THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

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The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.

- 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
- 3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
- 4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

Preparing for 1922 Campaign.

Democrats in congress, both in the house and senate, are actively making medicine against the campaign of 1922. Only on this ground may be explained the conduct of "Pat" Harrison in the senate and Garner in the house. The latter, in his attack on the revised revenue bill brought forward by the ways and means committee, undertakes to make the republicans accept responsibility for the blunders of the democratic administration in conduct of the railroads while under government control, because the minority group then voted with the majority to give support the president said was necessary to win the war.

In the senate Harrison undertakes to anticipate failure of the Washington conference, and demands the immediate acceptance of the Borah program for disarmament. Either of these exhibitions of partisan spleen will serve to show the attitude of the present minority. It has no idea of assisting to solve the great problems that are before congress, but will blockade as far as may be done any move the republicans make to get the country out of the bog in which the democrats left it.

One of the singular features of next year's election is that an equal number of senators from the two parties will retire. The sixteen republicans are:

Johnson, California McLean, Connecticut New, Indiana Hale, Maine France, Maryland Lodge, Massachusetts Townsend, Michigan Kellogg, Minnesota

Meyers, Montana

Frelinghuysen, N. J. Calder, New York McCumber, N. Dakota Knox, Pennsylvania Page, Vermont. Sutherland, W. Va. Poindexter, Wash. LaFollette, Wisconsin The sixteen democrats whose terms expire

King, Utah

on March 4, 1923, are: Ashurst, Arizona Wolcott, Delaware Jones, New Mexico Pomerene, Ohio Gerry, Rhode Island Trammell, Florida McKellar, Tennessee Culberson, Texas Williams, Mississippi Reed, Missouri

Hitchcock, Nebraska Swanson, Virginia. Pittman, Nevada Kendrick, Wyoming Another interesting fact is that the reason able forecast of certainty of party success is exactly reversed, the republicans having better than an even chance of electing eleven senators from states now represented by republicans, while the democrats are morally sure of but five. States counted as safe for the republicans are California, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin and Vermont. Those in which a democrat may be selected to succeed a republican are Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, North Dakota and West

Virginia. Democrats will surely be returned

from Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and

Virginia. Republicans will have a chance to

succeed democratic senators in Arizona, Dela-

ware, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada,

New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah and Wyoming. The Wilson wave that swept many democrats into office in 1916 has receded, and the issue next year will be entirely different from that of six years before. The popularity of the Harding administration is increasing as each day unfolds more perfectly the president's program, and the country progresses toward peace and normalcy. With lowered taxes, decreased expenditures, waste shut off and efficiency in administration established, the prospect for increased control of the next senate by the pres-

ident's party is most encouraging. Give Us the Facts.

What Douglas county taxpayers most want to know is whether they are getting a square

deal on the big job of county paving. Published reports from the state engineer's office tell of compression tests, and surfaces too rough to lay brick paving on, and contain vague and inconclusive references to some parts of the paving that may have to be torn up and relaid, but not a positive statement with reference to any material point,

The people are not especially concerned over the rivalry or row between contractors. That is an easily understood phase of the situation, and goes along with any public work. Only when there is collusion between contractors does the public interest seriously suffer.

The public is entitled to know, however, if it is getting what it is paying for. Will the work now being done on the country roads in Douglas county come up to requirements or meet expectations when completed That is the question that ought to be definitely and flatly answered. State Engineer Johnson is the only one authorized to give such an answer. He is the head of the department that is charged with responsibility for the great road improvement program that is being carried out. Douglas county is expending millions for hard surfaced roads, and is entitled to its money's worth.

One set of newspaper reports indicates that one group of contractors is almost lily white and that another is just a shade lighter than black; another puts the case the other way around. Contractors defend themselves, and one county commissioner says, "I told you so." Yet in all this is nothing that gives the public assurance that the paving is being done as it ought to be.

Let the facts be made known in clear language, so all will know.

