

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY

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Will the women register? Just watch them.

The early senatorial bird also flutters into a frost.

Chorus of hopeful consumers: "They laugh best 'he laughs last!'"

The coming spectacle of the bread loaf taking on belated fatness will be worth a moderate charge for admission.

Old-time patriotism blooms in war as in peace. No exemption claims have yet been filed by possible selectives for elective jobs.

Herbert Hoover is said to be going after meat next. He had better hurry, for that former staple is rapidly going out of sight.

A fairly accurate measure of the power of the I. W. W. may be had by comparing the output of bluff with the paucity of performance.

Whole-hearted support of the government, open and above board, constitutes one simple means of avoiding suspicion of disloyalty.

Still, the so-called patriots of Texas offer no objection to colored men so long as they remain local "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Nebraska has made several notable contributions to New Mexican society, but none greater than the soldier boys at or going to Deming.

Due regard for brightness, no doubt, restrains Bethmann-Hollweg from chortling, as he views the troubles of his successor: "For the love of Mike!"

The fate of fire-ravaged Saloniki differs little from that of the shell-driven cities of France. Both methods are equally efficient in producing historic ruins.

Secretary Lansing just bets another hundred million that Russia is all right. Any little sporting proposition like this serves to cheer us up these gloomy war days.

King Corn is on the home stretch now, and the race between the monarch and Jack Frost for the next few days will be watched with intense concern by a hungry world.

With the sheriff and the chief of police both pursuing them, auto drivers are likely to be convinced that the rule and regulations laid down in conformity to law are really to be observed. It costs much less in time and money to observe the rule on the road than it does to go to the police station and explain.

Trade authorities who feel the country's pulse regularly note a distinct improvement in conditions directly due to government control. An abatement of rush orders produced a more wholesome tone in steel, fuel and food markets. The admission is an early tribute to the stabilizing power of government regulation.

The I. W. W. simmered down mighty soon when Uncle Sam called the bluff of its windy leaders. Economic conditions are not ideal, but the workingman has much to complain of, but his remedy does not lie along the road that leads to treason, and that is where Bill Hayward and his kind are leading their followers.

"How do you justify charging \$6 a ton for coal that cost less than \$2 to produce?" The assistant attorney general of Missouri shot the question at William B. Scott, a local coal magnate. William came back: "Because we can get it. You are a lawyer and you wouldn't do a piece of work for \$5 if you could get \$10 for it, would you?" Whereupon the attorney saith not and shifted the quiz.

Putting Up Movie Prices.
Now comes the real test of our endurance. Magnates who control the destiny of the moving picture industry are feeling about to determine whether they can levy an additional tax to the toll of nickels taken at the gate. In flat terms it is proposed to increase the price of admission from 10 cents to 15 cents, a raise of 50 per cent. This has not been fully determined upon, because other factors than the desire to make the increase must be considered. First is the ability of the people to pay. Other agencies for collection of nickels and pennies have already been in the field and prospects for gleaming by the movies are not particular. Furthermore, the proposed raise in admission prices would seem like an imposition when viewed by light of arguments made by promoters before committees of congress when pleading to be exempted from special war tax. At that time the magnates stated that they were the great providers of amusement and entertainment to the multitude, and therefore should not be subject to an imposition that might interfere with the poor man's show. This argument works both ways, and finally it may be accepted that when it comes down to competition between the baker and the moving picture man as to who will get the nickel, the baker will win. If the big men of the industry really are animated about the motives they professed before the tax levying committees of congress, they will find another way to meet their emergency and not undertake to increase the cost of movies to the public.

The Importance of Army Morale.

"The Lord fights with the battalions," was Napoleon's aphorism, which in other words means that in the conflict of arms numbers and equipment count most, and the side with the most men and the biggest guns, "other things being equal," will win out. Among the "other things," however, not to be overlooked nor undervalued, is that indefinite and indeterminate attribute called "morale," which is the fighting spirit of the men that in many critical battles has overcome numbers and superiority of arms and given victory to the side which to the casual observers seemed weakest.

