WHAT CONSTITUTES LABOR

The Jan Who Employs His Braiss 6:5 Capital as Kurn a "Laborer" as Any Other.

The little daughter of one of New best known bankers sat in his There one day waiting for him to get through with his business, in order That the month take her home. That aning she related her experiences to her mother, says the Wall Street Jour-

"Why, mamma," she said, "papa doesn't work. He simply sits at a desk and talks all day."

One may smile at the simplicity of this child, and yet a great many grownup people in this world take exactly the same view she did. They think that all work, or to use the word now universally though wrongly adopted, all "labor" worth considering is that done with the hands.

We speak of "capital" and "labor" as producing the wealth of the country. It is from use of these terms that much of the misconceptions, misunder-perplexing of issues. "the labor slam," springs. All wealth consists the gifts of nature, the products soil, the mines and the air; and, all of the "labor" of man in gathiransporting and adopting these aduits to human use. Capital is simply labor stored up, saved, accumu-

It is a favorite theory of socialists that while the basis of all wealth is dabor, there is, under the present ecomomie system, "a surplus value," which, while really belonging to the laborer, has seen wrongfully seized by the capitallets, thus creating the great inequalities in individual wealth.

a lated.

But this theory depends upon the Idea that it is manual labor alone that creates wealth. At any rate it takes ver, little account of any other kind of labor. The banker who sits at his desk and "talks" and the railroad president who rides in his private car over his "system" are not "laboring." They are "capitalists" who are simply existling on the lab ir of others. It is not too much to say that back of much of the agitation which is arraying the laborer against the couployer, and the poor against the roll, lies this absurd fallacy athat the only talker that produces any-... ther and that the world consists on the classes the ignorera who toll at a wage that provides for a mere subsistence, and the "capitalist." the man who, thrives by the labor of oth-

after the wages are paid Commisse such an idea must be got rid at if the world is to continue at pea - under the present system, and certainly its eradication is necessary if we are to pass into an era of "the coent si doidw ". dtisewnommon wealth." which is the dream of the socialist. All wealth apart from the gifts of God, is, indeed, the lab - of man, and all who refuse to " bather they be tramps or the int rich, are equally enemies of their kind. Enclude man who employs by the imhis capital-the reservoired lattor - with his the result of long and intelli-

ers, and who gets all the surplus of value

gent subsavor in the past-in business gutuiprises of any lawful kind is as much a "laborer" as any one of his emplayer who may swing a hammer wield. a bic er tend a furnace it may well superfluous to say a thing that appears so self-evident us this but in fact it is necessary. The most elementary princleples are the ones most often in alcohed. -----

TEST FOR TRAINMEN'S EYES Is More Severe Now Than It Was Bafore Railways Became So

Numerous.

"" er's for defective eyesight on all me are of railroad train crews are much to be severe and frequent than they were a few years and," remark at a prominent viiwas official a few liva ago reports the Columbus Press Post. The reasons for these thats are obvious, as the safety of every moving train depends muinly upon the clearness of vision of the men hather it in charge. In these tests color binduess causes the most trouble, and is a onstant menace to all trainment as the Inability to hame correctly the different colors at a glance is followed by Instact dismissal from the service.

"A peculiar case was brought to light

recently when a conductor on my road was being put through the test. He "Lad been running a passenger train severa! "ears, and never met with an arcident, and was deemed one of the hest men on the road. When the different colors were placed before him smally he called them correctly at a charas. but when two or more colors were preseries the was wholly much stated ma from gotter. We were a rout or sim. But of annie were jorced to but the one go. "Phy letans seem to be upold see Uscover to list what cause this affect, in is one. They claim that some persons: are to receive the while it we have upon gethers without warning at any fire of Me and arms put to the test of an agim will never know that he is suit-

Fire in Darktown

An old member of the line depents onto was tall that fourt some of the bull of a he had fought in he can and he can markers. "But the most interesting the is always a blaze in Dirktown. If you want to see a bit of excited people and just cought to ge in the midst of a small conflagration in Darstown at literat The pegroes begin to empty none is of their contents for blocks around. That is fun enough but the real fun normmences when they try to get their goods many into their houses, for it is a wift of grab game, everybody taking everywhing they wan get hold of I'll bet that after a fire in Darktown there isn't a exert ait to boorbootigien ed the bearen that was furnished life it was before the fire."-Atlanta Constitution.

