THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION.

55,483 Daily—Sunday 50,037.

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of November, 1916, was 55,483 daily, and 50,037 Sunday.
DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2nd day of December, 1916.
C. W. CARLSON, Notary Public.

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

Preparedness is the slogan of the hour—preparedness to swear off.

All things considered, the weather man is treating us at least as well as we deserve.

What profiteth it a man if he trades in visionary wild horses and gets kicked into jail?

The scramble for various federal and state jobs disposes of all fear of a scarcity of patriots.

"Watchful Waiting" is now to have a counterpart in the "Policy of Silence." We shall see which works out best.

What the verdict of the jury would have been as to the willing victims of the "wild horse" swindle may be only surmised.

No New Year's day issue of The Bee. Our annual statistical review will appear in the Sunday edition and will be superior to all others.

General acceptance of the Colorado edict of a dollar-a-pound fine for wife-beating would put a zone of safety around the buxom ones who really tilt the scales.

It may be remarked in passing that the street railway company of Omaha is not the only one that has "shuffled the cards." They all do it, here and everywhere.

A multitude of good-intentioned people, from health promoters to octogenarians, chorus the sage advice, "Don't worry," but neglect to add a specific for legislaturetis.

The railroads and the brotherhoods show no more regard for peace than warring Europeans. The prospect of peace improving its score of victories right away is not encouraging.

Judging from the advance inventory of curios and live pets coming with them, the returning Nebraska soldier boys must be striving to go into the record as the "Reptile Regiment."

Denver is disposed to resent being placed in the Wichita land bank district. While Colorado's capital is much larger on the score of population, don't forget that the Hon. Victor Murdock hibernates at Wichita.

A prospective increase of nearly $1,000,000 in Nebraska's biennium budget adds a live member to the high cost of living combination. The swelling cost of government insures General Prosperity a run for its life.

Argentina, like the United States, falls far short of a normal grain crop and prices are soaring there as here. The world is so closely knit together in food bonds nowadays that a shortage in one nation works an injury to all.

The coming legislature is to be asked to clear the decks for a workhouse for Omaha and Douglas county. The Bee has been advocating the work remedy for hoboes and petty criminals for many years and will keep at it until the workhouse materializes.

Railroad companies steal cars from each other? The charge is preposterous. President Atterbury of the American Railway association rightly resents the use of the word "steal." It sounds too harsh. "Borrowing" is the proper term for the practice of swiping rolling stock, because the borrower frequently returns the goods with more or less thanks. Are you on?

Generosity of the Jews

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

There was a magnificent demonstration of the spirit of brotherhood when, at Carnegie hall, in a few minutes of time, a Jewish meeting, called to raise funds for the relief of Jewish war sufferers, contributed $2,900,000. Although there were two contributions of $100,000 each, several of $50,000, and more of $25,000, the meeting was not one of rich Jews as able as willing to take out of large fortunes large sums for relieving the distress of their suffering fellow creatures. It was rather an outpouring of Jewish people of all classes, the poor far outnumbering the rich and, with an equal generosity, taking out of their smaller means money to be sent abroad for succoring their brethren in distress.

This might also be called a splendid demonstration of racial unity, which it undoubtedly was, but in all the large cities of the country Jews have been contributors to all war relief funds raised. The New York meeting was called to raise means for relieving those of their own blood who are and for long have been, the victims of the war's ravages in Poland, Russia and other parts of war-swept Europe. The meeting was the first step toward raising, during 1917, $10,000,000 for war relief measures. The funds raised during 1916 have been found inadequate to meet pressing and increasing needs, and contributors to this year's fund were urged to enlarge the measure of their giving. A goodly number raised their 1916 contributions of $10,000 to $20,000 for 1917. Jews of Chicago sent checks totaling $75,000. Forty individuals alone subscribed $466,475.

Raising in a single night approximately $3,000,000 as the beginning of a $10,000,000 fund to be collected during the coming year, holds out a great promise that the end will be attained.

Push for Union Depot—Signs Are Favorable.

The impressive showing of record-breaking earnings by the railroads during the past year, including most of those converging in Omaha, indicates that the roads are in position to meet all legitimate demands upon them.

The demand which this city feels justified in making is for a new Union depot to take the place of the outgrown passenger facilities now furnished incoming and outgoing travelers and this demand should be pressed to final action within the next twelve months.

