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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING JUNE 10th, 1922
11,559

DESPOILING PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Because parks, large or small, are owned by the public doesn't mean that they should be subject to any and all kinds of mistreatment without those guilty being held responsible for their acts.

It is hard to assign why, but there are times when considerably have the right of way automobiles across well kept grounds, leaving great ruts to be made in the greensward just because it is public property. There are others who get the idea that they can deface trees, break down shrubbery or carry off both from park property without molestation. Likewise there is a large number who fail to realize that there is a responsibility resting upon them to prevent the making of the parks unattractive by scattering newspapers, bags, boxes and rubbish about when such can easily be placed in receptacles established to receive them or carried to points where the unsightliness will be avoided.

To a large degree vandalism and the creation of conditions which mar the attractiveness of public parks are due to thoughtlessness. There may be some who commit them intentionally for the purpose of bothering those who are engaged in trying to prevent just such conditions, but wherever the malicious attitude is disclosed there can be no other course than to give them a taste of the law governing such cases.

For the most part educational efforts will do much to overcome the bad habit of those who are inclined to take the easiest way, and who are not prompted by their own sense of right and good appearances to contribute the small part that lies within reasonable bounds to maintain the attractiveness of park property and preserve it against depredations.

Such educational efforts must constantly be maintained. They cannot be put forth and then abandoned if they are going to obtain the desired results. It is through the constant drilling on the value of such cooperation that full appreciation of the merits of such action finally sinks in and accomplishes its purpose.

A PROPER INQUIRY.

In view of those killed and the many more injured an inquiry was to be expected into the conditions of the Ferris wheel which collapsed during the sudden and unusually terrific wind storm that struck New York state on Sunday. While it seems to have been a case for which the wind was responsible, having been subjected to a test which was extraordinarily severe, it is important that it should be determined whether the amusement apparatus was actually in satisfactory condition to meet the strain to which it was being put in the ordinary business of the day. Whether it will be possible to locate any defects that existed in the wheel which ought to have been found and remedied before it had been put into use will be disclosed by the investigation. It isn't to be supposed that the owner actually set out to cause the loss of life and injuries that occurred, but it may be determined whether he took all the precautions that ought to be expected in connection with the operation of such a device.

Where it is necessary for machinery of that kind to remain exposed to the elements all the year there should be the most careful inspection and strengthening of all weak spots before the opening of the season. Too frequently does it happen that some disaster in amusement parks results each year in the snuffing out of a number of lives, to say nothing of the maiming of many others, because of the failure to provide a sufficient degree of safety for those who patronize such amusement places.

The time for giving attention to such matters is before the season opens and before any accident occurs. Unfortunately it requires just such a collapse as that at New York to direct adequate attention to the testing of such pieces of entertainment machinery. It is too late now to do anything for those killed, but it can and should be established whether there was any negligence concerning the safety of the public, or whether it was due to one of nature's unusual tricks which the owner of the wheel had no reason to anticipate.

FARM MACHINERY.

Pretty good evidence that some of the farmers at least are keeping up with the times is furnished by those government reports which show that there has been a tremendous increase in the use of machinery on the farm in the past 30 years.

When it is shown that the farm implements and machinery had grown in 1920 to three times what they were in 1890 and seven times what they were in 1850, it shows what a response has been made in the agricultural sections of the country to the improved facilities for handling the work on the farm. The horse hasn't been dispensed with, but the faithful old animal is fast being crowded out of those channels in which he formerly played a vital role, while the ox team is so rare as to actually attract attention.

Farming is more and more being done by machinery and the self-propelled apparatus is making it possible to accomplish much more work in less time and with less help than could have been contemplated in bygone days. The tractor is making big gains each year but it is not among the tractors entirely that the big gain in farm machinery has been made. There are the many other types which facilitate the farmers' work which figure in that gain in value from about a half billion dollars for farm machinery in 1850 to the three and a half billion valuation by the last census. For all but the tractor and whatever is operated thereby the horse must continue to be a necessary factor in farming operation. He is still required although his field of activity is much more restricted. Not until the auto takes his place in the fields and cultivated areas will his number show great reductions.

Unfortunately however with the coming of the tractor, as during the long period when machinery of other kinds have been in use on the farms, there appears to be much the same disposition to leave the motor apparatus out in the fields subject to the elements quite the same as other types. This probably wouldn't prevail all winter but it indicates one way in which deterioration of farm machinery and therefore farm expense might easily be avoided.