If it was publicity Geraldine Farrar sought, she should be satisfied,

In the Matter of Bergdohl.

Intrinsically, the case of Grover Cleveland Bergdohl, slacker and fugitive from justice, holds little of importance. He is but one of a considerable number of draft dodgers who have so far escaped punishment. Outside of this fact, however, the case takes on a nature that lifts it far above the ordinary. The circumstances that surround his escape from prison are such as demand a great deal of careful attention. A report is just laid before congress in which certain former officers of the United States army are roundly scolded and some still in the service are accused of such gross negligence in the matter as to warrant their dismissal. Whatever action the house may take on this report, it should develop the facts to such an extent that opinion with regard to the culpability of the censured officers may be bet-

ter established than at present. Colonel Hunt, who was in command at Governor's Island when the prisoner was permitted to go on the hunt for a pot of gold, has been singled out for the most severe condemnation. His offense appears to consist mainly in dealing too leniently with the prisoner. If consideration is given to certain other circumstances, perhaps the act of Colonel Hunt will not seem so evil. He had been assured by Bergdohl's counsel, one of whom was Colonel Ansell, but lately relieved from his duty as judge advocate general of the army and returned to private practice, that every care would be exercised to guard and return the culprit in safety. Perhaps sufficient care was not exercised in the way of manacling and setting watch over Bergdohl, but with the pledges given him by men he could afford to place confidence in, Colonel Hunt, on the surface at least, may be justified in doing what he did.

So also may the course of Colonel Cresson be understood. He is condemned because he did not press the court-martial proceedings against Colonel Hunt more vigorously. The trial developed just what the house inquiry has brought out, that no criminal culpability attached to the accused officer, and that if he had erred it was in dealing mildly with a prisoner who was in his care.

A great scandal has been blown up over this matter, and one that is not going to be quieted soon. Some phases of it are curious as indicating the twists of the public mind. "Hard-Boiled" Smith was sent to prison because of his brutality to prisoners; Colonel Hunt is sent to Coventry because he was too easy. Somewhere between may lie the point where justice is; what Americans chiefly would like to see is Grover Cleveland Bergdohl serving his sentence in an American jail; not so much because he is a slacker, but because he has so brazenly flouted the government, and insolently deceived and defrauded the authorities. It is a pity that officers of the army must have otherwise fine records sullied because of this miserable offender.

Foreign Trade on Normal Basis.

Commenting on the decline of \$3,000,000,000 in our foreign trade during the last fiscal year, the Department of Commerce ascribes two principal reasons for the falling off. One is the lower prices, as the quantity of commodities sent abroad is not decreased proportionately. Another is the recovery of Europe. Battle fields are now growing grain, and devastated regions have been restored to usefulness. Urgent demands for raw materials have been satisfied, and exporters of England, France, Belgium and Germany, our great rivals in foreign commerce, are again in the market for trade. From now on the United States will have to compete for a business that during four years was brought to us because it could go nowhere else.

This is a development not unexpected, for it was out of reason to think that we would be permitted to hold without difficulty the enormous business that grew out of the war. What is plain now is that foreign trade will be on a competitive basis. American exporters are in a better position than before the war, because of the laws that have been devised to assist and encourage dealings with other peoples. With better banking facilities and machinery for group action, those who are engaged in sending our products abroad are prepared as they never were before to meet the conditions set up for them by foreigners in any market. Further legislation may be necessary to remove all the complications, but the way is open.

Chief of our advantages, though, is that we retain control of the home market, the greatest ever known, and security in this will be provided in even greater measure by the Fordney tariff bill. So long as American manufacturers can supply the ordinary needs of 110,000,000 of the best buyers in the world, the outlook for industry is not hopeless, even if the export trade has declined.