The importance of army morale is dwelt on in a most convincing way in the message sent by Major General Wood to the class of graduates from the Plattsburg training camp of which he is credited with being the father. "The self-respect of the soldier," said General Wood, "is vital to his success. Destroy this and you have a man with a poor spirit and consequently a poor soldier and an army which will never go through to the end. The most cordial and friendly relations between officers and men can exist without any loss of official status or control on the part of the officer. In developing the armies of the republic this must always be borne in mind. They must strive to build up that feeling of confidence and interdependence between officers and men which must be present if the army is to have the real spirit which will carry it on to victory and final success."

If there is one thing in which we have every reason to believe the American soldiers will excel, it is in the morale—in the true fighting spirit which has been exhibited heretofore whenever test was laid. That is why the presence of American troops in Europe must mean more to our allies than the mere number of men sent over. That is why Germany made certain of ultimate defeat when it took on the United States as an additional antagonist.

When Women Go to War.

Plans for the registration of women for service in connection with the war are but giving official recognition to what the world has known from the beginning. Woman's part in war has always been of such importance that it is doubtful if any great campaign ever was carried on without her assistance. Since civilization came to soften ways of living, the woman has not been called upon to do some of things she was put at under savagery, but she has found new occupations whose pursuit is quite as essential. Such tasks as nursing the wounded, caring for the helpless, and ministering in many ways to the wreckage of war come to her as a matter of course, as do the homelier but unavoidable duties of keeping things moving while the man goes forth to battle. What is now proposed is that these duties be coordinated as far as possible, and that the efforts of woman be systematized and made more effective by reason of orderly direction. That the women of America will respond to the effort of the government may be accepted as foregone conclusion, and that they will lag at any time may be put aside as out of the question. While woman may work at home, her heart will ever be at the front with husband, son, father or sweetheart, and she will not be a slacker.

Canada's Part in the War.

War conditions in Canada are shifting somewhat, a natural result of developments in other countries engaged on the same side. One of the most significant moves lately made will follow the announcement by the Dominion government that plants taken over early in the war for the manufacture of munitions are to be turned back to their owners. It is conclusive evidence that the situation of the Allies is such that the Canadian contribution of munitions is no longer needed for success and the factories that have been turning out shells and the like may hereafter be devoted to their pre-war uses or to such other activities as are required. This course will in a considerable measure relieve a situation that had become quite severe in its pressure on our northern neighbors. Canada has strained itself to the utmost in response to the demand made for defense of the British empire. It has lately followed the example of the United States by adopting the conscription law, even in the face of insurrection in the eastern and maritime provinces. Its national revenue has been repaired by the adoption of an income tax measure. Both of these moves were extremely repugnant to the Canadians as they were to the Americans, but the exigencies of the war required that steps be taken, and the Canadians resolutely moved forward just as they have in other ways to fairly meet their plain duty. The part that Canada has played so far in the great world war is one of utmost importance as a fine example of devotion as is afforded anywhere in history.

Sunday's Work Under Acid Test.

Disappointment is written large on the score board of visible results which were expected from the three months' revival conducted by Rev. William Sunday in New York City last spring. Twice a day for eighty odd days the noted revivalist held forth to multitudes in a tabernacle holding 20,000 people. Nothing like it was ever beheld in the big city. It was the climax of Sunday's battles against the hosts of sin in the stronghold of sinners. Measured by numbers attending, by sustained interest and trail hitters, the revival constitutes the record of the century. Ninety-eight thousand persons "hit the trail"—accepted the pledge "to lead a new and better life." What were the actual material results?

Rev. Dr. John S. Allen, pastor of the Fort Washington Presbyterian church, is the first to complete the "follow-up" plan by which trail-hitters who sign cards are brought into the fold. Writing in the New York Times of the outcome of his acid test, Dr. Allen sounds the note of disappointment with which Omaha churchmen are familiar. Dr. Allen explains that while the trail-hitters numbered 98,000, only 65,943 signed cards giving address and church preference. Of this number the Fort Washington church, located nearest the tabernacle, received 273 cards, every one of them investigated, by the pastor. He found 174 of the card signers were church members and regular attendants, twenty could not be found at the addresses given, 12 per cent of the cards carried fictitious addresses, eleven were former church members who had backslided after leaving home, and the remaining twelve non-church members. Three of this number gave definite promise of joining the church. These constitute the sum total of "converts."

Square Pegs for Square Holes

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, August 23.—Someone has said that this war is a war of card indexes. If so we need not fear for the results. The United States Public Service Reserve, in its Washington office, is proving that the United States leads the world in the science of card indexing.