THE TROLLEY DECISION.

By the decision of a majority of the members of the arbitration board named to consider the question of wage adjustment between the employes and the Connecticut company there is to be a cut of 5.45 per cent., a smaller reduction than had been intimated might be made, but a larger one than the employes had anticipated.

In view of the fact that those directly involved had agreed to abide by the decision of the board it is to be expected that the award will be accepted and govern for the ensuing year. The same commission that considered the facts in the case a year ago acted this time and though it was a unanimous decision a year ago when a larger cut was made the representative of the men failed to give his approval to this year's award.

It is a decision, however, which is based upon the reduction in the cost of living and it means the reduction in the expenditures of the company in such a way as to hasten the day when there can be a reduction in the rate of fares charged by the company.

How soon any cut will be justified depends upon the manner in which the company is able to meet its obligations. It is to be remembered that the company is still owing the state a considerable amount in the way of back taxes. It has been able to make a substantial payment in the way of present taxes and part of those for past years but it hasn't succeeded in wiping the latter out by a million or more. Whatever relief the company experiences in the way of curtailed expenses, whether through reduced wages or otherwise, will serve to reduce that indebtedness and advance the time when there can be no obstacle in the way to a reduction in the rate for service to the public.

The decision of the men and the company to submit their difference to arbitration means the adjustment of the matter in a much shorter time and without the loss that might otherwise have been encountered.

RADIO REGULATION.

If it is necessary experience is teaching the importance of establishing control over the radio before it gets to the point where regulation is bound to be much more difficult. The situation is much the same as it is with aeronautics. It is recognized that the time is coming when there must be restrictions for the good of all concerned. The longer the delay in acting upon the certainty the greater is going to be the task of establishing the restrictions when the time does come. With rules put into effect and control recognized at this time when the number involved is small, it will be much easier to have them respected as the number increases.

The amount of confusion that can be caused by the unrestricted radio is apparent to any who have had experience with the wireless. It was evident what trouble was ahead during the days of the war from interference by amateurs and it was necessary to put a stop to it. Making use of the air waves is a bit different than most other forms of public service but there is no doubt but what it can be worked out so that a reasonable use of the radio for sending purposes can be provided without interfering with commercial undertakings, while those who want to listen are not going to suffer any ill effects but will on the other hand get the benefit from ending the confusion in the air which is bound to increase as radio comes into greater use.

As the twig is bent so grows the tree, and it is important that the radio should be inclined in the right direction from the very start.

EITORIAL NOTES.

It takes the hot weather to put the smiles on the countenance of the icemen.

The man on the corner says: Those who are delaying getting out their summer furs are taking a chance.

Add to the pests of the warm nights the millions of little flies and bugs that are next to the mosquito as a nuisance.

Boston is speaking unkindly of its famous east wind when it mentions that it has had a hotter week than other cities.

By all means let the investigation of Turkish atrocities be started soon and be given sufficient speed to bring it to an early conclusion.

The putting forth of a list of twelve greatest living American women only serves to create surprise in the minds of those not so enrolled.

Those dependent upon shore resort patronage for business are elated over the weatherman's offerings. Likewise the ice cream dealers.

Gompers attacks the supreme court over decision and, come to think of it, it was of course a serious mistake not to consult Gompers before daring to decide any case involving labor and capital.

The registrar of motor vehicles in Massachusetts reports fewer fatal auto accidents and more licenses taken away from drivers because of intoxication in May this year than a year ago. Massachusetts seems to have hit upon one means of increasing highway safety.