Tragedy of the Tennis Court. When Mile, Suzanne Lenglen was compelled by nature to default in her match with Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory more than ordinary disappointment was felt by lovers of clean sport in America. Lawn tennis has a great hold on the popular mind, a keen rival of golf, and is getting a great deal more of attention than is generally credited, because it is not quite so clamorous as base ball or the play on the links. So when this brilliant French star, whose fame had preceded her here and whose performances at home warranted the enthusiasm with which she was expected, was matched in the early progress of the play at Forest Hills to encounter Mrs. Mallory, whose own name rang through the press of America and England, when she was Molla Bjurstedt, lovers of the sport looked to a real treat. The contest would have shown the qualities of the two in such light as promised a tennis classic. All must concede that Mile. Lenglen made a brave but injudicious attempt to carry out her part of the program. She felt she was too ill to undertake the strain of so serious a match, and yet she did not wish to encounter the adverse criticism that surely would have followed a default without a trial. Public judgment will be kind to her, and later on, when she has recovered, she will find plenty of opportunity to give Americans examples of her wondrous skill on the courts. Her opportunity to win the championship this time is gone, but it is quite likely she will gain something of compensation in a better knowledge of the quality of American sportsmanship. Hers is a tragedy that may be

It was really unkind in Senator Lodge not to tell his democratic brethren just what he plans doing when the disarmament conference is assembled. Such reticence is unclubby, to say the least

redeemed.

Denaturing the Prize Fight. Presbyterian Paper Suggests One Method of Preserving the Sport

From the Continent. However deplorable the amazing widespread interest in the recent prize fight at Jersey City, it should not to anyone seem surprising or unaccountable. It is no mysterious degeneration of popular morals which has made over a formerly panned disturbance of the peace into a sport enlisting the simultaneous enthusiasm of two continents. The cause of the change should be patent to everybody who had any knowledge of the camp life of American troops, here or in France, during the war. The simple truth is that when all persons of influence-army officers, welfare workers and Y.

M. C. A. secretaries alike-joined hands to make boxing the pre-eminent sport of leisure hours in camp, they rendered certain a general revival of pugilism in civil life after the war and insured its recognition in the category of proper American sports. There could be no other effect reasonably anticipated. Two men spar in a ring; one proves better than the other; the better one is soon challenged by another who believes himself better yet, and shortly a champion appears who cannot be worsted by anybody in his class or his locality. So all sport goes-rowing, running, tennis, base ball or golf-and it is idle to think of having boxing matches and not having pugilism.

The real question of the moment is then whether the Y. M. C. A. and other agencies doing welfare work among the American troops erred in encouraging the soldiers to engage in and be interested in the exercise of boxing. Is boxing in fact an essentially brutal and unmanly game? Is it in and of itself degrading? The Continent does not imagine that one in fifty of typhus had crossed into the United Christian men who were privileged to live the States. The Mexican typhus ensoldiers' life with them in the camps of the late | countered in the southwest is due war, then reprehended or now regrets the popularity which boxing-gloves and roped arenas attained in those circumstances. And if that be true, those same Christian men will have poor will give Dr. Copeland halfway fair success now in convincing those same soldiers support he will end this menace success now in convincing those same soldiers that attending a so-called "prize-fight" in peace time is a shame and degradation.

No describable line can be drawn between the pugilistic battles fought by soldiers in the army and those fought by professional pugilists today -except that the latter get money for the performance. Any law which permits "boxing exhibitions" can be used as cover for prize fights If, therefore, one is not prepared to go the length of former laws on the subject and forbid by statute all sparring encounters, the only resort is to enforce a stricter responsibility on referees and oblige them under heavy penalty to stop all such contests short of the knockout blow. Under usual circumstances it is perfectly plain, long before the disabling stroke falls, who is the winning contender, and a decision required as soon as that superiority is manifest would take from pugilism its often condemned brutality and leave a sport of sufficient interest to those inclined

Our Railways and Britain's

There could be no more timely setting for he discharge of the obligation of Great Britain to the railway lines of that nation than just now, so far as the example to the America: congress is concerned.

Only last week the House of Commons passed the bill appropriating to the lines the oum of £60,000,000 as the compensatory payment upon the withdrawal of government control which has been in force nearly seven years.