Under the conditions which prevailed for some time heretofore every proposed improvement involving a considerable outlay of money would have been warded off by the railroad managers by advancing numerous reasons, first in the list being "no way to get money," which would make all other reasons superfluous. The "no-way-to-get-money" answer is now put in the discard by the fine financial statements and the other reasons, if there be any, must be open to argument and in the argument Omaha has all the best of it as compared with other more favored cities of smaller commercial pretensions.

If the time is not ripe for a successful campaign for a new Union depot for Omaha during the coming year, the signs are all misread.

Spain's Spunky Note on Submarine Usage.

The cabinet of Spain has added a bit of interest to the general war situation by sending a note to the Berlin government, in which is reaffirmed Spain's formerly announced position on the use of the submarine in warfare. Spain denies the right of the captor to destroy a prize that it cannot take into port and insists that subsea destroyers stop sinking Spanish boats intercepted on voyage. The cabinet rests its case on Spanish traditional policy and also declares that the Declaration of London be more closely observed by German naval commanders, especially article 50, on provisions for the safety of passengers and crews of ships sunk at sea. Spain emphatically objects to the abandonment of these innocent victims in open boats, as has been the practice of submarine destroyers and more flagrant since they have been transferred from coastal waters to the ocean. The whole tone of the Spanish note is said to be much sharper than anything sent from Washington to Berlin.

The unfortunate admission by our government of the right of a captor to sink a prize he cannot convoy or send to port, made in the case of the William P. Frye in the early days of the war, may operate to defeat the general purpose of the Spanish government—if so all neutrals will be the sufferers. The war problem is becoming more complicated as conflicting interests are being brought into the equation, and every change tends to emphasize the importance of the neutral nations standing together in the maintenance of their established rights.

Military Training Before Military Service.

Newly announced regulations for military service emphasize the liability of all arms-bearing citizens to be summoned to the colors, but this is no novel doctrine. Militia laws have always considered all able-bodied men between 18 and 45 subject to military duty. The draft during the civil war was also on this basis and every estimate of the military strength of the United States has included all such citizens. Moreover, the United States has been charged from the first with the arming and training of all militia forces called into the federal service. Our new national defense law merely provides for the better organization of state forces so they may be modeled nearer to uniformity in discipline and equipment. Aversion to training is chiefly accountable for the failure of the militia to provide a sufficient defense of the country at any time. Willingness to serve in time of war has never been questioned, but what is still wanting is the training in time of peace of sufficient numbers that readiness may supplement willingness of the soldier when war comes. Any future army we may by force of circumstances have to put into the field should be not only completely armed and equipped, but also made up of men thoroughly grounded in advance in the discipline and tactics of the fighting line.

Put Up or Shut Up for Lawson.

"Tom" Lawson's loud talk about the secret connection between the White House and Wall street has been called by the house of representatives, and this great financial authority has been asked to go to Washington and tell what he knows. It is vital to the public interests to know if inside knowledge of the president's decision to dispatch a note to the European belligerents was utilized to "clean up" a big pot on the exchange. If the secrecy observed by the president, who did not make his action known until many hours after he had sent off the note, is to have the effect of enabling favored gamblers to raid the stock list, it would be much better for all concerned if the executive were to return to his abandoned policy of pitiless publicity. Turning the searchlight full onto all the facts in the case will do no harm.

Money in the Banks.

A little Christmas cheer is found by John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, in the reports made by the national banks of the country on their condition on November 17. Among the first hundred banks of the country, whose resources average above twenty millions, he accredits two to Nebraska, both in Omaha. This hundred banks shows an aggregate increase in resources in three months of more than $550,000,000. Here is an enormous accumulation of idle money that must be employed, and which will readily seek investment in any enterprise that promises stability. Capital is timid for the time being, because of unsettled conditions, and wary investors are not inclined to venture too far from shore so long as sudden gusts are likely to swamp them. Money in the banks is a sign of pent-up energy, waiting for work to do. Nebraska has its full share of idle capital, eager for employment, and the first sign of settled business will find it pressing for occupation.

If the state printing board is to have wider powers, the straight-jacket laws that prescribe size of type, width of margins and other details forcing waste and preventing economy should be repealed at the same time. Let the printing board make specifications for printing and printing supplies with a view to efficiency and economy instead of being compelled to adhere to inherited ancient forms that have long since lost their excuse.

The Rio Grande snipers could scarcely choose a more efficient means of committing suicide. Doubtless they reason that living on the other side is mighty uncertain anyhow.

