadelphia Ledger.

Electrons Cost Too Much

New York World. Once more at the conclusion of a long-drawn-out presidential campaign the thought will occur to most people that these contests begin too early, demand too much time and cost too much energy and money.

June conventions are a survival of stage-coach days when communication was slow and difficult. Under existing conditions there is no necessity for making nominations before September, and a month devoted to the consideration of the claims of candidates and parties should be ample. Formerly vast sections of the country were difficult of access. Today there is hardly a hamlet from coast to coast that is not in touch with or within easy reach of the telegraph, the railroad and the printing press.

Campaigns of unnecessary length involve more than useless expense and labor. They are distracting to all the usual activities of life; they lead to repetition; and to escape the tiresomeness of repetition, they encourage the unscrupulous to promote archaic electioneering devices that do no credit to anybody.

The American people are at all times well informed politically. Having had an opportunity to examine any candidate's record for four or five weeks, their knowledge of the general situation should fit them for an intelligent expression of opinion in less than four or five months.

LOLAY

Thought Nuyget for the Day. One inch of joy surmounts of grief a span. Because to laugh is proper to the man. —Francis Rabelais.

One Year Ago Today in the War. German mission arrived at Athens. Russian offensive on Riga-Dvinsk front gained momentum. Germans and Bulgarians drove Serbians out of Morava valley.

Blush of Persia received allied ministers and declared himself friendly to allies.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. The members of the German School association have styled themselves "The German Ladies' School Society."

Members of the following officers: Miss Lucke, president; Miss Augusta Perry, secretary; Miss Stella Rosewater, treasurer executive committee. Mrs. Louis Heimrod, Mrs. W. Segele and Miss Nettie Richardson.

The last of the dangerous walls of the burned Barker block were torn down, leaving standing but the first floor. Workmen are busily engaged in rebuilding the Davis building adjoining the Barker, while the Ames office will soon be in first class condition.

The first sleighs of the season are jingling, but the constantly falling snow prevents any great demand for sleighs from the localivery stables.

There was an oppressive air of quiet around the court house, occasioned by the absence of Deputy Sheriff Phillips, who was snowed out of the building, and his aide partner, Mike Leahy, who had not succeeded in getting through drifts of snow that made him a prisoner in the boiler room under the temple of justice.

Superintendent Stone, who issued a building permit to Nathan E. Adams for the construction of a residence to cost \$2,000, at the corner of Twenty-second and Miami.

This Day in History.

1741—Sir John Moore, who conducted the memorable British retreat to Corunna, born in Glasgow. Died at Corunna, January 16, 1809.

1775—Montreal was captured by General Richard Montgomery.

1809—Admiral John A. Dahlgren, who invented the system of ordnance that bears his name, was born in Philadelphia. Died in Washington, D. C. July 12, 1870.

1814—General Joseph Hooker, celebrated union commander, was born at Hadley, Mass. Died at Garden City, N. Y. November 2, 1897.

1851—Submarine telegraph between England and France opened.

1866—Right Rev. Anthony O'Regan, third Catholic bishop of Chicago, died in London. Born in Ireland in 1809.

1870—Serbia declared war against Bulgaria.

1890—The first state legislature of Wyoming convened at Cheyenne.

1900—United States cruiser Yosemite was wrecked at Guam by a typhoon.

1907—The German emperor was welcomed in London.

1908—More than 300 lives were lost in an explosion in the St. Paul mine at Cherry Hill.

1910—Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott was appointed chief of staff of the United States army.

The Day We Celebrate.

E. P. Roggen is celebrating his sixty-ninth birthday. He is an old-timer in politics, having been secretary of state for two terms some thirty years ago.

H. N. Jewett, wholesale lumber merchant, was born November 13, 1849, at Fort Madison, Ia. He has been forty years in the business and before coming to Omaha he lived in Broken Bow.

W. H. Rowland, traveling passenger agent for the Pennsylvania lines, with headquarters in Omaha, is 47. He was born at Stubeville, O., and first entered the railroad service as a clerk in the freight house at Denison, La.

Dr. Frank E. Owen, oculist and oculist, is celebrating his sixtieth birthday today. He was born in Seville, O. Thomas F. Sturgess, editor of the Twentieth Century Farmer, is just 53 years old. He was born on a farm near Niobrara, Neb., became a printer and thence into farm journalism.

Louis Brandeis, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Louisville sixty-six years ago today.

Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon church, was born at Far West, Mo., seventy-eight years ago today.

Prince Albert, ruler of the little principality of Monaco, was born sixty-eight years ago today.