It has taken a long time to do so, but in yielding to the Landis award in the building trades situation in Chicago the building trades council makes possible the completion of several hundred of million dollars worth of construction work and ends large losses for the workers.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Washington, June 13.—There have been some lively incidents during the week's discussion of the tariff but as a rule the blows struck have been in a more friendly spirit than during the previous week. Senator McLean has been foremost in advocating protection for the industries of Connecticut and when the cutlery schedule was up made strong and telling arguments in favor of protection for American industries. Referring to the manufacture of shears Mr. McLean called especial attention to the heavy competition from Germany saying, "If we do not put a duty on them they will drive the American manufacturer out of business." He then referred to the need of shears in connection with the wool industry and the galleries were in an uproar of laughter which the vice president did not attempt to rebuke, when Watson of Georgia, rose and remarked that every body that used a mule or a horse had to use shears and would be taxed under the proposed bill. "True," said Tom Heflin of Alabama, mopping his face and evidently thankful for a jog in the right direction, for Heflin had been holding the floor and attempting to argue down McLean for a long time, with the thermometer high in the nineties. "That is so," repeated Heflin, "I thank my friend for the suggestion. Shears must be used to trim the tail of every mule in the country." Then Mr. McLean fired back this question, "What do they use on the democratic jackass?" And the senate broke loose in shouts of laughter, while some one suggested an elephant was the best party symbol as he didn't need trimming.

The senate has come to an agreement not to hold night sessions for the present and that move is regarded as the first step towards the end of the filibuster that has been conducted by the democrats ever since the tariff came out of committee. During the absence of Senator Lodge, who is in Massachusetts opening his campaign for re-election, Senator Curtis assistant floor manager, has been wise and diligent in "wounding out" the democrats with a view of accomplishing a letup in the loose talk and violent language that has marked many of the so-called debates. Curtis is one of the ablest and most diplomatic senators on the republican side of the chamber and has the confidence of both his own party and the democrats across the aisle. If any man can bring order of the existing chaos it will be Curtis, who is assistant floor leader, whip of the senate, chairman of the rules committee and "a friendly enemy" as one man expressed it. Senator Lodge had expressed himself anxious to have peace restored and the filibuster ended and left the matter of adjustment in the hands of Curtis with full authority to act as leader, during his absence. Simmons, Underwood and Overman, on the democratic side are likewise able and reasonable men, and the wise-acres here fully expect to see good results follow the pursuasive arguments of Mr. Curtis. No steps will be taken however, except with the full approval of McCumber and Simmons, who are in charge of the bill on the floor, as senatrial courtesy demands their oen approval to all matters pertaining to the policy to be followed in debate along the line of the bill. And just now everybody is wishing Mr. Curtis well and saying, "Here's hoping."

Congressman Rogers of Massachusetts made a ten strike when he secured from President Harding a written statement to the effect that he should bring before congress at an early date the matter of a child labor law that would be effective in all states. Mr. Rogers had personally visited the president a few days before and urged such a step and the president had replied that he would take it under consideration, at the same time assuring M. Rogers that he was in full sympathy with the enactment of a law that would protect children. Mr. Rogers believes such protection can be assured only through constitutional amendment, since the law two child laws passed by congress have been declared unconstitutional by the United States supreme court. The New England states have beneficient laws regarding child labor but many other textile states do not have them, so New England has a double interest in securing action, for not only is New England always foremost in matters of humanitarism but her industries interests are now suffering by the lax laws of other manufacturing states.

Congressman Wallace H. White, of Maine, has introduced in the house a bill under which the secretary of commerce would have absolute power in regulating and licensing radio control. He would have the final voice, except that of the president in determining for what radio could be used, and what kind of speeches, political or otherwise, could be sent broadcast. There would be an advisory committee of 12 six of whom would be members of the cabinet and the other six civilians. The president always to have power to act on appeal in case of disagreement of the committee. A similar bill will be introduced in the senate. The bill will control the air service and be along lines that are aimed to protect federal and commercial radio from unwarranted interference.

An echo from Old Romany was heard in the courts here this week when the judge sat in silence and listened to one Alex Clato issue a tribal divorce from his gypsy wife. It was a case of the eternal triangle and all three persons interested—in this case one woman and two men—were in court. Before the presiding judge had an opportunity to get far in the case, the gypsy took the floor and told him he had been deserted by his young wife, and insisted he might be permitted to follow the tribal customs in which he had been reared and that such customs should govern the case. The judge said he would hear Clato, whereupon the dark skinned man went through the formal ceremony of divorcing the girl wife, just as if he had been far away in the Romany home of his tribe, instead of in the courts of the capital of the United States. Clato said his wife "had divorced herself" when she strayed from her tent in Chicago. Under Romany rules she then and there lost her tribal rights and her boy baby, said Clato may some day rule this tribe. She may retain the girl, however, Clato evidentally setting less store on the girl, and that being tribal custom. "Under the stars to the melody of the wedding song did I take my Romany Chi to my tent," said Clato with rude eloquence and a rough dignity that was impressive. "Now she must be unwed as we of the open road do such things." Then Clato proceeded to "unwed her," according to tribal custom. The judge watched the ceremony with great interest and when it was completed to the satisfaction of Clato, again took a hand in the matter and after admonishing the wife, and the dark hued man who had formed the third section of the triangle, put everybody on probation.