The reserve is preparing to card-index every patriotic man and woman in the union. President Wilson has said that this is a war, not of armies, but of whole nations; and also that our own nation would volunteer for service en masse. The Public Service Reserve, which functions under the auspices of the Department of Labor, is the agency which will take care of a nation of volunteers.

The Public Service Reserve asks every man to come forward and say that he is ready to serve the government, wherever he can be of most use in the war emergency. In reply to this offer of service, the reserve gives him a certificate of membership, a bronze button to wear in his coat, and the consciousness of having done his duty. Before very long it may give him a new job. You may or may not be more pleasant and remunerative than the one he has today, but which will certainly be one where he can serve the national interest to better advantage.

Before its work is done the Public Service Reserve hopes to list millions of men who have volunteered to work where they can do the most good. Yet its system is such that if the government calls for a single chemist or a single mechanic, the reserve will be able to turn to its index and pick out, not a thousand possible candidates, nor a hundred men who might fill the bill, but one single man who is the man for the place and is ready to take it. Speed, efficiency, the elimination of waste effort, the reduction of industrial loss to a minimum—these are the things that win wars, and they depend not upon heroism or patriotism, but upon scientific system. The system adopted for indexing industrial volunteers is the really vital part of the Public Service Reserve idea, and it is an intricate and interesting thing.

The officials of the reserve say that they have completed the experimental period of their work, in which they have listed and indexed some 12,000 or 15,000 industrial volunteers from various sources, most of them skilled technical men. Now they are ready to begin work on a national scale. The task will be taken up state by state. Pennsylvania has been selected for the first state campaign, and from the results of the work there a system will be further perfected to apply to every state in the union.

So far the men who have offered their services have only been divided into some 600 classes and sub-classes according to their training and occupations. The number of classes will be greatly increased as the work goes forward. Mr. I. W. Litchfield, who is the indexing expert of the reserve, can take any man's volunteering blank and refer it at a glance to its proper class and subclass in the 600, or you can ask him for any kind of a man you choose, from a drill-press feeder to a veterinary surgeon, and he can turn to the proper division of the 600 divisions in the card index and give you the names of the men listed under that head. More than that, he can tell you how good each man is for the particular job you have in mind, where he is working and what he is doing, whether he is willing to work in Europe or not, what his disabilities are, if any, where his father was born, and a mass of other information bearing on the subject. The indexing system is such that the best man for a particular job can usually be picked out almost literally at a glance.

Each man who volunteers for industrial service—and by volunteering is meant an offer to serve either with or without pay; a man with a wife and seven children can volunteer as well as anyone else—is listed on three separate cards and indexed three times, at least. First he is indexed on a white card, in the class to which his present work belongs. Second, he is indexed on a blue card, showing what work he has done in the past. And third, he is indexed on a red card, which shows the emergency work for which his training has fitted him in case of need. Each card contains all the information that is contained on both the other cards, so no matter from which angle his case is approached—present, past or emergency occupation—all the facts are gathered together, in highly technical and abbreviated form, on a single square of paper.

For example, one volunteer is a chief clerk in the division of accounts in a railroad. His white card lists him with the bookkeepers. His blue card lists him with clerical railway workers. His red card shows that in case of emergency demand he is capable of doing the work of a statistical expert. There is not much war demand for bookkeepers or railway clerical workers, but there is a strong government demand for statisticians.

In classifying the men for emergency duty, the expert must not only know what a given man is capable of doing, but also what sort of men are most likely to accept of such a duty. Besides the bare classification, the index cards contain much other information about the volunteers in abbreviated form. For example, each man is given a rating—first class, second class, third class or fourth class. The cards of men rated first class have their upper corners clipped, so that a finger run through the index turns up the best men automatically. The rating is based on various things—age, experience, training, education, standing, disabilities, and so forth. The application blank of the reserve asks scores of questions, and in return the volunteer is given an attachment written statements as full as they care to make them of their experience and success in any positions they may have held. The application blank is the result of much expert pondering, and next to a personal interview it gives the best possible idea of each man's possibilities.