The duke of Marlborough, who married Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, was born at Simla, India, forty-five years ago today.

John Drew, one of the foremost actors of the American stage, was born in Philadelphia sixty-three years ago today.

J. Wood Fassett, former congressman and long a republican leader in New York, was born at Elmira, N. Y., sixty-three years ago today.

Charles E. Courtney, the celebrated coach of the Cornell university crew, was born at Union Springs, N. Y., sixty-seven years ago today.

"Bud" Goodwin, the world's greatest all-around swimmer, was born in New York City thirty-four years ago today.

The Bee's Letter Box

A Discard on That Diet. Omaha, November 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have read the menu compiled by the board of the home economic department of Bellevue college. I can only say that she should blush for shame.

Her diet, recommended to us as a triumph of economy, is one to make any true American sit up and take notice. It's worse than that of any penitentiary; worse than that of slaves in ante-bellum days.

Man is entitled to all the fruits of the earth, not just enough to keep body and soul together.

No, my dear lady; you had better employ your time in evolving some scheme whereby all laborers of all classes can have a full, bountiful share of all that is good and nourishing and pleasant to eat and drink.

MRS. ELLEN BALIS EGAN, 1529 Grant Street.

Yes, But It Has Withstood That Test. Benson, Neb., Nov. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: The most remarkable thing about this movement for state prohibition is, that at least 75 per cent of the agitators for it are people who lack self-control, reformed drunkards who cannot take a drink without craving for a barrel. Thus we have the unique spectacle of people who lack self-control making an organized attempt to deprive the people of the right to control people who are capable of controlling themselves. State prohibition is a blow at the Statue of Liberty and a contravention of the constitution of the United States, which forbids the enactment of laws by any state, that conflicts with the constitution of the United States, or has a tendency to abridge the personal rights and liberties of the people residing within its jurisdiction. Therefore, the supreme court of the United States would be justified in declaring the measure unconstitutional.

THOMAS HENRY WATKINS, No Jeremiah This Time.

Omaha, Nov. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: To me individually all my true and tried friends who voted for me Tuesday would be a physical impossibility.

Therefore, I desire to extend my most sincere and heartfelt thanks through your great paper to those patriotic citizens who read the political affiliation, particularly the working class—who have elected me for the third time to represent them. I wish to assure them that they will never regret voting for my election.

My record at the 1902 and 1915 sessions of the legislature is an open book and speaks for itself. I might further add that I am extremely grateful to the women for championing the cause of my election.

Likewise I will add that it through no fault of mine that these noble women are disfranchised. JERRY HOWARD.

Post-Election Reflections.

Omaha, Nov. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: This has been an election of surprises and has nullified the prophecies of the most skillful campaigners. Logically and historically, Hughes should have been elected; not that Mr. Wilson made a conspicuous failure, but because of the distress caused by high prices, for which he and his party, however, are in no way responsible. They lowered the tariff to lower prices, but the monopoly maintained by the "trusts" agreement completely nullified that action. It would be the same if every article of commerce were put on the free list. Tariff under monopoly no longer has anything to do with retail prices. Mr. Wilson has no more responsibility for high prices than with the weather; but the party in power must always bear the blame of hard times, whether responsible or not. According to past history, this administration ought to have gone down under the present pressure of high prices. The Adamson law was a serious mistake and greatly weakened Mr. Wilson's grip on the people. His weak policy toward European belligerents, and especially Mexico, in spite of the daily wet campaign through congress, greatly weakened him in the estimation of patriotic men. With all these things against him, why was he not defeated?

Because the republicans did not organize a good campaign against him in the first place, they did not make concessions enough to the progressives. If Hiram Johnson had been nominated with Hughes, he would have carried California and pulled the ticket through. The cool treatment given that great reformer alienated that state and gave it to Wilson. The republican party was defeated, not by Wilson's popularity, but by standpat conservatism. If of the break of 1912 had been healed, as it might have been, the G. O. P. would certainly have been restored to power.

This is not the only surprise. Iowa, a thoroughly dry state, elected Mr. Harding, a thoroughly wet candidate, for governor. Nebraska went decisively dry and yet elected a man governor who has the reputation of being wet. The fact that the state gave prohibition 25,000 majority and Hitchcock 12,000 shows that many men can still plow with a horse and an ox hitched together.

The democratic party uses its success to its adoption of reform measures advocated years ago by the prohibition, the socialist and labor parties. The republican party will have to do the same or go to the political scrap heap.