BASEBALL - CURVE SCIENCE. Motion Imparted to the Ball Ar punted For on Basis of Scien-

tific Reasoning.

Writers who discourse on modern progress tell us about the astonishing advances in parteriology, in surgery, in pathology, in the application of scientific knowledge to cleatricity and # profe of exper things, but the ornitary baseball crank of this day and generation would be rather astonished if the fact were brought to his attention that it is only 32 years since the subject of baseball curves was first discussed. At that time, says the Philadelphia Ledger, scientists were inclined to scuff at baseball curves. The discussion, in the light of our experience and our resent universal knowledge, is rather inpusing. The ball does not curve, some dibaters said; it only appears to curve; but at length tests were made. A side board was placed just where the hatterstands, directly over the plate, and at right angles to the pitcher. A straight line was then drawn from the place where the bail left the pitcher's hands, right through the middle of the board, and on a point back of the board where the catcher stands. The curve artists then threw the ball with the twist, and lo and behold! the ball actually went around the board and over the snot, or even further, around a string suspended over the end of that straight line back

of the board. The curve of the baseball is now no longer open to doubt, but the question with the scientific inquirer as. Why does it curve? And this question the Scientific American answers The pitcher in the field tells us that the ball curves, because he gives it a twist, but scientifically this will not do Why will the twist make the curve? If a ball were thrown in a cortain direction. and if the force of gravitation were not at work, the ball would continue on in a straight line forever. Some force of resistance is, then, at workswhen a ball is made to deviate in a curve from its straight course. If a feather is dropped in a vacuum-in an exhaltered receiver of an air pump-it will drop, like a shot. but if it is dropped out in the aut. It will go down trregularly and slowly. shifting from side to side.

It is the atmosphere which causes the hall to curve. Bearing in mind that nomesphere is a compressible elasthe gas, we find that when the ball leaves the hand of the pitcher with a rapid, rotary motion it "impinges upon a contiquous elastic cushion, and this molerate, resistance, or friction, changes i's course in the direction which is given to the rotary motion. Take an ourshoot of a right-handed pitcher; for instance. He impresses upon the ball a rapid centrifugal rotary motion to the left, and the ball goes to the left hecause the atmosphere empressible and elastic, is packed into an elastic cushionjust ahead of the ball by the swift forward and rotary motion, and the frietion which is very great right to front of the ball, steers I' in the direction which it is turning

JAPAN'S "HUMAN HORSES." Coolies Who Draw the "Rickshaws" Which Convey Travelers About the Country.

The feats of which the Japanese rick-

shawmen are capable are almost incredible. I remember gime (sars ago, says) a London Man weiger being driven ash we in a gacht if the Inland sea during a typhoon. It was far beyond the treaty limits which then existed, and foreumers were not allowed to traveloutsign those limits without special passport -. But the mayor of the nearest fishing village was lindness itself. Ho promised to supply the best rickshawmen which the neighborhood could produce, so as to take us to a railway station some 40 miles away. And he kept his word, for the distance was covered in less than six hours including a half for refreshments | Each rickshaw was drawn, by two men tandem wise, the usual fashion when long distances have to be covered. The leaders in each went through the whole distance, while the whereas so to speak, were changed half way. The road was over a great part of the distance little better than a mountain track, and it was raining most of the time but there was never a break in our progress except to allow the coolies to take off or put on their clothes. They prefer running in nothing but a loineloth and do so whenever they get safely beyoud the eye of the police, who have ordera strictly to administer the law against nudity

The fare paid for this prolonged journev was, if I remember rightly, about three shillings for each rickshaw, the extra shilling being a gratuity thrown in for good service. I know that it purchased so many blessings on my honorable head as cannot yet be quite exhausted. And having made our farewells at the railway station the cooles starte : back at once for their own vislage

Ringing Bells to Swarm Bees. It is a toolish notion to appropriat the ringing of bels or "tanging" of tin-Diss will cause a Swarm of blesto settle. The real origin of this custom dates hack to the reign of Alfred the Great, who in order to prevent disputes regarding the ownership of a swarm ordered that the owner should always ring a bell when his bees swarmed and ever since then.

the good farmer's wife has been rushing

out with ringing hell whenever the bees

swarmed, and the fact that they settled-

verified in her own mind, the belief

that the bell did it - Country Lafe in

America

Ambiguous. Mr. Bureleigh of ve got the physical eniture craze in my head. Do you think there is anything in it? Penelope : I certainly think there is

something in physical culture.