Saving the Children's Sight

Literary Digest

The valuable suggestion of an epoch-making work for dentists—the prevention of decay in the teeth of school children—was made in an article quoted recently in these columns. An equally important job in preventive medicine—the saving of the children's eyesight—is treated by Mr. Gordon L. Berry of the national committee for the prevention of blindness, in a paper read before the American School Hygiene association and published in the Medical Review of Reviews (New York). We are told, Mr. Berry writes, that three-quarters of our 20,000,000 school children are below par physically, that one-quarter—5,000,000—have defects of vision, and we know that these conditions are responsible for both inefficiency and waywardness on the part of the pupils, who are moreover a continual drag upon the class and the teacher. These early defects in vision may also be the warning of serious impairment of vision in later years, possibly ending in total blindness. And yet we know that most of these conditions can be corrected if dealt with in time.

"Laying aside for the moment," he goes on, "the possibility of blindness ensuing, let us consider what it means to be on the border line, so to speak, to have a certain percentage of vision, and yet not enough to earn the wages of the normal man in complete possession of all his faculties. Take near-sightedness, for instance: unless recognized and dealt with in time it may progress to the period where the young man or young woman is just on the threshold of life, ready to step out with the ranks of our professional and industrial armies; yet, because some school superintendent has thought that a vision test made by the teachers required more of their time than could be spared from the arithmetic hour or the language class, or because some city council could not, in its own blindness, see the economic significance to the individual and the community in the expenditure of funds to provide adequate medical inspection, clinics, etc., or perhaps because the parents themselves, in spite of the warnings received where medical school inspection is in force, are callous to the need—beause of these chief hindrances, John and Mary are unable to complete their work, debarred because of some defect of vision, which might be so easily corrected, or because of the result of some eye disease which might have been prevented or cured. As Dr. Taliaferro Clark of the United States public health service has said of the children infected with trachoma: 'They are sent out (of school) at an age when the mind is most receptive, when the soil is in process of cultivation for the future harvest of intellectual usefulness. To early manhood the door of professional usefulness is closed. When defective vision results, as it too often does, they are prevented from laying up in the storehouse of the mind those mental pictures derived from the study of art, literature and science, among which the imagination could run riot to the solace of the declining years.'"

It seems imperative to Mr. Berry that from early years children should have an understanding of the dangers of disease and of the way to avoid contagion. This information must be given in much the same way as is the geography or arithmetic lesson and be made both instructive and interesting. He refers with approval to the course in hygiene prepared for use in the public school system of New York City under the direction of Dr. C. Ward Crampton, director of physical training. To quote again:

"With reference to conservation of vision, Dr. Crampton includes from the early grades instructions for the teacher relative to seating, light and discovery of symptoms of defects of vision through a daily morning inspection. Explanation is given of local symptoms to be noted, which can be diagnosed by the teacher as indicative of need for further examination by the school nurse or inspector; for instance, scowling, squinting, headaches, reading matter held at an improper distance from the eye, inflammation, pus formation, inability to see the blackboard clearly, etc., etc.

"The children are to be instructed from class 1B upward in the care of the eyes: cleanliness and infection, bathing corners every morning, dangers of dirty towels, use of separate handkerchiefs, etc. As we go on to the higher grades we find more complete instruction advised than in the classes of the little folks. The necessity for consulting a physician, instead of buying advertised 'cures;' explanation of causes of disease, instruction in how to study, and the reasons for securing proper lighting conditions, all of these round out the course and are of material benefit to the child.

"The only suggestion which I wish to make in addition to the foregoing is the desirability of beginning early to explain to the child the functions of the eye, the dangers from lack of care and the methods of prevention. Even in the lowest grades this can be taught, through the story method, or through pictures, and it is remarkable how much a tiny little chap of 5 or 6 will absorb and make his own permanently. Many of the lessons taught in earliest years are the ones that make the deepest impression upon the mind, to bear fruit in years following. The method of presentation is undoubtedly exceedingly important. It is gratifying to find a health board in the south—the State Board of Health of Louisiana—printing at frequent intervals during the year a special bulletin for the education of the child. Special pictures, cartoons and little rhymes make the four pages as interesting reading to the child as would be the perusal of 'Little Women' or 'Little Lord Fauntleroy.' This bulletin is sent free of charge to any child or family in the state. A children's health code is frequently furnished to be posted on the inside cover of the text books.