Both in the questions asked of the volunteers and in the indexing system the whole effort of the men who designed the system was toward the utmost possible exactitude. We are not satisfied to know that a man is a munition worker," said one of the officials. "We want to know whether his experience was with bombs, cartridges, commercial explosives, fuses, grenades, shells, or torpedoes. We want the information to be as specific as it possibly can, because when we get a call for a man, it is not for a munition worker, but for some very particular kind of a munition worker. This is a war of specialists."

The Public Service Reserve is designed to be a clearing house for industrial patriots, trained and untrained. It should not be regarded primarily as an agency for securing employment. The Department of Labor maintains a national employment agency, the function of which is to secure work for men and women who have no work, and to get better jobs for those who are not satisfied with the jobs they have already got. The Public Service Reserve, on the other hand, is designed to find places for men and women where they will be of greater service to the nation. It will make no effort to offer you a better job, but if the nation needs you it will offer you a job where you can better help the cause.

People and Events

Cook county, Illinois, pledges itself to keep on the payroll every employe who joins any branch of the national service, and hold the job for the return.

George Washington, very white and very English by descent, is one of the draft recruits accepted for service at Winsted, Conn. George hopes to lead fresh laurels to the name.

"The Girl Who Rejected Slackers Three," gets her picture in the New York papers and vocal bouquets galore. She hails from Bellport and is good to look upon, even though her real name escapes publicity.

Living without work in Maryland hereafter promises to entail annoyance and notoriety. A state law effective August 15, requires idlers to get next to a job or show why. In obstinate cases the state provides the job.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.
Least said soonest mended.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
British gained on Mouquet farm on Somme front.

Rome reported the repulse of Austrian attacks in the Alps.
British aircraft dropped about five tons of bombs on points behind the German lines.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
At a rousing meeting of the Irish National League in St. Philomena hall addresses were given by Hon. John Fitzgerald, Hon. A. J. Sawyer, Mayor Grosatch, Hon. Patrick Egan, J. B. Dool, song "Father O'Flynn," Miss Dewth rendered "Steer My Bark for Erin's Isle," James Murphy, assisted by a quartet, sang "God Save Ireland."

The Garfield Republican club of the Sixth ward was organized with the following officers: O. C. Ludlow, president; W. A. Grant, vice president; J. M. Page, recording secretary; C. A. Gelatt, William Marrow, Miles D. Houck, P. H. Hawes and D. T. Redman, executive committee.

At the old-fashioned picnic given at Pries lake by the old members of the Burns club the following competitors won prizes: Emily Wigman, Mabel Cheney, Maggie Meldrum, Robbie Morrison, Hannah Wilson, John Muir, Peter Brown and W. M. Fleming, sr.

The Misses Vineyard and Stelle of St. Joe are the guests of the Misses Hoangland.

Annie Kennedy was surprised by the following young friends at her home on South Thirteenth: Misses Clara McCann, Norma and Stella McCulliffe, Lizzie Mahony, Hanna Croft, Julia Kelly, Maggie and Annie Brennan, Ellen and Teresa McArdle, Mabel Garvey, May Galwan, Katie Garvey, Katie O'Keefe, Lizzie McDonald, Maggie Kane, Anna Meany, Charles Garvey, Allen McCann, Rhodie Kennedy and Robert McAuliffe.

Fred L. Bridgeman and Miss Emma J. Bennett were married by the Rev. W. E. Copeland.

This Day in History.
1785—Mansion of the lieutenant governor in Boston destroyed in a riot caused by dissatisfaction over the stamp act.

1808—General Benjamin G. Humphreys, noted confederate commander and first governor of Mississippi after the war, born in Claiborne county, Miss. Died December 20, 1883.

1842—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and China, by which a number of Chinese ports were opened to British trade.

1861—The Hatteras expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe.

1862—A. B. Floyd, secretary of war in Buchanan's cabinet, died at Abingdon, Va. Born at Blacksburg, Va., June 1, 1807.

1867—General Edward E. S. Canby appointed to succeed General Sickles in command of the Second Military district, comprising North and South Carolina.

1873—First kindergarten in America established at St. Louis.

1914—Togoland surrendered to Great Britain and France.

1915—Germans captured Russian fortress of Oltta.

The Day We Celebrate.

Byron G. Burbank is just 57. He was born at Northfield, Minn., and taught school at Byron, Ill., before he came to Omaha to practice law.