THE DEAD OF ASSYRIA.

It is a curious fact that in Assyria the

Few Traces of Sepulture of the Ancient People Can Be Found in That Country.

ruins speak to us only of the living, and that of the dead there are no traces whatever. One might think people never died there at all, writes Z. A. Republic 19 Bear of Charles it is well known that all nations have bestowed as much care on the interment of their dead and the accrament of their last resting place as on the construction of their dwellines-ney, some even more, for instance, the Egyptians. To this loving veneration for the send history owes half its discoveries; indeed, we should have almost no reliable information at all on the very oldest races, who lived before the invention of writing, were it not for their tumbs and tile things we find in them. It is very strange. therefore, that nothing of the Lind should be found in Assyria, a country which stood high in culture. For the repulchres which are found in such numbers in some mounds down to a certain depth, belong, as is shown by their very position, to later races, mostly even to the modern Turks and Arabs This peculiarity is so puzzling that scholars almost incline to suppose that the Assyrians either made away with their dead in some manmer unknown to us or else, took them somewhere to bury. The latter conjecture, though not entirely devoid of foundation, is unsupported by any positive facts and therefore was never seriously discussed. The question is simp-

THE POLICEMEN OF JAPAN. Are Recruited From Among the Samurai and Are Above Cor-

shed light on it.

ly left open until something happens to

ruption. A Japanese policeman seldom has much trouble in making an arrest. He is invested with all the majesty of the law, and to the Japanese law is sepreme, says the Family Herald It seems very peculiar to see him holding a solemn court in the street to settlet some dispute between the inhabitants. The surrounding crowd shows no disposition to ridicule and banter. With the utmost gravity he examines the parties interested, notes down the information given and finally prohis decision, which is generally obeyed

without question. This absolutism strikes the foreigner all the more because the policemen are usually youthful in appearance and small in figure. Five feet two is the standard height and 21 the minimum age for entrance into the force. Every policeman receives minute instructions as to his deportment, the position of his hands, when standing, when sitting, etc. and the length of his hair, which must not be more toan two inches in front nor seven-tenths of an inch on the neck. The police are for the most part recruited from the old Samurai, and thes appear to carry out the code of honor handed lown to them from generation to generation. They are an intelligent, determined and corrigious bettof men. well disciplized, and said to be above corruption

INDIAN- GAME-HEN'S EGGS.

They Always Dring Big Prices Because of Pureness of Blood and Pedigree.

Not often dies the price of a single egg climb to \$100, but this is what was offered for each of the eggs of a mertain Indian "came-ben, which, was brought to England some time ago, says Country Life, in America.

For centuries, the Indian game, or Azeel fowls, have been the year apex of the game-bread, for the purposes of blood and r digree have been most carefully preserved for so long that the date of the origin of the ram has been lost in the past.

It is almost impossible to procure specimens of the purest blood, for they are treasured by the Indian sportsmen at the highest value, and the best fawls are not allowed to go out of their native country.

As game-fowly, they are great fighters. Those who have seen then: in India-for the finest birds noter reach our colder climates-tell of their prowess and ungovernable tenacity in battle. With them, it is always victory or death.

In America however, the game-fow's are seldom raised for fighting purposes, but for show, and as pets and hobbies of poultry fanciers.

What She Said.

"George, dear," she said, with a blush, "do you brow that Mr. Simpson asked me last night to be his wife?" Well I have his impudence. The idea of proposing to an engaged young, lady! What did you say to him?" "I told him that I was very sorry indeed, but he was too late "-Tid Bits.

Sudden Changes.

"Why Rate!" exclaimed the fashionable mother, "I really believe my own baby don't know met" "No ma'am," report the maid, hesitatingly, "I don't think she ever saw you with your hair that dolor". Youhers Statesman

Met the Issue.

Visitor-If we lo you get around the gambling feature of this bucket sloop that is operating so openly in your town? Citizen - We don't get around it at all; we go right up against it! -N. O. Times-Democrat.

Japanese Officers and Men Fare Alike. The Japanese officers in campaign have exactly the same fare as the private soldiers Marshal Yamagata himself, when commanding nine years ago in China, had no better. - London Truth.