Before the next presidential election there will be an industrial, economic and political revolution that will require a new political alignment. Now that tariff, supply and demand no longer control prices—that combines and monopolies are making it almost impossible for the common people to live—we must have a commission to control prices of food, railroads and

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fuel, just as we have for transportation, pure food and drugs, weights and measures, etc. All Europe has been driven into this drastic and paternal supervision to keep its poor from starving.

In four years from this time all parties will have to adopt prohibition in their platforms, as they now do in most prohibition states. It will be not only the paramount but the dominant issue by that time. Woman suffrage will stand next in importance. Both parties now-towed to it in 1916; both will have to adopt it in 1920.

The next administration will have no easy job. The European war will close and England will establish a government in Mexico, if we do not. Mr. Wilson has not prevented war, only postponed it. We must protect life and property in Mexico or give up the Monroe doctrine and cease to be a world power. When Europe gets through with its war it will no longer suffer its subjects to be killed and its property destroyed as the United States has justifiably done for the last four years. There is little to hope from Mr. Wilson on this line. He sacrifices all for peace, justice, honor and national dignity. This country needed a change of administration to meet the momentous issues that must soon arise, but you have lost its opportunity by standpat conservatism.

The United States was never so prosperous as it is today. There is no real scarcity in products; there is money to burn, and yet the common people are having a hard struggle to live. Something is wrong; there is a screw loose somewhere and the machinery will be wrecked if it is not tightened. Let us not be deceived by our apparent prosperity. There is a silent but tremendous discontent in little, unincorporated business. A cataclysm is not far off. "When Rome was at the zenith of her glory, a mortal disease was upon her vitals."

D. C. JOHN.

LAUGHING GAS.

Mother—Children, I'm shocked! You each promised me you wouldn't eat your oranges till after dinner, but you have deceived me. Willie—No, mamma; we didn't eat our own oranges. Tommy ate mine and I ate his.—Boston Transcript.

"Did you cure that patient you had with the falling humor?" "I thought so at one time," replied the doctor, "but I'm not so sure about it now. He sent away and forgot to pay his bill."—Judge.

"If I rejected you, would you commit suicide?" "I don't know, girl. Your 16-year-old sister is very attractive. In a few years she'll be a wife and mother. You are working hard now to meet the installments on an engagement ring."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DEAR MR. KIMBLE, MY WIFE OBJECTS TO MY WEARING A DRESS SUIT—WHY CAN HER REASON BE? —JOE WELCHER

SHE DOESN'T WANT TO BE REMINDED OF HER WEDDING DAY, PROBABLY! —JOE

Amateur Posters—Ten dollars for correcting the meter of this little verse: Professional Posters—Yes, I'll do that sort of work I charge regular publishing rates.—Life.

"Aren't you the boy who was here a week ago looking for a position?" "I thought so. And didn't I tell you then that I wanted an older boy?" "Ten, sir; that's why I'm here now."—Southern Woman's Magazine.

"Did Marie get many handsome wedding presents?" "Yes, indeed. Her friends were quite extravagant in what they gave her. Why, she got a whole pile of eggs and two barrels of flour."—Baltimore American.

"Senator Squawell says he stands for the greatest good to the greatest number." "Well, he does. Only he thinks the greatest number is always number one."—Life.

"Does your minister practice what he preaches?" the newcomer questioned. "He preaches of the tithe and tithes with a sigh, and I'd be perfectly willing to have him stop. He lives next door to me, and begins to 'tithes' Sunday mornings, and practice what he is going to preach."—New York Times.

"The people of your town applauded me with fine enthusiasm." "That isn't altogether enthusiasm," said a member of the reception committee. "Some of it's hospitality."—Washington Star.

THE ETERNAL PLAY.

Richard Le Gallienne, in Harper's Magazine. Third act of the eternal play. The eternal play in poster-like emplanations. "Autumn once more begins today." "The written all across the trees. In yellow letters like Chinese.

How many hundred centuries Hath run this play, with never a pause? That which this living audience sees Thrilled all the dead in wild applause— And yet the strange old drama draws.

Not all alike adudge the play: Some deem it, some weep, and some there be Deem the old classic had its day, And some scarce aware of its age, Nodding in wistful sympathy.

And others more than all the rest One part of the eternal play— Spring in her wind-flower draperies dress, Or Summer, with her bosom bare, Winter than these some deem more fair.

Some, maybe melancholic deem Autumn the meaning of the play— The smile that says, "Twas all a dream!" The sigh that says, "I can but stay A little while, and then away!"

The rustling robe of joy that ends, The moon-child's kiss upon thy brow, The fading suit of so-called friends, The love that is another's now, The voice that mourns, "Ah