E. W. Gunther, banker and merchant, was born August 26, 1853, in Cologne, Germany, coming to this country in 1871.

William P. (Billy) Byrne was born right here in Omaha August 26, 1869. He is well known as manager of the Orpheum theater.

Lieutenant General John C. Bates, United States army, retired, former chief of staff of the army, born in St. Charles county, Missouri, seventy-five years ago today.

Colonel Chauncey P. Baker, chief assistant to the Quartermaster, chief of the embarkation service, born in Ohio, fifty-seven years ago today.

Edward Tuck, New York banker, founder of the Tuck School of Administration and Finance, born at Exeter, N. H., seventy-five years ago today.

Most Rev. James J. Keane, Catholic archbishop of Dubuque, born at Joliet, Ill., sixty years ago today.

Joseph T. Robinson, United States senator, born at Camden, S. C., at Lonoke, Ark., forty-five years ago today.

Major Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee institute, born in Virginia fifty years ago today.

Storyette of the Day.

A German merchant in London had insured his house for £400. The house burned down and the insurance company's representative came to him and said: "Your house was old and dilapidated. It was not worth £400. We will give you £300—or build you a bigger and better house."

The merchant was very angry; he wanted the £400. However, he eventually thought it wise to take the £300. Whereupon the insurance man, with the pertinacity of his kind, suggested that, having settled that little matter satisfactorily, the merchant might do further business with them. Was his wife insured? Yes it was. Was his life insured? No. Would he insure it? No. Why not?

"I'll tell you why not," he replied. "I'll insure my wife for £400. You see, if you die you come to me to say: 'Your wife was old and dilapidated, she was not worth £400. We'll give you £300—or a bigger and better wife.'"—London Notes.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The word "Jerry" comes to us through the Norman-French and is of frequent occurrence in old English.

The book of the Bible called Leviticus is so called because it relates principally to the Levites and priests.

AROUND THE CITIES.

One factory in St. Louis consumes 100,000,000 feet of lumber a year.

St. Louis views with more pride the export of a local coal magnate. Formerly and unashamed he proclaims his motto to be: "Get all you can."

Topka has launched an anti-poll tax league to fight a law passed by the last legislature. Lawyers assured the league that the law is unconstitutional and were employed to lead the fight for conservation of the wherewith.

Wholesale bread meets with little objection in Boston hotels and restaurants. Managers report few patrons ask for white bread, that rye, graham or corn bread are accepted in its place without question. Other New England towns are adopting the Boston plan.

The Chicago end of the State Council of Defense has taken steps to head off fraudulent solicitors of war funds. A new state law imposes severe penalties for crooks of this class and requires solicitors for legitimate funds to secure and show licenses from the state war board.

Buffalo is pretty well buffaloesd by pickpockets. Signs warning people against smoochy sentry appear in many public places and are posted on street cars. At the same time Chicago reports surprising dullness in that line of industry and can't account for it. Buffalo offers a tip.

Salt Lake City school authorities plan to emphasize the study of the French language during the coming school year. Classes in French will also receive special attention at the state university, for the purpose of fitting young men and women for army and Red Cross work in France.

St. Joe reports gratifying results in water purity from a contrivance which is forced through water mains to stir up the sediment and remove it. Recently the machine whirled through a mile and a quarter of main, stirred up the impurities, which flowed off and increased the flow of water 13.5 per cent.

It took two years of periodic protests to jar loose a bunch of political patriots holding down jobs in an auxiliary pumping plant of the water works of Kansas City, Mo. The plant was made only when the meter reached a twenty-foot stage, which was rarely. Most of the year the main work was drawing the pay check. City Engineer Runderberg at last blew up the political trenches.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE BIG WAR.

More than 150,000 railway men are in the British army.

In the last great drive on the Somme the British "tanks" consumed 2,000,000 gallons of gas.

The shaft of an aerial torpedo which fell in London during a raid has brought \$540 at a raffie.

Based on official figures it is reckoned that \$500 would pay Great Britain's war bill for about one and one-third seconds.

The most remarkable case of rapid promotion in the British army is that of General Freyburg, who enlisted as a private in the very early months of the war and at 27 is now a general of brigade, wearing the Victoria Cross.

A single bakery, "somewhere in France," turns out 120,000 two-pound loaves of bread every day for the British soldiers. This is only one of many such establishments located behind the allied lines on the western front.

According to figures compiled by the Royal Statistical society, the rise in food prices since the beginning of the war is costing the 7,000,000 inhabitants of Greater London, not less than \$300,000,000 a year.

Under favorable conditions of wind and atmosphere the people living on the southern coast of England are able to hear the sound of firing in Flanders, while, still more remarkable, the recent terrible mine explosions on the Messines sector, were distinctly heard near Dublin, a distance of 450 miles.

In France wild birds often provide artillery observers with clues as to the whereabouts of hidden batteries. Birds rise in flocks from trees in the vicinity of which guns are being fired, and when there is a lull in the activities of the concealed artillery many of them return to their former perches. A trained observer can quickly tell, from the erratic movements of flocks of birds, the approximate locality of gun batteries hidden from his view.

It is said that by the latest methods of manufacture a German U-boat can be completed in less than fifteen days. The series have been standardized, and are stamped out of the metal at dozens of factories in all parts of Germany, each plant specializing in one part, which is despatched without delay to the naval docks. Thousands of mechanists are waiting for it, and two weeks from the time the ore leaves the mine the U-boat is ready for sea.

HERE AND THERE.

The Maine deer killed last year totaled 12,000.

Only a third of South America's population is of pure white blood.

Approximately 20 per cent of each potato pared by ordinary household methods is lost in the process.

It appears that smokers are throwing away annually about 8,000 tons of valuable material, the ashes of the tobacco they consume.

Although there is a larger habitable area in the South America than in North America, there are only half as many people in the southern continent.

There are over 5,000,000 country girls in the United States and Uncle Sam and the state colleges are helping a lot of them to make better country homes.

Dogs can easily follow a deer by means of scent. In each hoof there is a pasty mass which leaves a slight odor on the ground. For this reason hunters usually take dogs with them.

The resolution for the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the American emblem was passed by the continental congress June 14, 1777. An American ship, the Columbia, carried the American flag around the world in 1791-1796.

In these days when rag carpet has come back into favor, old stockings of any color but black, by preference, when cut in strips, around and around, spirally as one would peel an apple, are most desirable material for serviceable rugs, for either city or country use, and, if care is taken with the cutting, each sock or stocking will yield a strip running from a toe to top, without wasting more than a few clippings.

SIGNPOSTS OF PROGRESS.

The value of precious stones imported in 1916 for the first time crossed the \$50,000,000 mark.

A practical Swiss has found an Alpinist glacier profitable, since he has converted it into an ice mine and markets the ice.

The pearl is growing in popular favor more rapidly than the diamond, according to the foreign trade department of the National City bank.

A self-irrigating flower pot has recently been invented, the irrigation being provided by a wick extending from its saucer to the soil which it contains.

American ice boxes would find a better market in Brazil if the ventilators underneath the refrigerators were closed with wire gauze or netting.

High prices for food articles and especially meat are common over the whole world. A consular report says that one fox or zebu recently sold in South Africa for \$200 and sheep are held at \$10 each.

A California inventor has patented a statement or billfold form which can be folded and sealed so that the address at the top is on the outside, thus saving the expense of an envelope and the additional labor of addressing.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES

"I am looking for an appropriate name for my new home."

"You say it is the highest spot in the neighborhood?"

"The very highest."

"Call it 'The Acet!'"—Boston Transcript.

"When your father and I were married he was getting only \$15 a week."

"Was he trying to dodge being drafted for military service?"—Detroit Free Press.

"A man came in the office who attempted to take my life."

"Good heavens, John! Was he an anarchist?"

"No; a selector who wanted my biography for a complimentary write-up."—Baltimore American.

DEAR MR. KABBIBBLE,

I MET MY HUSBAND WALKING WITH A BLONDE—WHAT SHALL I DO?

—MRS. BLUVITZ

WHY SHALL HE DO?

"I don't see how some of my friends are able to get automobiles."

"Not so difficult as you think, old man. The wives help out wonderfully. A woman will go without an astonishing number of things for the sake of a car."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Bacon—I see electricity has been adapted to forty-eight different purposes about a household.

Egbert—And yet the baby is being spanked in the same old-fashioned way.—Yonkers Statesman.

"What are you reading?"