POISON CLANDS OF SNAKES , CITY CHANGES BIRDS WAYS Perform the Functions of Both Liver and Midney in the Reptiles.

The first anakes chosen were two vipors whose poison glands I extirpated. this operation being easily performed with but little loss of blood, says a writer in Public Opinion. After the operation the creatures did not seem deuressed and moved quickly upon being excited, but 12 hours later they became torpid, and the death of the vipers resulted, one in 36 and the other in 48 hours. At the autopsy nothing especial was observed except that the heart was dilated. but we may conclude from subsequent experiments that the poison glands of the snake not only take the place of the salivary gland of the superior vertebrates, but are also designed to free the organism from poisonous products. Another point of view here presented itself to me, and that was whether the poison glands, similarly to the liver and kidneys, did not possess an interna, secretion destined to neutralize the person-

ous circulating substances In order to see if such was the case. fustend of extirpating the gland I prevented the excretion of poison by cutting the exerctory canal, with the resuit that the two vipers operated upon died, one after four days and the other a few days later. The glands examined microscopically indicated that they were undergoing cystic degeneration. From these facts one may conclude that the glands have the function of organs designed to rid the organism of the poisons which are accumulated in it. and that in consequence of the desiruction of these glands the animals necessarily die

Two other facts now came under my observation-that the snakes digest with extreme s'nwness, and that intense fermentation takes place in the intestinal tube. This having been accertained, the next question was Is there any relation between the state of vacuaty and fullness of the disestive tube and the degree of poison? The parault of this question developed the following facts: 1 Vipers which are regularly fed produce a quantity of points capable of killing frogs in a short time the provision of such polson never being exhausted. 2. Vipers submitted to complete fasts after the reserve of pulsopin the glands has been extracted are no louger fangerous. From these ar-

periments we may a so we there is a constant rolation between the state of inanition and the degree of toxicity of the fluid, the taxicity of the fluid being in inverse ratio to the state of inanition. This fact may be interpreted in two ways: I The gland being an organ destined to liberate the organism from products coming in great part from the digestive tube, evertime this tube is emptied with the rosuit that the poisonous substances are not produced, the gland does not eliminate the poison. 2 One may suppose that the poison is manufacture! directis by the glandular optimizer and that consequently there is wanting the matural stimulus, and, therefore the clant does not secrete any more to won

Another point now prosented steels. namely, to see if the toxicity of the fluid was manifested in case the chesture was fed on early digested buds. I choose milk for this purpose, and from the results of m -experiments it is an itent. than the polann is less interise undermilk diet, although complete harmilesseness is not obtained as mill projuce! abnorma" fermentations.

In conclusion it may be said that the snakels poison gland- lave a distilar function to that of the bidney's that is, to free the body from males mes substances in the blood these inhetarness forming the polsonous products -These products are produced by the intense fermentation which is developed during the process of dizestion, because of the special anatomical structure of the setpent's digestive organs. Further, these products undergo in the glands new modifications which cause them to lease certain physico-chemical chara-teristica and to acquire others

Plant Societies.

In a lecture before the St. Louis Academy of Science Prof. W. L. Eiberberry showed that the science of botany has been greatly advanced by the development of what may be called the sociology of plants, that is, the study of their relations to one another, as well as their adjustments to surroundings. Botanists recognize that plants are not scattered haphazard over the globe, but are organized into definite communities. A pond has its plant society, all the memhers of which fall into their proper places. A swamp forest consists of trees possessing a certain social relationship. and differing from those that form a forest on dry land. There is progression from one social organization of plants to another. A lily-pond may give place. to a swamp-moor, this to a society of swamp shrubs, and this again to a swamp forest of tamarack, pine and hemioek-So societies of plants on dry land succeed one another as the conditions change.

Russian Girls.

In the minds of the majority of Americans Russia is associated with tyranny of all sorts, yet there are said to be more points in common between the Russian and the English-speaking girls than the girls of any other nation. The Russian girl assert- herself, and no one in Russia. thinks the less of a girl for her wish to learn or to lead an independent life. In at subjects she is an idealist, in this point being different from her Englishspeaking sisters

In the Abeyance. "What a cute little baby," exclaimed the good-hearted old lady on the street.

Boy or girl?" We ain't decided yet." replied the littie nurse. "Pop an' mom's still scrappin' over a name for it."--Catholic Standard and Times.

