

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Subscribers leaving the city should have the Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as requested.

When in doubt buy a Liberty bond! Yes, but can the Iowa "wets" get the goods to celebrate with?

Iowa is still dry, but with a very noticeable indication of desire to moisten up a bit.

Three-cent postage will be effective in two weeks. Do your early Christmas letter writing now.

Four scant weeks for Christmas shopping and shipping to American soldiers abroad. Do it now!

Accounts of the noisy welcome home confirms the suspicion that the Sox brought home the bacon.

Oklahoma Indians subscribed for \$412,000 worth of Liberty bonds. If you can't be a fighter be an Indian.

Looks as if Edgar Howard's occupancy of the governor's chair might be more in anticipation than realization.

The impatience manifested over the long wait for the appointment of our fuel controller will be abated now if he shows that he really controls.

It is passing strange that hotel men, princes of courtesy and vision, must be reminded occasionally of the respect, if not reverence, due legislative dignity.

Though speaking without authority, we represent for our fellow Nebraskans the suggestion that the result in Iowa may be explained by the fact that Mr. Bryan campaigned there for the "drys."

The corn belt country is being assiduously bombarded by the big gun orators of the Liberty bond campaign. The men making out the itineraries know intuitively just where the money is, if they can only bring it out.

Price boosting persists in an ever-rising circle. An occasional recession, scarcely perceptible, is a preparation for a higher leap. The higher the climb the greater the concussion when the inevitable collapse comes.

Every fire is not incendiary nor every incendiary fire part of a German plot, but just the same, the intrigues disclosed through the Bernstorff correspondence warrant careful checking of every suspicious conflagration.

Managers of munition plants turned into the government treasury \$10,000,000 of the \$17,000,000 of federal taxes overlooked in the hurry of making the schedule. It will go mighty hard with munition bookkeepers guilty of that annoying mistake.

Count von Reventlow, the champion windjammer of Prussia, scuttles editorial ship once more and explains the failure of U-boat frightfulness. The explanation does not explain, but it serves to vary the wind with which the junkers muffle the pain of vanished hope.

Omaha's hospital facilities, always comparing favorably with other places, are now far in advance of the best in any other cities of our size. The unexcelled clinical opportunities here now ought soon to make Omaha the recognized center of medical education for the whole country west of the Mississippi river.

New Lessons for Americans

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Not long ago we were calling attention to the perplexities of the makers of tin goods in this country in trying to make supply equal to demand, owing to greatly improved shipping facilities and the growing scarcity of one ingredient indispensable in tin making which can be had only in Australia.

The tin-plate dealers had issued an appeal to the people of this country to exercise economy rather than the wastefulness which has always characterized Americans not only in this but in many other ways. At the time, we ventured to hope that such an appeal to patriotism and altruism would reach even the women whose culinary operations employ many more tin cans than they fill, and who build tin monuments to themselves and their accomplishments as cooks, in tin can pyramids in alleys behind their homes.

Nor can we doubt that the pleading of the tin men has resulted in a more economical use of tin in many directions. But that we are still far from making the best use of opportunities, and have much to learn from more frugal peoples, a story brought out by the new regulation compelling an exportation license for anybody exporting products containing tin, is ample evidence. Japanese merchants have for a long been using the five-gallon cans in which American oil merchants have sent petroleum products to that country, by cleaning and refilling them with vegetable oils made in Japan, and shipping them back to the United States, where there is a steady demand for these Japanese oils. After being landed on the west coast, the five-gallon cans would be emptied into tank cars for shipment, and the cans thrown away. Japanese merchants resident on the coast, gathering up the discarded receptacles, sent them back to Japan for use in the making of toys, export cases, bottle caps, dustpans, etc.

Now the Department of Commerce, being advised of such re-exports, has not laid an embargo on the shipment of what empty cans the thrifty Japanese may continue to get, but it is urging an increased utilization of the tin by manufacturers, or others, of this country as a means of conserving tin supplies.

German Estimate of American Resources.

In forming conclusions as to the German estimate of American resources and capacity for war it will be well to remember that the general staff at Berlin has never yet told the world its plans. It is not at all likely that so thoroughly organized an institution would overlook the most serious factor in its problem or make the mistake of undervaluing any obstacle to its plans. Therefore we must conclude that the published report of Major Hoffe dealing with the possible effect of the United States on the military situation is intended exclusively for home consumption, with some slight reference to any indirect influence it may have on minds in this country.

Despite the expressed contempt of the major, we may be sure the kaiser is making due preparations for the reception of the Americans, fully calculating on our part in the fighting. Germany knows our resources and also knows how well we are making use of them at present. Moreover, the war lords realize that the conflict would long ago have terminated in their favor had it not been for supplies purchased in this country by England, France, Russia and Italy. That this tremendous reservoir of power and wealth has been tapped and is losing a flood against them brings no consolation to the predatory pirates of Potsdam.

The Hoffe report may be considered as a part of the campaign of moral camouflage, of which stories of German weakness form the backbone. These are purposely circulated in hopes that Americans will relax their efforts and thus aid their enemies. We must not underestimate the serious nature of the task before our army and navy, but continue resolute in all our preparations, and by action show how ridiculous is the pretense that our strength in war is negligible.

William Howard Taft Our Guest.

William Howard Taft will be in Omaha today, for the first time in more than five years, and come on an important mission in connection with the future of our country and the world. When last he was here Mr. Taft was president of the United States, and an earnest advocate of an international tribunal for the establishment of world peace. He comes now as spokesman for the League to Enforce Peace, an organization that has the support and endorsement of statesmen and students, and which looks ahead to such agreement between nations as will make war difficult if not impossible. The purpose of this organization does not interfere with the prosecution of the war, nor has the president a more staunch or earnest supporter in his present course than is Mr. Taft, whose mission is to lay before the public ideas which may lead to permanent peace, after the affairs of the world have been restored to order. His sincerity in this move is beyond question, as he proved his devotion to the idea before and while he was chief executive of the United States. He will find ready hearing for his cause, for our people have lost none of their aversion to war, although entering into it heartily for self defense. No work can be greater than that which promises to establish the world on a basis of justice to all, with rights of every nation secure. That is what the Taft mission looks forward to.

Our New Banking System.

President Wilson's appeal to all banks to get into the Federal Reserve system draws from the hyphenated World-Herald fulsome praise of that measure. That it is meeting the demands of our war emergency is admitted and that it may be made of greater service is equally true. The system is capable of such expansion as will put our national finances on the soundest of basis and enable business to proceed at all times without fear of monetary shallows. Its facility for turning credit into currency at times when expansion is required, for assisting commerce by means of rediscounts and other beneficial operations and possibilities mark the plan as worthy of full support. But, while giving it all credit and praise, let us not forget that when the Aldrich-Vreeland bill was presented to congress it met the undivided opposition of the democrats, who denounced it as a great conspiracy to enable Wall street to come into full control of the money of the nation. Ridicule and party prejudice defeated this measure, but on the coming of the democrats into power it was taken up by them, changed in some minor details and enacted as a great triumph for the financial genius of the party. No harm is done by keeping history straight and to do so we must remember that our new federal banking system really had its birth under republican administration.

Reward of Merit in America.

The news columns of The Bee one day contained two items of interest as showing that merit is still rewarded in this world. One told of the act of a popular moving picture actor making a second subscription of \$90,000 to the Liberty loan and the other of how two base ball teams divided a bonus of \$153,000 among their players as a reward for extraordinary skill. All of this money has been contributed by people who admire ability of the sort evinced by the recipients. The man or woman who can do in an unusual way anything the public likes or cares for is certain of a golden harvest. It does not matter that in each of the instances here cited the money has been spent for entertainment; even that is to be counted as necessary in some degree. One of the singular features of our scheme of things is that we are willing to pay for the froth, but expect the solid substance to be furnished without money and without price.

A new light is thrown on the controversy over the physical qualities of city-bred and country-bred boys. Dr. J. A. Nydegger, head of the United States Public Health service at Baltimore, awards the laurels to city-bred boys, basting his conclusion on statistics compiled by the government. These show an average of 14 per cent more defectives in rural districts than in the cities. This is by no means conclusive, but there is unfortunately too much truth in the doctor's explanation of the cause: "The health of school children is almost entirely neglected in the country schools."

Major Hoffe of the German general staff echoes the official view in advising Germans to ignore the American army as a fighting force on the western front. Like war-lordly contempt was directed at the British army in 1914. The latter shot some of the conceit out of the war lords and Americans will assist in blowing up the remainder. The misinformed major is welcome to all the comfort whistling in a graveyard gives.

The tactical wisdom of the Teutons shines anew in following lines of least resistance. Driving on Russia's disorganized posts furnishes useful trading territory besides material for acclaiming "victory" among the famishing home guard.

Planning America's Airplanes

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Oct. 16.—When congress appropriated \$640,000,000 to build a fleet of airplanes it is safe to say that very few of the gentlemen who voted the money had any clear-idea of the stupendous engineering problems their wholesale order involved. Of all the strategists who are advocating 20,000 American aircraft to flutter over Germany next summer there are probably very few who realize what difficulties must be overcome to put a single thousand war planes in the air. But here in Washington there is a body of scientists, naval, military and civilian, who know what these difficulties are, because it is their business to overcome them. This body, one of the most important and least known forces behind the world's biggest airplane program, is the national advisory committee for aeronautics. There are a dozen men on the committee. Two of them are army officers, two come from the navy, four are men high up in other government departments and the remainder are technical and theoretical experts selected from the country at large. Their business is with the theory of aircraft, their work is to help the technical to come under the eye of the layman or to be understood when it does, yet it must be the foundation for all quantity production of flying craft. Recently the committee published a report of which it was said that not more than ten men in the United States could understand the whole of it. But reports like this are what make possible the sudden appearance of new and improved types of airplanes on the fighting front, such as the Fokker of the Teutons and the allies' Nirop and Spad. Behind the wood and steel of every machine lies a maze of theory and technical calculation that determines power, stability and speed.

The advisory committee understands the magnitude of the construction problems involved in our aircraft program, but that is far from indicating that they believe we have "bitten off more than we can chew." The problems will be solved, but the public ought not to take it for granted that there are no problems nor fail to appreciate the value of the men who work them out.

For example, the committee is about to publish a report on the use of cotton fabrics in the wings of airplanes. That report represents a triumph over an obstacle of the first magnitude. It was long believed that linen was the only suitable material for this use. Our great aerial fleet could never have been built with linen wings. There is simply not enough linen to be had. The problem was taken up as one of the most immediate importance and the committee worked it out with the co-operation of the bureau of standards. In the laboratories of this bureau a process was perfected by which cotton could be made to take the place of linen and serve not only just as well, but actually better. Thus a lack that threatened the whole program was not only overcome, but actually turned into an advantage. The advisory committee for aeronautics was established before the war. Back in 1915 congress saw that airplanes were being used a good deal in Europe and appropriated \$5,000 a year for the use of a committee of experts to study theoretical questions connected with aviation. By 1916 the airplane as a new instrument was looking up so that the \$5,000 fund was shovelled up to \$90,000. This year the committee has about \$120,000 to spend. This looks like a small sum, but it is about all that can be used. The work is limited not by funds available, but by the number of suitable laboratories and especially by the number of capable men.

Broadly speaking, the committee deals with the theoretical problems of flight and aircraft design. It is the function of the committee to select certain problems that need study and experiment and see that they get in line. For there are not sufficient facilities in the United States to work at the same time on all the features that will bear improvement. Hence the most vital have to be picked out for precedence.

Having decided what to work on, there are various ways of going to work. Several important and expensive investigations have been conducted under the supervision of the committee without any expense to the government. Such work is done by industrial corporations, whose business will benefit if the problem in question is solved. Other investigations are carried on in university laboratories which are particularly well equipped for the task. In such cases enough money is taken from the appropriation to cover the cost. Very important work has been done at the bureau of standards and at the weather bureau. Then the committee has a laboratory of its own and an experimental flying field which it shares with the army.

Various details of equipment and construction are being studied as rapidly as they can. Specifications have been drawn up for the seventeen instruments which the modern aviator carries in his flights. Even the words which apply to all the parts and the evolutions of aircraft have been given standard definitions. The committee has done away as far as possible with foreign terms, giving the preference to the English equivalent where one exists. A surprisingly large vocabulary has sprung up relating to aviation, much of which will soon be in common use. It is interesting to note that the committee has adopted the word "airplane" and consigned "aeroplane" to the discard. A most praiseworthy move was the decision to use the word "aviator" for either sex, so that the young women who are beginning to fly should no longer be referred to as "aviatrices."

Carburetors, propellers, spark plugs, wireless equipment and various materials of construction are all being laid on the operating table of science with a view to their recasting and improvement. Tests of the famous Liberty motor are being carried on largely under the supervision of the committee's expert men. And as a last word it may be added that while the Liberty motor is an immense success this does not necessarily indicate that the designers of airplane engines are sitting back with folded hands. If the war lasts long enough there may be further surprises for the powers of Berlin.

Lawmakers Dodge Taxes

New York World

The congressmen who voted an excess profits tax upon salaries above \$6,000 carefully exempted themselves. To create a preferred class large enough to give the discrimination considerable support they also relieved officers of states, territories and the District of Columbia of the tax.

A great many years ago, when national sovereignty was not as well recognized as it is today, the supreme court of the United States denied the power of a state to tax the agencies of the federal government. Long afterward the court held as a corollary of this proposition that the national government could not in comity tax the agencies of the states. From these two judgments much confusion has arisen.

The constitution is silent on the point except as to the president and the judges of federal courts. The president's judgment "shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected" and the salaries of judges "shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

It will be seen, therefore, that we have nothing but one supreme court decision to justify the exemption of any office holder from taxation applying to citizens in general and, of course, that decision, so far as it relates to the exercise of national power, may be overruled by congress whenever it is disposed to act upon the matter free from interested motives.

If it is scandalous secretly to pass a law bearing oppressively upon an element already carrying a great burden on its price and war taxes, how shall we characterize the men who were at such pains to safeguard their own pocketbooks? It is not without significance that the author of this provision is Claude Kitchin, who was against preparedness, who voted against war and whose chief ambition apparently is to make the war as burdensome as possible to the people who pay the taxes to carry it on.

COY

Right in the Spotlight.

Dr. Alexis Carrel, whose opinions on hospital standardization are to be laid before a notable conference of American surgeons meeting in Chicago today, is one of the world's most famous surgeons. A Frenchman by birth, Dr. Carrel is still in his thirties, although he owns a practice which is said to be the most lucrative in the world. Fortune came to him in disguise. He was, for a number of years, leading practitioner in a small French town, but the unmerited persecution he suffered from the pompous mayor caused him to leave the "land of the tricolor" and seek fame elsewhere. He landed in Canada an unknown man, but came to the United States and attracted the attention of John D. Rockefeller, who engaged him for research work at the Rockefeller institute and gave him the opportunity for the experiments which have made him world famous. In 1912 Dr. Carrel was recipient of the Nobel prize for medicine. Early in the present war he went to France to engage in hospital work, returning only recently to help organize the United States ambulance service.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Cunard liner Alaunia sunk by mine in English channel. British advanced their line south of Bapaume. Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, announced that England was paying \$10,000,000 a day in the United States for war supplies.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

The general shoot which took place at the Omaha Gun club grounds, was participated in by a large number of shooters. A watch house is being built on the Eleventh Street viaduct at the north end of the main truss for the shelter of policemen at the structure.

Germany's Alleged Strength.

Central City, Neb., Oct. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: In reading your paper I noticed a report of a speech made by Rev. P. D. Vassler, in which he states that Germany is to attempt to be defeated. Now that must be very bad news to the millions of men who are training and waiting to be called to the colors of the German army. But I would like to differ from the reverend gentleman on that subject and would like to know what he bases his statement. Is it the old tale of the Kaiser being invincible on the "me and God" plan or is it based on man and gun power?

Germany could have won this war very easily in the first few months if it had only had enough initiative, but the disaster it met at Tannenberg and the German army along the entire front hunting for cover, and the day the German war machine threw down the rifle and took up the shovel it told the world that its years of preparation had come to nothing.

France had time to draw its breath and Britain time to organize and raise the armies that are doing such good work today. Every man, woman and child of the French, Belgian and British armies. Have the Germans had no losses at all? Are there no German dead on the western front? Even the reverend gentleman war when the Allies had no guns or supplies the German losses were very heavy. At the Marne, where Von Kluck's wonderful army was shattered at the Yonne in 1914, 1915, 1916, Champagne and later at Verdun, the Somme, Arras, Messines and right today where the British army is slowly but surely pushing the Kaiser's army out of Belgium.

Why did the Germans retire at the Somme, at Arras and Messines? Was it because they were too strong? They lost 4,000 guns, 200 machine guns and millions of dollars worth of stores and about 160,000 men in killed wounded and prisoners. How is it, for the last ten months the enemy has been on the defensive and can't hold the position they have been working on and fortifying for the last three years?

I will tell you the reason and in a few words. There is no army or organization, no man, no human being, can devise that can live in front of the terrible gun power of the Allies on the western front (and that is where this war will end). The fighting is rapidly being converted into a gun duel, with the odds tremendously in favor of the Allies. We have the guns, the supplies, the men that Germany had in 1914 and we are getting results. Every strategic position on the western front is in the hands of the Allies and we get stronger every day, while Germany gets weaker.

The American army of over 1,000,000 men will soon be in the hands of American airplanes will soon be raising Cain with the German line. The entire weight of the United States is thrown into the scales with the Allies and then the reverend gentleman puts the damper on us by telling us we can't lick Germany. It's too bad, and I am sure the boys in the United States army will be disappointed. That kind of talk may be all right in Bulgaria or Berlin, but don't tell it to American or Canadian soldiers—they might get mad.

1903 SERGEANT HANLY, Late Princess Pats.

HERE AND THERE.

In Austria smoking is to be restricted to ten cigars or twenty-five cigarettes a week.

Apart from the various shades of blue and green, the sea appeared deep red in the Bay of Loango, yellow off the coast of Japan, white near Cape Palmas, and almost black near the Maldives Islands.

Arthur Balfour, the British foreign minister, who was a recent visitor to the United States, is in the habit of retaining a large amount of his correspondence every day during meals, dictating letters to his secretary between the courses.

A frame for holding the clothes to be dried over an oil stove is shaped like a great cage. It is cylindrical and its top is dome-shaped. The frame is built in sections, and when not in use may be taken apart and set away.

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THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

Washington, D. C. Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of "Storing Vegetables."

Name.....

Street Address.....

City..... State.....

The Bee's Letter Box

Camouflage Extraordinary.

Omaha, Oct. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read in your Letter Box department several articles regarding "camouflage." The Examiner of the current issue describes several historical camouflages—of how the Greeks camouflaged the "Trojans" by means of a wooden horse filled with soldiers, of an incident in the early Indian wars of Massachusetts where the Indians covered themselves with branches of trees, of the strategem of Macduff in covering his soldiers with branches of trees from Birnam wood and going to Dunsinane and giving Macbeth his just deserts—and several other examples. But the most outstanding case of camouflage ever pulled off has been going on right here under our very noses and the author seems to have gotten away so far with the goods as neatly as anything this history records. I refer to the owner and publisher of the World-Herald and senator from Nebraska. For the last twenty years that the writer has lived in Omaha I have been amused at the political antics of our senator, and I have seen him get away with it and helped him, too, by voting for him, as I admired his nerve.

Getting back to the word camouflage, let's review history just a little. We can all see now that his abuse and vilification of Edward Rosewater was mere camouflage. Bryan and Metcalf were the radical camouflage under which this reactionary concealed himself and reaped the reward. Bartley was camouflaged in another manner, but it was camouflage all right. And our old friend, Tom Tibbles, how the senator camouflaged his "pops" with him! And there are the "pops" with 'em. Some Germans seem to think that he even tried a new wrinkle called "double camouflage." Wish we all knew the details.

If the enemy needs a first-class, honest-to-goodness camouflager over in France let's all boost our senator for the job, for he certainly has delivered the goods heretobux:

CURIOUS OBSERVER.

Germany's Alleged Strength.

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INES TO A SMILE.

"I find this man guilty of larceny and sentence him—"  
"Klumpomonia, your honor. A case for a doctor, not a judge."  
"I'm a doctor of laws and not a doctor of medicine."  
"I'll prescribe about two years."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Marie Williams—How inconsistent the government is. For their officers' training camps they say they want applicants who can handle men.  
Jane Gillis—Yes.  
"What! Didn't you want let us women enlist—St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

"Yes! I caught a dozen big ones, but they were stolen from me on the car."  
"Well never mind, old man; you've brought home a new story, at any rate."—Boston Transcript.

Commander—What makes you think you can get through the enemy's barbed-wire entanglements safely?  
American Private—Sir, I've planned up my wife's private dress many a time without getting a scratch—Lodge.

First Boy (contemptuously)—Huh! Your mother talks in wash-bowls training camp.  
Second Boy—Of course; you don't suppose she'd leave it hanging over her night unless your father was in prison, do you?—Minneapolis Tribune.

"Talking about educational improvement I would suggest to have schoolrooms rigged like vessels."  
"Why so?"  
"Because then they could have what is much needed—a spunkier boom."—Baltimore American.

"Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton in a burst of sentiment, "your voice is always music to my ears."  
"Even when I am vexed, Leonidas?"  
"Yes, even then. A trilo Wagnerian, perhaps, but still music."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Hoyle—She hasn't much political influence.  
Mrs. Doyle—I should say not; she doesn't control her husband's vote.—Life.

"Man, why did you give your wife a pearl necklace for a birthday present? Do you know that pearl mean tears?"  
"Don't you think she cried till she got 'em."—Baltimore American.

I GO MY WAY.

I go my way  
Along the path towards the goal  
I hope to gain.  
Efforts of ridicule add hate  
Are hurled by enemies in vain.  
Who seek my ruin,  
Fear them not.  
I, the wreathed, curbed and bitter fate,  
They'd lose like hollows to o'er me roll  
Will pass me by and be forgotten.  
For unheeding and unfeeling,  
I travel on from day to day,  
I gather up my destiny,  
I go my way.

Knowing that truth will always prevail,  
And though misjudged,  
Maligned and hindered by my foes,  
Their work will be regarded,  
They're not my referee  
In this game of life.  
A Higher Court knows fall,  
And whose judgments never fail,  
Will render justice in this strife.  
So, with purpose fixed, believing,  
Caring not what the world may say,  
I fling my banner to the breeze,  
And go my way.  
Gertrud, Neb. —W. R. TWIFORD.

To Stop a Persistent, Hacking Cough.

The best remedy is one you can easily make at home. Cheap, but very effective.

Thousands of people normally healthy in every other respect, are annoyed with a persistent hacking or bronchial cough year after year, disturbing their sleep and making life disagreeable. It is so needless—there's an old home-made remedy that will end such a cough easily and quickly.

Get from any drugist "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" (80 cents worth), pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Begin taking it at once. Gradually but surely you will notice the phlegm thin out and then disappear altogether, thus ending a cough that you never thought would end.

It also promptly loosens a dry or tickling cough, stops the troublesome throat tickle, soothes the irritated membranes that line the throat and bronchial tubes, and relief comes almost immediately. A day's use usually breaks up an ordinary throat or chest cold, and for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and bronchial asthma there is nothing better. It tastes pleasant and keeps perfectly.