To those who fail to appreciate the need of

congress' paying to the American transportation organizations the amounts due them in accordance with President Harding's urging a little scrutiny of the comparison between our own problem and Britain's should be of interest. The total mileage of the American railways

The total mileage of the United Kingdom is 40,808. The amount required to compensate the British companies for the war- Holland goes into much detail re- fair to equals so considered is com time seizure of their lines and equipment, translated into American dollars at the present rate of exchange, is \$220,000,000.

While the British Parliament is willingly rielding this vast sum to the railway corporations of the nation we are confronted with oposition here, opposition vehement and vitriolic. In other words, the British Parliament is

roviding for the payment of a sum practically nalf the size of the American commitment, but for the use of a service only 16 per cent the size of the American transportation organiza-

Literally they are paying three times as much as we are asked to pay on the basis of the service acquired, and the vote in the House of Commons was 237 to 62. Rather a convincing majority!

And furthermore, when Uncle Sam separates himself from the proposed \$500,000,000 of compensation to the lines here he will receive back a refunding of railway obligations to the federal government in a very material form of offset .-Baltimore American.

Substituting Men for Laws.

The American people should squelch the indious tendency of substituting men for laws. resident Harding, under the tariff bill, asked or stupendous power to raise or lower tariff schedules as he might see fit. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon asked congress to give him an entirely free hand in handling everything connected with the \$10,000,000,000 owed us by foreign countries. American importers, under the tariff bill, as drafted, were to be placed at the mercy of appraisers in this country, who were to decide market value of certain classes of imported goods, thus preventing the American buyer from being able to know what the goods would actually cost him. The method of enforcing prohibition appears to be left to the judgment of each individual revenue official, with the result that certain practices are held legitimate in one district and illegitimate in another district.

The United States should be governed by clearly defined laws. The delegation of unfettered powers to individuals, no matter how exalted, must be guarded against. The citizen should know what his rights are under the law and should not be subjected to the caprice of any individual outside the regular courts of justice. It is bad enough to have the country overrun with "commissions" of more varieties than there were colors in Joseph's coat. To delegate untrammeled power to any one individual is not in accordance with the American system of government and certainly not in accordance with the desires of our citizens .-Forbes Magazine,

Three on a Seat

In one or two towns in Massachusetts the local officials are forbidding three people from riding upon the front seat of an automobile, claiming that it is dangerous, as conditions are too crowded for the driver to have proper control over the car. Undoubtedly there are cases where this is true, but there are makes of automobiles which can easily accommodate three people on the front seat and give the driver ample room to operate them. Before this regulation becomes general there should be a careful examination of the various types of machines to see if some may not very properly be left out of this restricted class.—Portland Express.

Has Had Her Lesson

The study of English is made compulsory in Bavaria's schools. French is dropped. That Anglo-Saxon rules the world is Bavaria's rational conclusion. She is saner than any other section of the old German empire.-Brooklyn

How to Keep Well

destions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by teaders of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

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TYPHUS FEVER AND LICE. Dr. Copeland, health commisioner, has found a fair number of cases of typhus fever in New York contagion was brought in by immi-grants was not found, he threw all of his influence to get a better inspection for typhus and lice at

quarantine. In April he printed a list of cases of typhus recognized as such by physicians and in which the diagnosis was confirmed by health department inspectors. weeks elapsing just prior to to June using it, as it contains arsenic? six additional cases were found. country many years. Most of them better, please advise me?" were Russian Jews who had recently been in contact with newly arrived immigrants. None had lice on their bodies or heads. This was about the history:

acterize the latter disease, fever run- an iron tonic. ing as high as 104, sometimes hemorrhages, great prostration, a white blood cell count of 15,000 to 18,000. All of these cases got well. have recently had two letters from the southwest. These said Mexican to a far more serious strain of the bacillus than the one now threatening New York City.
If the people of New York City

before it has threatened the health of the community or prosperity of its business in spite of the fact that it already has secured a foothold in the More than once cholera, a more difficult disease to control, has got by the quarantine, the outer wall of defense of a port, has be-come established among the population only to fade out when a wideawake health department and a widewake people have gone after it.