City and Country Sparrows Unlike in Their Early Morning Habits and Actions.

A man who lives a half-hour's journey by trolley out in New Jersey has recently had occasion to sleep for several days at the house of a friend in a street near Central park, in this city, save the Nam Vone dun His husiness keeps him out of bed every night until four o'clock, so he has had an interesting opportunity to compare the early morning habits of city and suburban sparrows. They are altogether different, he says

The country sparrows wake up some time after daylight breaks. First of all, a single drowsy cheep is heard. Then a louder one from the same voice.

The early bird repeats his note with growing insistence until in perhaps half. a minute an answering chirp comes from another tree. Then the two keep up cheep-cheeping until in a few seconds another and another join in, and inside a minute and a half from the first call the air is full of the music.

Then one fellow hops out of his nest to a 'wig, and plumes his feathers. Another follows suit, and the leaves shake as the little creatures hop about. It is some minutes before they begin fluttering to the ground in search of their morning meal.

But, once started, they are in for a busy time of it, and if they even stop cheeping or feeding or flitting to and fro before evening falls, the man haun't discovered the period

The first cheep from a New York sparrow is heard often as early as three pictoria, before there is a ray of light in the eastern sky. Sometimes it will be an issisted note and sometimes it is reiterated. Sometimes a second bird voice answers it. Then all will lapse again into stience

In ten minutes, perhaps, the call is repeated. Quite a twittering ensues, but the majority apparently decide it is too early to leave their nests, and alleave falls upon the street again

This is repeated again and again for more than an hour; and it is four wicheld and sunitaht before the full chorus marks the getting-up hour of the birds. Even, then they are solve about Jeaving the trees and descending to !? ascha't

Toward nown there is not a sign of t snarmow in the atractal them pither go to, k to their nesteer fly over to the part. The man has not been able to find out which

"Eyen the birds." was the comment fisterp badfylin the city. The troller bells and the flashing electric lights disturb their rest, and like the rest of the elev folk, they awake only half refreshed and want another doze to brace them up for a noisy New-York day

INDIAN WAS QUICK-WITTED. Didn't Get Tired Like the Others Because He Took Frequent

Rests.

The late Clement Scott, the English Aran are certic rook a profound interest in the American Indian. He had at his tongue's tip a hundred incidentawhere with to illustrate odd phases of the Indian's character, relates an exchange.

"As a rule," he once said, "we regard the Indian as a straightforward, frank, blunt fellow. We don't assemare with him any idea of wifes, or gradi og subile bumor' dis a matter of far, much the American Indian is to reference the of mean tricks and 1 21.04.

cofficere was a factour in the west one summer who was hard put to it for help upon his farm lindings were Plentiful in the neighbornood, but they were poor working. Always fired. they would put coan the hos or the rate as soon as the master's back was turned, and, selecting a right spect, they would be down on the mass and slow; tile day away

"But one morning a very tall, robust, In han asked the farmer to give him

No.' said the white man, 'You will ger tired. You Indians are aiwa; a getting tired."

"Oh, no," said the other. "This Injun never get ured. This Injun not like the rest "

" Well, I'll try you, said the farmer, and he engaged the man. He put him to work in a wheat field; then he went away for an hour or two. When he returned he found the Indian astrep under a tree Tillere, wake up, hered he cried.

'You told me you never got tired.' fight said the other, yawning, This lajon don't. But if he not be tion often he would get tired, just he game as the rest."

Uses of Sawdust and Slabs. "Norbing about a sawmin one site where

ero we days, and the economic features are being constantly emphasized," same C D Hassett, of Atlanta, Ga "For examp witen years ago the sawmill owners. would pile their sawdust until they had a large heap, and then they would barn capting no return whatever - The most If them now have Dutch overshordrying. the dust, and they burn it to their enzines, making the retuse pay for the oporation. Still others have e-tablished paper mills, and use their sawdest for masing provide In the olden days great dogs were railentand squared and the sales were thrown away. Now a very In a slice is taken off. Then a board is sawe i and edged, and in that way hard y a perceptible fraction is lost with the bark, and even the bark has its uses."-Louisville Courier Journal

The Reason.

Mr. Staylate- Isn't you little brother under the sofa! Miss Milyun That's force of habit He always crawls under the auto to see why it doesn't go .-- N. Y. San.

DIAGNOSIS BY LIGHT.