"Competitive exercises, essays prepared by the children, are again a splendid means of education. In the safety organizations of our great industries of today the best results have been accomplished where the direct assistance of the workmen themselves has been sought in investigating conditions and making suggestions for betterment. It is human nature to take the keenest interest in the program in which we have an active part. Our school children should have such opportunities provided.

"Lantern slide lecture by local oculists and physicians, social workers and visitors from other cities should be given whenever possible. Such co-operation can frequently be provided by the national committee for the prevention of blindness or the state representative of the committee on conservation of vision of the American Medical association.

"Finally, the education of the child in health matters may be materially assisted by the introduction of traveling school exhibits, sent out by the state or local boards of health. I have at the present time, in course of preparation, a series of school exhibits on trachoma and common eye diseases, improper illuminating conditions, industrial accidents and the prevention of infantile blindness, five panels to the set for each, which, after September 1, will be available for permanent use in any city at the cost of postage alone. During the last twelve months the numerous sets of exhibits prepared by the committee have been in such constant use that we have decided to print several thousand half-tone reproductions which will eliminate the expense of photography, expressage, etc., and which we may send out upon request for permanent display in any school, factory or community health center.

"More than 2,000 communities have been observing baby week or health week. Popular health talks, slides and exhibits may be secured free or at small cost from any of the national and state organizations. In the endeavor to teach the rural population the last two years have witnessed the inclusion of health exhibits as a part of the program of many county fair organizations. County health officials can also arrange educational meetings in the country schools and clinics can be provided even in remote districts."

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day.

When desperate ills demand a speedy cure,
Distrust is cowardice, and prudence folly. —Dr. Johnson.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Vienna claimed Italians were defeated in the Tyrol.

Allies made new landings on Greek coast.

Russians made furious attacks on Austrian front in Galicia.

Aeroplane raids at Salonica and severe bombardment at Dardanelles.

British passenger steamer Persia sunk without warning in the Mediterranean.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

General and Mrs. Wheaton gave an afternoon dancing party at Fort Omaha. The house was illuminated with Chinese lanterns and the music was furnished by the regimental band. Besides all the officers and their wives the following were noticed as being present from Omaha: Messrs. and Mesdames Pritchard, Morse, Cowin, Ringwalt, Somers and Berlin.

Mrs. Magrane's dancing classes participated in a fancy dress party, at which W. O. Mathews acted as caller

and Prof. Hoffman furnished the music. Little Mamie Magrane, dressed as a flower girl, attracted much attention by her skillful dancing.

The former members of the Trinity choir, Mrs. Cotton, soprano; Miss Rath, contralto; W. B. Wilkins, tenor, and Revel France, bass, have formed a permanent organization for the purpose of filling concert engagements here and elsewhere.

Mrs. Mumaugh has gone east to be absent three weeks. She intends to return brimful of new ideas picked up in eastern studios.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brown gave a pleasant dancing party at the Millard in honor of the coming-out of their daughter, Miss Clara. About 200 invitations were issued and nearly all were accepted, making it one of the largest parties of the present social season.

Miss Kittie Lowe has gone to San Antonio to be the guest of Mr. Bonsal's daughter, formerly of Omaha, but now wife of a journalist in San Antonio.

Dr. Sawyer has come to Omaha from St. Louis to take charge of the Christian church at Walnut Hill and at the same time practice medicine. He is at present quartered at Mrs. Cotner's, opposite Hanscom park.

This Day in History.

1769—Charter granted for Dartmouth college.

1813—The British burned Buffalo and Black Rock.

1825—By treaty with the Osage Indians the tribe located on a tract of 7,500,000 acres in southern Kansas.

1839—Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, the British naval officer to whom Napoleon had surrendered, died at sea.

1847—John P. Altgeld, governor of Illinois and long a unique figure in American politics, born near Berlin, Germany. Died at Joliet, Ill., March 12, 1902.

1853—American packet ship Staffordshire wrecked off Cape Sable with a loss of 175 lives.

1866—The Crystal palace, in London, was partially destroyed by fire.

1874—Prince Alfonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella, proclaimed king of Spain.

1894—Sixteen lives lost in a fire that destroyed the Delavan house at Albany, N. Y.

1903—Nearly 600 lives were lost in the Iroquois theater fire in Chicago.

The Day We Celebrate.

James A. C. Kennedy, Missouri Pacific lawyer here, is 41 today. He is an Omaha-born boy and once helped make the laws as a member of the legislature.

Henry E. Maxwell is 50 years old today. He was born in Cass county, but has been practicing law in Omaha for many years.