It seems that way down in Maine where Senator Frederick Hale is having two rival candidates for his seat in the senate, Candidate Davis is out with an argument that "a married man will make a better senator than will a bachelor," and is urging that he be given preference over Hale because he is married and has a family of children into the bargain. When Congresswoman Alice Robertson heard that Davis was advancing that argument she resorted to nothing less than the Bible to show that Davis was all wrong. "Hum," said Miss Alice, "The ten commandments don't say anything about the need of a man marrying but they lay own the law in no uncertain way to "Honor thy father and thy mother," and that's exactly what Fred Hale has done all his life. He has been a source of pride, comfort and joy to his mother to whom he is devoted. Any man can find some woman willing to marry him if he tries hard enough but a man can have only one mother. The man who honors his mother as Fred Hale does, deserves the respect, admiration and confidence of the people of his state. It is all nonsense for any man to claim he will make a better senator because he has a wife and children to look after because he must divide his time between them and his legislative duties. To me that sounds like a pretty slim argument."

Today's Anniversaries

1757—Decree of Pope Benedict XIV, prohibiting the use of any version of the Bible in the common language.
1841—The first session of the United Canadian Parliament was opened with great ceremony.
1857—Storms caused much alarm in various parts of the country, and it was the day on which astrologers had predicted the destruction of the earth by a comet.
1872—First national amateur rowing regatta was held on the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia.
1888—Department of Labor, in charge of a commissioner to be appointed by the president, created by act of congress.
1896—Alpheus Felch, former governor of Michigan, died at Anna Arbor. Born at Limerick, Me., Sept. 28, 1806.
1919—A celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Salvation Army opened in London.
1920—The bodies of James G. Blaine and his wife were reburied at Augusta, Me.

HER SUMMER CAMPAIGN

Dear Hortense: When I discovered that the Crannock grounds were open to the guests at the hotel I of course took advantage of the fact, because I am devoted to nature and everybody said that it was a liberal education to see what the Crannock gardeners had done in the way of fruits, flowers and vegetables growing on the sunny slopes of the huge estate farther down Apricot lake.

Money certainly can be of no consequence to the Crannocks, because it must take a small army of experts to keep the hothouses and outdoor gardens in such wonderful condition and I could easily believe what I had heard in regard to Mr. Crannock's only son—that he was wild about agricultural experiments and growing things and spent most of his time in actual work about his father's place. Bermuda Popps seemed to have been busily collecting information about him, as was natural for a girl like her with matrimony on the brain, and she said that he wrote articles for scientific journals and was a regular young Burbank.

I had discovered such a pretty little nook in a far corner of the Crannock gardens, from which one had a view of the house and private grounds, and as I was headed toward it one morning with a book it was somewhat annoying to have Crystal Etherwine and Sally Gillington and Bermuda sticking so closely to me. Their foolish chatter drove me wild, especially as they were quite open in their talk of what they would do if they ever became in any way connected with the Crannock family. So seeing the open door of one of the hothouses I lingered behind a moment to sniff some flowers and then slipped inside, intending to wait until the girls had walked on and left me alone. I had no intention of being classed in with that silly crowd if we should chance to run across Benjamin Crannock. I realized that to a man of his serious cast of mind they would be intolerable.

And right there before I saw him I recognized the peculiar angle of his head, which I had observed when he passed the hotel in his speed boat, and, although he had on a suit of overalls and was busy doing something to some small trees, his array could not disguise the fine cast of his features and really distinguished expression. When a young man is interested in really working and experimenting instead of in jazz and idling, his face certainly shows his superiority. However, I decided not to embarrass him by calling his name, so I waited in the door under some drooping grapevines and asked rather timidly if I was allowed to walk through that hothouse. His eyes were marvelous and his glance so keen it almost made one shiver.

"Certainly," he told me, turning in a most gracious manner.

"Do explain to me just what you are doing with those twigs," I asked enthusiastically, joining him at the table. His voice was charming, even though I did not entirely understand all he was telling me and it was amusing to think of the other girls anxiously strolling around hunting the very man upon whom I had accidentally stumbled.

"But all this you are doing is wonderful!" I said with grave enthusiasm. "You are accomplishing so much!"

He flushed a bit at my praise and asked if I would care to see the orangery. We spent a most enjoyable hour, and while at times I wished I might lead the conversation into other channels than gardening, I could see he was delighted to have found somebody to whom he could talk about his hobby. Just as I had made him promise to let me know when the grafting he had just done had reached an interesting stage for me to see, I heard Bermuda Popps' strident laugh and the other girls' chatter as they rounded a hedge. They were having the best of time with a tall young man who looked surprisingly like the man I was with.

"Oh, Hibbard," he called to my companion, "you had better attend to those young green peas right away or they are going to blight, and mother's strong for those peas for her luncheon! Hibbard's the man around here who can work miracles in times of disaster, let me tell you!"

My dear, my companion was merely one of the upper English gardeners, and I must say I think it a crime to employ a man to dig in the dirt with an accent so deceptive to strangers. What I shall do if he fulfills his promise to call on me at the hotel with news of the grafting I certainly don't know. Yours always,

GLOXINA.

—Chicago News.

Today's Birthdays

William Butler Yeats, celebrated author and playwright, born in Dublin, 57 years ago today.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, a prolific inventor of devices for increasing the efficiency of the art of war, born at Lyons, N. Y., 63 years ago today.

Dr. James E. Allen, president of Davis and Elkins College, born at Hebron, Va., 46 years ago today.

Sir Charles Parsons, who developed the steam turbine engine, born in England 68 years years ago today.

Great Men's Love Letters

JOHN KEATS TO FANNY BRAWNE

Among the saddest of sad letters are those of John Keats to Fanny Brawne. These letters were written under the shadow that clouded the last two years of his life. Keats met Fanny Brawne in the fall of 1818, and a little later he wrote to a friend: "I never was in love, and yet the shape of a woman has haunted me these two days. This morning poetry was conquered. I have relapsed into those abstractions that are my only life. I fell escaped from a new strange, threatening sorry, and I am thankful for it. There is an awful warmth about my heart like a loan of immortality."

It is difficult to infer, from what we can find out about Fanny Brawne, whether she was even in beauty the creature that the poet fancied, or whether his ideal was not created bodily out of his own imaginings. In February, 1919, they became engaged, and for a year he either lived near her so as to see her almost daily, or he wrote her every day such letters of passion as few authors have expressed, blended with his passionate sense of beauty and his passionate longing for death. "I have two luxuries to brood over," he writes her—"your loveliness and the hour of my death."

When in 1820 he came near death through hemorrhage, he said to her: "When I felt it possible I would not survive, at that moment I thought of nothing but you." In his lonely and wakeful nights during his illness thoughts of her haunted him, mingled with other thoughts—that he had done no immortal work such as he had hoped to do; that he had not made a name to be remembered; only he adds consolingly to himself. "I have truly loved the spirit of beauty in all things.

When he went to Italy to regain his health his letters to his friends were filled with that anguish and longing of the heart that tore him whenever he thought of her. "I can bear to die; but I cannot bear to leave her," he cries. "I wish for death every day and night, to relieve me from these pains, and when I wish death away, for death would destroy these pains which are better than nothing."

Again: "Oh that I could be buried near where she lived. I am afraid to write to her, to receive a letter from her. To see her handwriting would break my heart. Even to hear of her, to see her name written, would be more than I could bear."

Not very long after these words were written the tortured, restless heart was still, and in a few months the daisies, whose tender roots he had felt piercing his grave before he lay asleep there, were covering him over with their quietness and peace.

The love letters between Keats and Fanny Brawne were so many and so especially passionate that it is only possible to give a few rambling abstracts:

"My Sweet Girl: Your letter gave me more delight than anything in the world but yourself could do. Even when I am not thinking of you I receive your influence and a tenderer nature. But if you will fully love me, though my unhappiest days and nights, have, I find, not at all cured me of my love of beauty, but made it so intense that I am miserable that you are not with me.

"I never knew before what such a love as you have made me feel was. But if you will fully love me though there may be some fire, 'twill not be more than we can bear, when moistened and bedewed with pleasures.

"My love has made me selfish. I cannot exist without you. I am forgetful of everything but seeing you again; my life seems to stop there; I see no further. You have absorbed me. I have a sensation at the present moment as though I was dissolving. I shall be exquisitely miserable without the hope of seeing you. My sweet Fanny, will your heart never change?"

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—"ICED"—
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Written From Different Standpoints.

Mr. Editor: Dr. Roberts' reply to my communication makes it quite clear that we have written from two entirely different standpoints. I would not ask for additional space were it not for two questions propounded by Dr. Roberts. As one of these questions gives a wrong impression, and an answer to the other is available, kindly permit me to reply briefly.

One question is: "Who has yet explained spirits on which he lays so much stress?" The word spirits does not appear in my explanation. Each time the word Spirit was used, I referred to God.

The other question is: "Who has explained life?" Christian Scientists are quite satisfied with the definition and explanations of life given by Christ Jesus. He said: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, Jesus Christ, whom thou has sent." The man who conquered death certainly understood life.

That Christ Jesus expected his followers to gain something of far greater value than human theories and doctrinal beliefs from His teachings and demonstrations is very evident from His statement: "He that believeth on Me, the works that I do shall he do also."

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM CAPELL,
Committee on Publication
For Connecticut.

New Haven, June 10, 1922.

Not in Right Mind.

Mr. Editor: I wish to say in regard to Leslie Roswell's act at North Windham that he would never have committed such an act if his head had been right, for he is a good, honest, hard working boy and as good a boy as one could ask for when in his right mind. His head has been bad for some time but we did not realize he would do such an act. Last fall Leslie had measles and pneumonia and was expected to die hourly but after a hard, long struggle got well. But it weakened his mind still more. My daughter and I went to the police station and saw him and asked him why he did such an act, and he said he did not know. Detective William Jackson said he was sorry for the boy as he did not consider him responsible. He got the boy a good supper and said he thought the best place for him was down to Norwich, where he could be looked after.

Yours very respectfully,
A. F. ROSWELL.

Mansfield Center.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Lord Incahape, who has been a recent visitor to America, is chairman of the great Peninsula and Oriental and the British India Steam Navigation companies. He was formerly Sir James Lyle Mackay. Born in a provincial town in England, he went when 22 to Calcutta as a clerk in a shipping firm of which he is now the senior partner. He became a member of the legislative council of the viceroy of India in 1891, and was a member of the Council of India from 1897 to 1911. After the war he negotiated the sale of ex-enemy shipping allotted to Great Britain, more than four hundred vessels being sold for something like $100,000,000, and the expenses of the sale amounted to less than twenty cents per $500 realized. Lord Incahape is a director of the Suez Canal company and a factor in numerous other large transportation, commercial and financial enterprises.

Was Bald

A large bald spot on Mr. John Brittain's head was quickly covered with a full hair growth. Many other convincing reports proving efficacy of Kotalko. Contains genuine bear oil and other potent ingredients. Has induced hair growth when all else failed. Test KOTALKO for yourself. It is for men's, women's and children's hair. You may obtain a box of genuine Kotalko at any busy drug store. Or mail 10 cents for proof box to Kotalko Office, BE-46, Station X, New York

POETRY

SEA-ROSES.

Where the sea-roses grow down to the sea,
And where the white ripples laugh up to the roses;
Where the gorse and the heather are nodding together,
And the bud of the pimpernel opens and closes;
Where the curlew dips to the kiss of the wave,
And the gray-green wings of the plover whirr
By the languorous motion and swaying of ocean,
There I am dreaming of her.

Sweet sea-roses, you were always sweet
Yellow of petal, and greenly glowing
In warm sea-places 'mid soft embraces
And tender touches of night-winds blowing.
The first full ray of the moon on you
Falls in the quiet of night begun;
And lovingly tender, in slanting splendor
The first red shaft of the sun.

Ah, but now you are queen of the flowers
Queen of the queens of the summer weather;
For here where the plover were wheeling above her,
Here in your glory we met together.
Rose, you were happy, but happier far
I as I thrill'd with ecstasy,
When she pluck'd you stooping, her dark eyes drooping—
Pluck'd you, and gave you to me.
—J. E. Healy, in Boston Transcript.

THE MARCH OF MEN.

If you could cast away the pain,
The sorrows and the tears,
And let the joys alone remain
From all departed years;
If you could quite forget the sighs
And recollect the song—
What think you; would you be as wise,
As helpful or as strong?

If you could lay the burden down
That bows your head at whiles,
Shun everything that wears a frown,
And live a life of smiles—
Be as happy as a child again,
As free from thoughts of care—
Would you appear to other men
More noble or more fair?

Ah, no! a man should do his part
And carry all his load,
Rejoiced to share with every heart
The roughness of the road.
Not given to thinking overmuch
Of pains and griefs behind,
But glad to be in fullest touch
With all his human-kind.
—Charles Buxton Going, in Indianapolis News.

HUMOR OF THE DAY

Lorette—"I'm engaged to a man only half my age."

Lorraine—"And why not. He certainly is old enough to have married long ago."—Judge.

"Mr. Fishdub seems happier these days."

"Yes, he has quit borrowing trouble and gone in for daylight saving."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

She (petulantly)—"Jack, you make love like an amateur."

He—"That's where the art comes in."—London Answers.

"What do you think of that list of questions, Edison asked?"

"They were easy compared to the questions that small boy of mine can ask."—Detroit Free Press.

First Laborer — "Are ye workin', Joe?"

Second Laborer—"Sure, I got a dandy job fixin' trolley tracks. I have to quit every minute or so to let the cars pass.—Life.

"I wonder why Bill married?"

"So as to have some one to help him live within his income; he couldn't do it alone."—New Lork Morning Telegraph.

"Do blondes have more admirers than brunette?" asked a weekly ournal. Why not ask some of the young ladies who have had experience in both capacities?—Passing Show.

A restaurant in Butler, Mo., displays this sign:

"Don't divorce your wife because she can't cook."

"Eat here and keep her for a pet."—Pacific Retail Adviser.

Young Doctor — "By Jove! Mary, this sitting around waiting for a practice is getting on my nerves."

Doctor's Wife—"Couldn't we invite the neighbors to dinner and give them something that would disagree with them?"—London Opinion.

"What!" said the indignant old gentleman, "you want to marry my daughter! Why it was only a few years ago that you were caddying for me."

"Yes, sir," the young man replied; "but I don't intend to let that stand in the way. I hope I have sense enough to realize a very bad golfer may make a fairly good father-in-law."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

KALEIDOSCOPE

There are only 183 persons in France with an income of more than $75,000 a year at present exchange.

The United States treasury is paying pensions to sixty widows of the war of 1812 and 2,000 widows of the Mexican war.

The Chinese objected to railway building because white men went through their cemeteries with surveys and roads.

Of the bonus money paid by Ohio to her former soldiers, 43 per cent. of the men are putting their savings in the banks.

Of the 200,000 negro soldiers sent overseas during the world war, battle deaths amounted to 474, while the total deaths were 9,785.

Soldiers who possess a Congressional Medal of Honor receive a pension of $2 a month in addition to regular pay. The payment ceases when the soldier is discharged from military service.

Pilots in the United States army air service last year in thirty-nine fields throughout the country made cross country flights totalling 5,063,903 miles. This is a distance 202 times around the world at the equator.

Children's clothes, as well as lace curtains, can be fireproofed by soaking for five minutes in a solution of a pound of ammonia phosphate in a gallon of cold water. The solution, no more harmful than ordinary water, makes any article fireproof until washed or drenched with rain.

Zoos are no new institution. China which anticipated European civilization in almost everything scientific, started a zoo in 11 B. C., and that it was a true zoological collection and not a menagerie is shown by the name they gave it—Intelligence park. Mexico, in the days of its greatness before its conquest by the Spaniards, had zoos, aviaries and acquaria.

DOES NOT HAVE TO TAKE PHYSIC

"Fruit-a-tives" Brought Complete Relief

ASHFORD, NEW YORK.

I tried several kinds of physic for over three years and, of course, while I took it every night my bowels would move; but as soon as I stopped taking physic, I would be Constipated and would have Piles terribly.

I bought one box of "Fruit-a-tives" and took them. Now I am not troubled any more with Constipation or Piles. "Fruit-a-tives" or "Fruit Laxo Tablets" left no after-effects and now I do not have to use physic".

Mrs. JOHN CAPOZZI.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from FRUIT-A-TIVES Limited, OGDENSBURG, N.Y.

GET THIN
REDUCE WEIGHT EASILY

Stop worrying about your over-stoutness. Take Korein, follow the simple, health-improving Korein system and it is positively guaranteed you will lose 10 to 60 pounds or even more—whatever amount of superfluous fat you need to be rid of—or this self treatment will cost you nothing as we offer Cash Refund Guarantee! It is in every box of Korein tabules.

Measure and weigh yourself now; aim for a delightful, steady reduction and to become healthier, younger in appearance, more active and attractive; to gain real beauty. The shadow pictures hypothetically show appearance before and after successful reduction.

This method is also guaranteed to be perfectly harmless. Many who use KOREIN tabules and follow Korein system are astonished at the reduction—after all else fails. Recommended by numerous physicians and by very many persons who have reduced their weight.

Korein

A prominent Philadelphian, George Reynolds, Walton Avenue, lost 20 lbs. the first month and continued using Korein until he reduced 64 lbs. Mrs. J. B. Hansen, Plattsville, reduced 20 lbs. in less than 2 months. Mrs. L. C. Patrick, Niland, wanted to reduce 8 lbs. and did so in two weeks. Miss Ray lost 69 lbs. An Albany business man, F. G. Drew, lost 56 lbs. in 3 months. Many say "fat seems to melt away," or "measurements decrease like magic," etc. Many report an average loss of 5 to 12 lbs. monthly. Why not YOU?

Get a small box of Korein tabules (pronounced Koreen) at any busy pharmacy; or the druggist will get it for you. Or buy at the drug counter of a department store. Or, write us enclosing $1.00, cash, check or stamps, and we will mail you a box in plain wrapper. Begin reducing now! Become thin and stay so!

New Book "Reduce Weight Happily" gives helpful information. Will be mailed free with our money refund guarantee and testimonials, all in plain wrapper, on request. Cut this advertisement out and keep it. Show fat friends. Do not lose this chance of a lifetime to improve yourself marvelously. Remember—get KOREIN tabules. Address:

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There are hundreds of articles to be found here that are suitable for Graduation Gifts for both Boys and Girls. Here are a few suggestions from our varied assortment of gift articles.

CHILDREN'S SILK HOSIERY
Children's "Phoenix" Silk Hosiery, black and white, all sizes—at $1.50 a pair.

JEWELRY—BOXED
Jewelry, all nicely boxed, in a variety of articles:
Sterling Silver Bar Pins, set with various colored stones—at 98c to $4.98.
Gold-filled Bracelets — at 75c to $4.50.
Sterling Silver and Solid Gold Lingerie Clasps—at 50c to $1.00.
Gold-filled Locket and Chain — at $1.25.
Sterling Silver Rings—at 98c.
Gold-filled Knife and Chain — at $1.25 and $1.98.
Necklaces, fine cut stones, in several colors—at 69c and 98c.
Boys' Watches, guaranteed movement—at 98c to $4.50.
Barettes and Fancy Combs—Special value at 79c, others at 50c to $2.50.

IVORY PYRALIN
Special sale of Ivory Pyralin, at very special prices. For graduation gifts nothing is more acceptable than these dainty Ivory Pyralin Toilet Articles. We have both plain and "Du Barry" patterns—all at half regular prices.

PEARL BEADS
A special sale of genuine "La Salle" Pearl Beads, with solid gold clasps, in four lengths—at $2.95 and $3.95.

Hudnuts, Djer-Kiss and Mavis Toilet Waters, Perfumes and Combination Sets.
Gift Stationery, many unusual values—at 29c to $1.50 a box.
Bill Folds and Combination Purses—at 50c to $5.00.
Leather Hand Bags, and Vanity Cases, dozens of styles—at 79c to $8.98.

FOUNTAIN PENS
"Salbre" Self-filling Fountain Pens, fully guaranteed, with pocket clip for boys, and ring for girls—
AT 89c—value $1.00
AT $1.49—value $1.75
Conklin Self-filling Fountain Pens, in several styles, for men and women—at $2.50 to $7.50.

HAND BAGS, $3.49
Women's Hand Bags and Purses, in 12 of the newest styles, made of the finest leathers, including Pin-seal, Calf, Persian Rachette and Morocco, in all colors, and a variety of shapes — Special price $3.49, actual value up to $6.50.

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