In order to wipe out typhus the inspection of immigrants must be better done. Neither sick immigrants nor infected lice must be allowed to On this point, Drs. Copeland and Cumming are in accord and the money to carry out their views has been found, I am informed. But that is not enough to do since the enemy already is within the gates.

has had an opportunity to see a case learn to look with suspicion on any the wheat flavor.'

| severe fever acting like scarlet fever, but moving far faster and accompanied by a red, "blushy" rash. Also they must appreciate the importance Although the proof that this of lice, both head and body lice, and see to it that every member of the family is free of them or takes necessary steps to free himself.

Try Vegetable Iron.

Mrs. C. E. K. writes: "Will you please advise if iron caccodylate 0.03 g. m. (14 gr.) is one of the best blood builders? Is there any danger In the six of acquiring the drug habit from All of the patients had been in this ery other day? If there is anything

REPLY. There is no danger of contracting any drug habit from using caccody-late of iron daily. Certain laboratory researches indicate that no form o fever lasting almost two weeks, red eyes, large patchy red splotches on does much good as a blood builder various parts of the skin looking when taken internally. Eating green somewhat like scarlet fever, but vegetables and good meat daily is rewithout red pin points which char- garded as the best means of taking

Probably Not Serious.

Constant Reader writes: "I have a little boy, 5 years old, in the best of health, who has had three nosebleeds in the last three months. One | ment. was very severe, but I stopped it by and sometimes picks his nose." REPLY.

I do not think you need to worry Nosebleed occurs rather easily in children. As a rule it is not serious or significant.

Better Be Examined.

P. writes: "1. I have been taking a day. Do you think it is too much, or should I take more, as I have been losing weight?
"2. If I take this milk, will it build

me up? REPLY. 1. If in spite of eating an ordi-nary diet supplemented by three to four glasses of malted milk, you are losing flesh you should be examined to find out what the trouble is. Los-

Fond of Shredded Wheat.

ganic trouble of some sort.

2. Yes.

nemy already is within the gates.

The physicians have a part to of 'W. H. C.' and other aged people lay. They must learn typhus. It who are afflicted with constipation. is the family physician who will see I have to advise that they eat freely the cases first. Although he never often of shredded wheat. For several years I have made it my sole he must get down his books and food, two meals out of three each learn how to recognize it from the day. I eat from two to three bis-The people themselves must cuits in milk and am very fond of

Potash History.

Omaha, Aug. 17. To the Editor of
The Bee: Your regular correspondent "Holland" gives us a long story

The Bee: Your regular correspondent "Holland" gives us a long story other straws indicative of a favorable to put over a rumor of the discovery wind. Gladly would I doff my hat of a deposit of mineral potash in to the spirit manifested by that though the only clue he gives to acted so nobly in the face of so great his source of information is incidentally to mention an endorsement And in such actions exists the true of the report by Dr. Christner of the spirit of superiority, the true spirit University of Texas. In his "story" garding the efforts that have been made from time to time for many ledged superiors may be the simple years to discover a source of potash expression of a fondling spirit. But in the United States which would to stand for the right and protection make this country independent of of one considered an inferior mani-Germany as a source for this very fests the highest possible spirit. necessary ingredient of all fertilizers and which is used in many branches manifestations. You do well to note of the industrial arts. Holland recites propaganda of the geological survey for recovering potash from tributing to the betterment of not sea wood, (kelp) on the California coast; recovering it from the chimney soot of cement manufacturing plants and from feldspar, and erreneously points to its recovery from slag of the Bessemer steel factories. (Phosphorus and not potash is the fertilizer ingredient contained in steel slag, steel being the result of removing phosphorus from iron by

forcing air through a molten mass But in this long discussion of sources of potash in the United States can be not one hint is given that Nebraska Globe. contains probably inexhaustible resources of potash in the potash brine of her alkali lakes Nor is it even hinted that the potash resources of Nebraska are the basic resource to agreat manufacturing industry in which more than \$6,000,000 have been invested and which produced in the neighborhood of 100. 000 tons per year of crude potash, and were essentially the sole de-pendence of the nation for this in-

dispensable product during the entire war period. In order to keep history straight let us here record, also, that it was a Nebraska farm boy, Carl Modisett, educated in Nebraska's state university, who discovered the potash element in Nebraska's alkali lakes, golf; it being much bigger sport to and who worked out the system of put nations in holes than golf balls, recovering the potash so as to make it a commercially profitable industry -at least under war conditions. The Nebraska potash industry may be sacrificed to help Germany out of the hole. But the resource remains in spite of ignorance of newspaper writers and an apparent design of the geological survey to slight or discredit it, as has been apparent for several years. H. F. M'INTOSH,

Manager Agricultural Bureau, Oma-ha Chamber of Commerce. Editor's Note-The preliminary summary of mineral resources of the United States for 1920, published by the United States Geological Survey, credits Nebraska with an output of crude potash for 1919 of 95,276 tons valued at \$5,240,352 and for 1920, an output of 79,872 tons, valued at \$3,755,084. The total output of the United States for 1919 was 166,063 tons, valued at \$11,271,269, and for 1920 it was 139,963 tons, valued at \$7,463,026.

True Evidence of Superiority. Omaha, Aug. 16 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Honor to whom honor s due is a trite saying, but ever expressive of a very worthy sentiment. or sometime it has been my purpose to express appreciation for the fair-ness in which The Bee has dealt with the colored people of this city, at least in the few months it has been my privilege to take cognizance of the matter.

Being a member and a regular atendant at the meetings of the Omaha branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I am not unmindful of the requests made of The Bee as well as other publications of our city to said Br temper down those hurtful expres-sions that though unintentional, perhaps, tended to place the race issue in an unfavorable light. It is a pleasure to note that the offense in that line has shown remarkable decrease and for which commenda-

tion is herewith expressed.

the episode occurring Saturday evewestern Texas. Mr. Holland evident-group, I cannot call it a mob, that ly got his information from the stood firm for fair play and thrice United States geological survey al-would it be doffed to the heroine who

of chivalry, true knighthood. To be

You do well to commend such ha. And in doing that you are cononly the negro, but to the best interests of all concerned in developing and making permanent the spirit of true democracy. RUSSEL TAYLOR.

Pastor of St. Paul Presbyterian

CENTER SHOTS.

Guatemala is to have porcelain currency, which sounds like another advance for the women. What man can be trusted with dishes?-Joplin

No remedy for the housing shortage will be found in home-apathy. -Norfolk Virginian-Pilot. Big guns always make a report when they are fired; and some

think themselves big guns are fired when they report.—Birmingham Dancing masters have originated new dance which they say "can't be danced indecently." If that i true, it is no doubt possible to elimi nate the word "indecently" from that statement without affecting its

Clemenceau can see nothing in -Greenville Piedmont.

veracity.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The cargoes of "rifles for Cuban insurrectos" used to be "worth their weight in gold" to blockade runners who landed them safely. Cargoes of present-day runners carried in the reverse direction now are equally valuable.-Worcester Telegram.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"My room is burglar-proof."
"How can you be positive of that?"
"It couldn't possibly accommedate accord person."—Judge.

"How fast can your car go?"
"Just fast enough," replied Mr. Chuggins, "to break the road rules and not
fast enough to keep alread of the cop."—
Washington, Star. fast enough to ke Washington Star.

"Would you marry a man for money?"
"No," replied Miss Cayenne. "I'd prefer a husband in moderate circumstances
to one who is in perpetual flurry about
his income tax."—Washington Star. A peptimist goes in the back door when the front is shut; the window when the back is shut; the chimney when the win-dow is shut, and blows off the roof if the chimneys shut. Let's go.—The Ark-

"Senator Smugg is terrible hidebound, isn't he?" "He was until the newspapers ripped him up the back."--Kansas City Star.

The Boss-What do you mean by such language? Are you the manager here or am 1? am 1?
Jones—I know I'm not the manager.
The Boss—Very well, then, if you're
not the manager, why do you talk like a
blamed idiot?—The Stenographer.

Brown and Jones, at the club, were lamenting the absence of their mutual friend, Robinson, who had got married.
"We don't see much of Robinson now," said Brown. "I fancy his movements are not as free as they used to be."
"That's true," replied Jones, dryly, "Since he tied the knot he's not had so much rope!"—Tit-Bits.

"Is this a fast train?" the salesman was the reply. "Of course it is."
"I thought it was. The straight-forward account of Sonora Bel

Sky Flowers.

(From the Cleveland Plaindealer.) Botanists are ever seeking for new lowers and trees, and their searches are abundantly rewarded by interesting discoveries. Zoologists, including specialists in all forms of animal life, conduct expeditions to the conduct expeditions to the tropies and to the Arctic regions and to every obscure quarter of the globe fishes and bugs and animalcules, and they never come back without re-The chemist is constantly delving for new elements and new compounds, and his labors are fruit-In these branches of science the fields of research and exploration seem almost limitless. But the astronomer is commonly supposed to be a student of fixed and stable things. His work is to glean new facts concerning established conditions and phenomena. He is, of course, supposed to pick up a new comet once in a while, and his super-sensitive photographic plate is likely to record new nebulas and to disclose hitherto undiscerned aster-oids. But, on the whole, the field of the sky is looked upon as permanently and unalterably mapped. Each star, each planet, each nebula

is classified and pigeon-holed. Yet there are devoted watchers of the skies who diligently scan the heavens night after night in search of something new. Occasionally their vigils are rewarded. The discoverers the brilliant new star which blazed forth in June, 1918, were as elated as any botanist could be over the finding of a wonderful new orchid or any chemist over the isolation of some hitherto clusive ele

When a botanist finds a new flower he proceeds to classify it. When an astronomer finds a new star, a new flower of the skies, he begins to speculate. New stars are always mysteries. And before the speculation has died down, before its status is definitely established, the new star either vanishes or dwindles to extreme obscurity.

One of the most mysterious observations of modern times is that recently recorded by the director of the Lick observatory as observed by himself and six other persons on the evening of August 7. It was a bril-



- Micholas -L.V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

Starts Sunday at the Sun



Does Marriage Give a Man the Right to Treat His Wife Like a Child?

liant heavenly body, brighter than any star or planet, and it was visible for but a few minutes after sunset. Of the accuracy of the observation there can be no doubt. But the apparition did not appear the next evening, or the next, nor has it appeared at any subsequent time. The sky flower vanished in the glow of the setting sun, and all the

astronomers are still watching and waiting for its reappearance. What other science can offer so delicious a mystery? What new orchid or bryozoan could be so wonderful, so weird, so bewildering as this great luminary that showed itself briefly to seven pairs of human eyes and then went into hiding be-hind the sun or crawled into some unknown crevice of the heavens?

Training With Pick and Shovel. The Yale senior who is training for the foot ball team with wheelharrow, pick and shovel on the state capitol grounds at Hartford has adopted very unorthodox methods . . . He seems to have discarded all the paraphernalia of scientific mus-

cle-building .- New York World. No Difference in Kansas. It is pompously announced the women of Kansas are doing their share of managing the affairs of the state. "P-tu," as Gap Johnson says, we should say so. What's the big idea? Haven't they always managed the men?-Mrs. Tom Thompson, in Howard Courant.

Ten Seconds to Answer This. A new musical revue is to be entitled "Put and Take." earth could the author have gotten his idea for that title?-Worcester Telegram



new and supreme standard of beauty and resonance ir tone is created by the matchless

Mazon & Hamlin Piano

Added to this is ar endurance, a longevity, which none other can equal, much less surpass. No wonder

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