Rudyard Kipling, "the soldiers' poet," born in Bombay, India, (of English parentage) fifty-one years ago today.

Brigadier General Charles G. Treat, the new commander of the United States land forces in Hawaii, born in Maine fifty-seven years ago today.

Prof. Stephen Leacock of McGill university, widely known as a humorist writer, born in England forty-seven years ago today.

Simon Guggenheim, capitalist and one-time senator from Colorado, born in Philadelphia forty-nine years ago today.

William A. Larned, former national lawn tennis champion, born at Summit, N. J., forty-four years ago today.

James Viox, formerly of the Pittsburgh National league base ball team and last season with the Toronto Internationals, born in Cincinnati twenty-six years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

At midnight tonight the Colony of Newfoundland will altomatically come under the operation of what is said to be the most stringent prohibition law that has ever been devised.

According to advices from Vienna the coronation of Emperor Charles I of Austria, as King Charles IV of Hungary, is to take place today at Budapest.

After a successful career covering two full years the Panama-California International exposition at San Diego will be closed with an elaborate program of exercises and festivities on New Year's eve.

The Roumanian Jews of the United States and Canada are to meet in Philadelphia Sunday to form an organization to aid in securing the emancipation of the Jew in Roumania.

Reservations at hotels and restaurants in New York, Chicago and other large cities for New Year's eve are reported to be considerably below the average in previous years, chiefly because of the edict of the authorities that the sale of liquor on Sunday night will be curtailed or altogether prohibited.

Storyette of the Day.

A man who kept a roadhouse in Rhode Island was called upon to testify in a suit as to the number of cubic yards that were handled in some filling work near his place. He showed very little knowledge of the matter, and his idea of a cubic yard was so indefinite that it seemed doubtful whether he knew what the term meant. In order to make its meaning clear, the judge said:

"Listen, witness! Assume this inkstand to be three feet across the top this way and three feet that way and three feet in height, what should you call it?"

"Well, your honor," said the witness, without hesitation, "I should say it was some inkstand."—Public Health Journal.

The Bee's Letter Box

A Sane High School Commencement.

Tilden, Neb., Dec. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: Already the pangs of humiliation are striking deep into the heart of the daughter of the poor widow because of the preliminary planning of the children of the would-be aristocracy regarding the elaborate equipage for the graduation seasons—gowns, rings, pins, expensive invitations, parties, varied functions, etc., etc. Thus the vain scions of the shallow class that makes wealth the basis of aristocracy and these parents seem to take special pride in feeding the vanity of their children and seek to force the poorer class to appear in denim and calico, while the less fortunate parents feel called upon to make unreasonable sacrifices or find their children basely humiliated.

The public school is the democratic commoner of the nation. Here the children of the banker and those of the laundress sit side by side and all classes are furnished with text books and supplies at public expense. Then why should this fraternal spirit be broken at the close of the high school course by such a lavish ostentation, which carries with it the insinuating sting of humiliation and thus the pleasant school life is marred and the graduation class parts with vanity on the one hand and hatred on the other?

Why do not these vain parents provide upholstered desks and morocco-bound books for their "gold-tinted" scions, or, better yet, construct private boxes, theater-like, where their children may enjoy exclusiveness?

The school boards should not permit this moneyed exclusivenss to creep in at graduation time and thus imbitter the hitherto sweet relations. The expenses of graduation should be paid out of school funds or public subscription and the garbs should be uniform, so that when the graduation class appears it may present the same spirit as their school life reflected and not that some glitter in brilliance and wealth while others are simply garbed—while the hearts of the one class beat time with aristocracy and the other are thus forced to defend themselves with thoughts that boarder on the anarchist realm. Therefore, perpetuate the common spirit of the public school through commencement week and it will effect the entire life.

CHARLES P. LANG.

How Railroads Distribute Earnings.

Omaha, Dec. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read over your editorial on "Railroad and Other Earnings" with much interest. I feel confident in saying that you will find the budgets prepared by the railroads for the coming year, which are to cover new equipment, extensions and the usual work of maintenance of way and structures, will be very much greater than they have been heretofore.

I think it is probable also that the other railroads in the near future will be following the principles of the Union Pacific system in the setting aside of funds for the payment of insurance to employes and accident and sick benefit.

The Union Pacific is now paying out approximately $150,000 a year in old age pensions, but the insurance plan will call for a sum considerably larger than this. The plan embraces something between 30,000 and 40,000 employes.

BALLARD DUNN,
Special Representative Association of Western Railways.

Jerry on the Job.

Lincoln, Dec. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: I wish to arouse the curiosity of my constituents by calling their attention to the coming session of the legislature. If they desire faithful service from their representatives it behooves them to be on the alert, thereby scrutinizing their political maneuvers.

There is an old adage which says that "a master's eye does more work than both his hands."

Probably many ignore the fact that we are the hired men of all the people, notwithstanding the airs and swagger of some distinguished members and senators, likewise the claims set up by the commercial warriors, the captains of industry, who claim to own the legislators. I would suggest to call meetings occasionally during the session to discuss bills, likewise to demand the reason for voting for and against bills or absenting from voting, etc.

Publicity is a very formidable weapon. You can carry on a systematic boycott against any representative or senator who betrays the rank and file of his constituents through publicity.

Men of noble aspirations, arise! Arise! The time has arrived to defy the corporations. You can make an example of any legislator who betrays the people.

Fellow citizens, can I arouse the stagnant blood in your veins, so that you might throw off the yoke of the political hatchet-men? A French writer wrote, "Publish the truth if you were to be hanged."

Laboring men—aye women, too—are the only class that suffer most by bad laws, therefore should meet occasionally and investigate and publish the truth about the transactions of these high-salaried highbinders, whether located in the city hall, county building, the capitol of the state or nation.

JERRY HOWARD.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Here's a woman wants to divorce her husband because he bathes but once a year."

"That's what a man gets for having steady, regular hibits and sticking to them."—Boston Transcript.

Agent—Is the boss of the house in?

Proud Father—Yes; he's asleep upstairs in his cradle.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

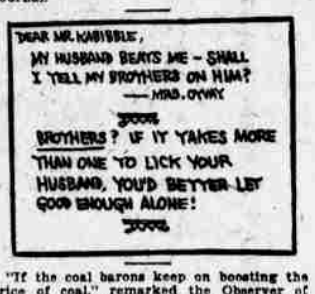
"George is given to poetical utterances. The other evening when he was visiting Mamie he swore that he was burning with love."

"What happened?"

"Her father came along and put him out."—Baltimore American.

"Well," said the diamond pin, "Christmas is near at hand. I guess I'll be the star of the occasion."

"No doubt you will," assented the holiday necktie. "I am merely classified as among those presents."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



"If the coal barons keep on boosting the price of coal," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "it will make the American people so hot that perhaps they can worry along without any coal."—Yonkers Statesman.

Alice (with newspaper)—It says here that yawning will remove that annoying buzzing in one's ears.

Edith—That's true! Last night when Mr. Staylate had been talking steadily to me for three hours I yawned twice and he went home.—Boston Transcript.

"Anybody try to sell you gold bricks while you was in town?."

"No," replied Farmer Corntossel. "Got them city fellers tamed, we have. They're so busy lookin' out fur cold storage eggs and imitation butter they ain't got time to think up no more tricks on us innocent, unsuspectin' tfarmers."—Washington Star.

"I put my faith in the wisdom of the plain people," said the statesman.

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "The wisdom of the plain people is all right. The only thing I fear is that some of them are getting so that they know too much."—Washington Star.

THE MIRACLE WORKERS.

Richmond Times- Dispatch.

Within the memory of the man who still
is in his prime.
Relays of horses drew express across the
stretching plain;
There were no wires that carried tones in
father's early time—
It was the journey of a life from Boston
up to Maine.
Stout clipper ships from Baltimore still
plied along the coast,
And horses pulled decrepit cars through
cobble-covered streets;
Where gasoline is sold today there was a
hitching post.
Vast untilled places filled the West,
where Man his brother meets.

When in a generation Man can work such
wondrous change,
From silence to wireless, when earth-
worms fly the air;
When miles to inches have become the
battle's dreaded range,
When yester's marvels are today in junk
heaps everywhere;
When finite mind can leap the gap, com-
muning with the gods,
And miracles are common, when there
is no thought of space,
Will some far-seeing prophet of we hum-
mock-hopping clods
Presume to work a prophecy about The
Coming Race?

What man can say, who this has seen
within his span of years
How far the human mind may go, what
wonders may be wrought?
What terrors of invention may bring forth
a nation's tears,
With what dread dark calamity is our
ambition fraught?
Yet all that man has done, may do or
hopes to do today
Is but the grosser work, at last, of
stumbling human hands,
And our inventors are but babes, with
painted toys at play,
Or dabbling in their childishness, with
castles in the sands.