SUBGERY OF THE NOSE REVOLU-TIONIZED BY INVENTIONS.

Much Has Been Accomplished by Electricity-Before Its Introduc-

tion Doctors Had to

Guess. "The modern treatment of diseases of the nose and the parts of the head behind it is largely a development of the incandescent (amp." said the specialist, as he gave his victim five minutes' rest, states the New York Sun. "Two other things have helped enormously -- cocaine and adrename, but the electric light's

South to play

*-

the thing. "Coraine is an old story now; but I don't think local annesthesia has had 🖦 important effect on any other specialty, except, of course, the eye, as it has had on nose work. It makes easy not only examinations but operations even which were impossible a few years ag >

"Advenatine is an extract from the suprarenal capsule, an appurrenance of the kidney« It is a very modern discov- ; ery. I doubt if it has been in use more than three years. Its effect is to shrink up the tissues and almost close the blood

vessels. "This fight is brilliant, steady and only is the patient spared im that way, but the operator can see exactly what he is doing, a condition which naturally is impossible where there is profuse bleed-

ing. "And the electric light?" suggested the

"The electric light," said the doctor. "has simply created modern practice in

this specialty " He had over his head and coming down over his no - a broad strap of apringy a steel covered with leather it looked just like a football player's visor. Right over the top of his none shone an incan lescent light about the size of a dime. Wires connected it with the current.

lighting the room "Just think of the comfort of this." hald the doct on thompared with the old reflector. As ouple of years ago I would have had a lantern behind your head and a reflector on my nose instead of this

This light is brilliant steady and per-trating, and practically unfailled The reflector light was diffused, forb'e.

tion, and give might have reast plantamy moment to repo ish the disc "But this only a to de, as you will now find out '

The doctor selected from the case an object eight inches long which might have been raisen for a musical director's baton or for the wand of a stage conjurer: He acrewed it to the reduced current wire and as he pressed or relaxed the rensumof his fingers on a particular spot, a life. tle lamp gowed or chapp and in the end of the staff, in which a tiny pace of glass was set flush with the edge. Then the doctors used shorters and pours and rew blinds until Te room was pitch

Open your mouth " said the doctor. The victim tile, and at once the sore. tor put the glowing-ittle famp well in

between his testa. octors your lips tightly." was the next order. "Non what co you notice?" "I seem to on the light."

Tital - 1. "Through the root of my mosth and the longs of my facence

Surely' jost ware's when I flich it ". े सीराणवास्त्रकारी सार प्रवाहत असूर संस्थात स्वतहरूपा के क्ष्माण of he more. The flashes were distinctly dis truckles The March doctor with on Thous abits.

try to see comeanwhile bits are and perhaps you can belt whether you see more therein one operian their on Soft I thought sea o'Than is important. I have see the

Dialist too, chromable, or hopey and siseues. or your fame and I can on a conditions. from dark spork and other appearances. t so tembrical, to go into ".

Next the quetor pressed the end of his wand to various parts of the victim's. oppose and frontal hone; floobing it and as ing various questions as to the effect. "How was that none before the electric jamp was adapted for it?" asked the v. ni.

"It wasn't done." "How did you diagnose?"

"We did as well as, we could Wo guessed or had inspirations" "And when inspirations didn't come?" "We gave it up."

"And the patient?" "Oh, we often had to give him up. too."

Passing the Lesson On. The old dog was panting and little Johany was watching him.

'Don't you know, Nero," said Johnmy, in a tone of grave reproof, "It isn't good for you to breathe through the month? First thing your know you'll be having trouble with your throat. Breathe through your nose or Ili spank you!"-Chicago Tribune.

Her Innocence His Bliss. Scribbles- Glumby has a snap. Drabbles-So? What's he doing? "Writing jokes for a paper that !" edited by a woman"

"Hub! Glumly can't write jokes" "Of course not; but a woman doesn't know a joke from a patent medicine testimonial" -Chi ago Daily News.

What He Wanted. frate Parent-Teff that young Softleigh that he must cease his visits here I forbid him the house. Daughter-But, papa, he doesn't

Jap and Russ Together. "At a recent review at Aldershot, Engfand, given to the Archduke Frederick, of Austria, the Japanese military attache followed in the royal cavalrade side by side with the Russian attache.

want the house; it's me that he's aft-

er.-Tit-Bits

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS