

The Leader of the Fight of New York

Opposed to Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Are Hill, Sheehan, McCarren and Murphy.

THE State of New York is the chief battleground of the National campaign. It will cast a vote of 1,800,000 in a probable total vote of 15,000,000. It will supply 23 electoral votes in a total of 45. It is the home of both the candidates for the Presidency. It elected Grover Cleveland in 1884 and 1892. So evenly is it balanced between the two great parties that a change of two or three votes in each of its 450 election districts is usually sufficient to turn the scale. It is made up of widely diverse elements of voting population, ranging from the bankers and brokers of Wall Street to the farmers of the scattered hamlets on the fringe of the Adirondacks.

So well recognized is the importance of carrying New York that the managers of both National campaigns have established their main headquarters in the state. Each side knows that the prospect of winning New York would give hope and confidence to their party throughout the entire country.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor of the state, and chairman of the Republican State Committee, commanding general on the Republican side in the fight, is opposed by a group of Democratic leaders, each of whom is a dominating figure in a certain portion of the state. They are William F. Sheehan, David B. Hill, Charles F. Murphy and Patrick H. McCarren. Mr. Hill is familiar with every detail of the Democratic organization outside the boundaries of Greater New York; Mr. Murphy is absolute master of Tammany Hall, and Mr. McCarren is the Democratic leader in the County of Kings, which territorially includes the Borough of Brooklyn in New York City. Mr. Sheehan is familiar in a general way with all parts of the state, and as chairman of the State Executive Committee, he holds a roving commission to help where he can.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.

Governor Odell is one of the most successful campaign managers that the state has ever seen. His political training began at the feet of his father, who was selling ice from one of his father's wagons in Newburgh, and was known as "Ben" to every Republican voter in that town.

Governor Odell can control his feelings with an absolutely firm hand. He has been known to receive some of the most terrific blows in his political career. "When I was a boy," said Governor Odell to a friend who asked him how he did it, "my father once picked up a setter dog by the neck and carried him into the room. Then he picked up a cur and the dog howled. 'That, my boy,' said my father, 'is the difference between a cur and a thoroughbred.' I have never forgotten the lesson."

In 1896, on the last day of the conven-

tion which met at Saratoga to nominate a state ticket to run with McKinley's, every sign pointed to the nomination of Mr. Odell for Governor. Frank S. Black, Jr., was then sold a new coat and a new hat, but no one paid any attention to his candidacy. The convention assembled for the afternoon session, which was to name a ticket. The only candidate mentioned was Senator T. C. Platt, who was still the absolute state leader, and at the World House to decide on the ticket. They were present when the morning session was held. It was brought to the convention that by an overwhelming vote the minor leaders had recommended Odell as the candidate. The state executive committee, however, had decided to back anything that was in the grounds of the United States Hotel to await a committee of notification.

The minor leaders trooped in with the News that Odell was to be the man. Suddenly a surprising rumor entered the convention hall. Senator Platt had abruptly changed his plan, and had decided that the candidate for Governor should be Frank S. Black. It was incredible, but nevertheless it was true. After the other leaders had been notified, they gathered at Jacob Worth, two influential leaders, had threatened Senator Platt with a revolt on the floor of the convention unless he withdrew his name. The vote was 100-0 against Black, and Platt had yielded.

Yet Odell was one of the first men to congratulate Black, and he took charge of Black's campaign and managed it with great skill and loyalty. Mr. Odell's first lesson in practical politics was learned very easily. It was when he was appointed for Supervisor in the town of New Windsor, Orange County. It was a Democratic district. Odell's canvass showed 34 majority for the Republican candidate, and he could get if he wanted them. He decided to "stand pat." When the ballots were counted Odell was beaten by eight votes. This taught the future Republican leader that the voters would not be led in politics for granted, and to get all the votes he could.

Mr. Odell's first great fight in the state was in 1892, when Theodore Roosevelt was the candidate of his party for Governor. Odell was the supreme manager. It was a hard fight, because the canal law, which Roosevelt had introduced, was selling ice from one of his father's wagons in Newburgh, and was known as "Ben" to every Republican voter in that town. Odell made up his mind that he would win, and he pulled through with about 17,000 plurality. In that campaign Richard Croker led 50,000 John F. Carroll 35,000, Edward Murphy, Jr. 35,000, and Patrick H. McCarren 35,000.

Mr. Odell's personal courage never showed to better advantage than during the last great maneuver in Republican state politics. It was in 1902, when the convention in 1902 had been on the eve of nominating him for Governor

a second time, it was also apparent that George R. Sheldon would be named for Lieutenant-Governor. President Roosevelt was stirring up the country about the man. Mr. Sheldon had just been widely published as a promoter of trusts. Failing to induce Senator Platt to drop Sheldon, the Governor ordered a special train from Albany at 1 o'clock in the morning, and went to Saratoga, where he held an all-night session with Senator Platt, and carried his point.

This incident made the Governor many bitter enemies. In this emergency the Governor went to Washington and asked for a meeting between the President, Senator Platt and Colonel George W. Wilson, who was Platt's chairman of the State Committee. The Governor at this meeting declared that he intended to be consulted, and it was agreed that he should be consulted before any action was taken. The Governor should be consulted, and he was consulted on all important matters.

The Governor's chief characteristic as a campaign manager is reticence. No man is more taciturn than he of the purposes that he may have in view, but no man is less given to talking about them. He is not known to be popularly known as a "burrah" campaigner. He places his confidence in hard work that leaves nothing to chance. It often happens that a man who is so reticent knows what he has in mind until his plans have been accomplished. He is exacting in his demands upon the party workers. He regards it as their duty to take orders and execute them without asking why. He is a thorough believer in the power of the "machine." If a man holds an office from his party the Governor insists that he show his usefulness to the party in a practical way. He believes in keeping in touch with every Republican voter, and he is particularly strict in making each man feel that he is directly responsible for the result in his district to the chairman of the district.

The Governor's campaign methods are simple and effective. He first ascertains how many votes the Republican party would be able to order in. He then makes the campaign whether for a majority or a plurality, the probable number of total votes, and it is easy to ascertain how many votes will be required to constitute a majority. He regards it as their duty to have to poll about 60,000 votes to be entirely safe. He apportions this required vote among the counties proportionately. He regards it as their duty to send to the leaders of the county separately and tells each what is expected of him.

If the chairman of a county committee protests that he has been asked to do too much, the Governor will sit down with him and show him how he can obtain his share of the vote. He contrasts that the result can be obtained if the vote is brought out, and he will divide the vote expected of the county into several parts, and show him what each must do. If the doubtful chairman of the county committee has not

been through a similar experience before he is likely to go home shaking his head and wondering why things have happened so much about his territory.

When the work has been out for his lieutenant, the Governor devotes himself to seeing that it is done. He is different parts of the state he canvasses made to test the drift of sentiment. These tests are made in representative communities, and from these results he is able to form an accurate opinion of what the voters are thinking. If the Republican vote is not holding up to expectation in any locality, effort is redoubled there. Meetings are called, and good speakers are sent to arouse enthusiasm. Quarrels in the party are reconciled at whatever cost. Campaign literature is distributed, whatever money is needed for legitimate campaign work is provided.

The Governor is first a business man and his campaigns are run strictly on business lines. The organization is made to "sell," just as the organization of a great business enterprise is made to contribute to the success of the business. He is intolerant of incompetency, and he is very strict in his requirements. The man who has to make excuses soon finds himself unwelcome at state headquarters.

David B. Hill.

David B. Hill's political education, like that of the Governor, began at the election district polling booth. As a young man he participated in many of the rough-and-tumble fights in Elmira, where rough-and-tumble tactics predominated. Mr. Hill is not given to talking, any more than the Republican leader, but there the likeness between them ends.

Mr. Hill is a lawyer by training and temper. He knows the value of organization, having studied it in the school of Eldon, who made the school district the basis of Democratic organization in New York State. He is very strict on the value of appeals to the reason of the voters. His campaign speeches are masterpieces.

Mr. Hill is a bachelor, and has been called a woman hater. There are about his friends no romance, no wife, no children, no domesticity—only politics and law, but chiefly politics. Yet Mr. Hill has a human side, and he is very kind and very popular. This nephew died at an early age, and his foster father felt deeply about it. He died in the death he denied himself to all his friends.

Mr. Hill also has a great fondness for his children. He is very kind and very popular. This nephew died at an early age, and his foster father felt deeply about it. He died in the death he denied himself to all his friends.

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Mr. Williams respected Hill's confidence, and in a short time he was offered the position of private secretary to the Governor. He was continued in that capacity by Governor Flower, and when Flower retired, his influence and that of Hill put him in a position to make his fortune in the metropolis.

Hill is a great phrase-maker. His declaration in the campaign of 1888, "I am a Democrat, but not a Democrat," has been repeated in one form or another by all the candidates since that time. He is a great phrase-maker.

Hill was subjected to bitter criticism in 1888 when he carried the state for Governor and Cleveland lost it for President. Cleveland always thought that Hill had sold the state out. Hill denied this. "I was not in the state when Cleveland was elected," he said. "I was in the state when Cleveland was elected, but I was not in the state when Cleveland was elected." Hill was a great phrase-maker.

Charles F. Murphy. Mr. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, and Mr. McCarren, the leader of the Brooklyn Democracy, have become National figures on account of the great fight which has been in progress between them.

Mr. Murphy is the youngest leader of Tammany ever had. He won his leadership in the fight for the Eighteenth Amendment. He is a great phrase-maker.

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THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

PERSONALITY OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY NOW VISITING AMERICA

THE visit of the Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D. D., K. C. V. O., lord archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England, is a notable event in the history of the American church.

In colonial times the archbishop of Canterbury did not exercise episcopal authority on this side of the Atlantic, as the British Colonies (without an episcopate) always form part of the diocese of London, but when, on the Declaration of Independence, the Church of England in this country as a state church ceased to exist, application was made to the archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate a bishop for the United States. Archbishop Moore declined to consecrate. In the first place the English bishops observed with concern that the Athanasian creed was expunged, and that other alterations had been made in the American Book of Common Prayer, which they did not consider improvements. In 1847, however, the archbishop of Canterbury was under the impression that he could not consecrate a bishop without letters patent from the King. The archbishop of Canterbury, however, was under the impression that he could not consecrate a bishop without letters patent from the King. The archbishop of Canterbury, however, was under the impression that he could not consecrate a bishop without letters patent from the King.

A correspondence took place between the English primate and his American brethren of the English Church with certain American bishops. The archbishop of Canterbury was under the impression that he could not consecrate a bishop without letters patent from the King. The archbishop of Canterbury, however, was under the impression that he could not consecrate a bishop without letters patent from the King. The archbishop of Canterbury, however, was under the impression that he could not consecrate a bishop without letters patent from the King.

Since that time eight archbishops have

held the high office of "Primate of All England": Sutton, Howley, Sumner, Longley, Tait, Benson, Temple and Davidson, and it is to Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson that the title of primate of all England is now being conferred.

Archbishop Davidson comes from the middle class and not from the nobility of England. He is a Scotchman, and as such will give a more realistic view of America. His father is Henry Davidson of Murhousie, Edinburgh. Dr. Davidson is in the very prime of life, being only 54 years of age. He was educated at King's College, London, and in his early life he suffered from a weak constitution, but he has completely recovered, and is a man of unusual physical and mental vigor. Unlike the two distinguished prelates, Benson and Temple, who preceded him, Dr. Davidson did not attain to any of those university honors which usually lead to high office in the church, for he was for several years incapacitated from active work and compelled to travel. Educated at Harrow, he went to Oxford and graduated from Trinity College, Oxford, B. A., 1871; M. A., 1875. He was ordained by Bishop Parry, the Suffragan Bishop of Dorset, and was at once appointed curate in the parish of St. Dunstons, London. He was then appointed curate in the parish of St. Dunstons, London. He was then appointed curate in the parish of St. Dunstons, London.

The archbishop comes to our shores with the highest credentials. He is not only a member of the Privy Council, and a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and a Knight of the Order of the Crown, but he is also a member of the Privy Council, and a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and a Knight of the Order of the Crown. He is a member of the Privy Council, and a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and a Knight of the Order of the Crown.

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King Stephen, when Theobald assumed the title of "primate of all England."

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derful business habits were demonstrated. The venerable Bishop of Gloucester, who was secretary of the first Lambeth conference, says that in all his experience he has never known such a feat as Davidson's, having the proceedings of the Lambeth conference printed and published in the course of five days.

As a public speaker, whether in the House of Lords or in the Canterbury Convocation, or in a church congress, or on a missionary platform, Dr. Davidson is an orator of considerable power. There are some who remember his speech at the Derby Church congress when he referred to certain church papers as "the silliest of silliest papers," and who dashes in, hitting freely on both sides, and all around, plausibly ejaculating "God grant that I may be on the right side."

It has been said of the archbishop that in debate he plays with big questions as a cat with a mouse. He says many amusing things by the way, and he has a ready audience with the strength of conviction. Dr. Davidson is credited with the statement that platforms at three meetings are usually made up of three "wonderful men—politicians, ecclesiastics, and worthy and excellent men."

Capacity for Work. Bishop Davidson was secretary of the third Lambeth conference, and made the acquaintance of the bishops in the United States at that time. His kindness and interest in our country were shown at the conference, and it was seen that his won-

are regarded as luxuries and are bringing from 15 to 25 cents a pound. During the season of 1903 more than 1,500,000 pounds of steel-heads were frozen.

Salmon fishing is practically confined to 90 days in the year, which is usually the entire 12 months. Locally the season lasts until August 15, beginning about April 15. Salmon canning was first attempted in the '60's and has been extensively practiced since 1870. The industry has yielded in the last 25 years fully \$75,000,000. In season the Columbia and its tributaries present a busy and interesting picture. The banks of the Columbia on either side, as far east as The Dalles, are lined with canneries, and the water is filled with the paddles of a side-wheel steamer, and which scoop the fish up in thousands and deposit them in scows. The known fishery in the Columbia basin is valued at \$1,145,385 pounds over the broad expanse of the stream resounds with their shouting and laughter. Frequently their catches are enormous, reaching as high as five and six tons, but the average is 500 to 1000 pounds. Single catches by one man in 20 minutes have been recorded as high as 325 pounds. It is a wonder, therefore, that the fishermen of Astoria are the northwest venerate the mighty Columbia and its fruitful tributaries.

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another bishop's diocese, which he decided in the negative. Spiritual Convictions. The archbishop is a man of earnest spiritual convictions. Brought up in the evangelical school of thought, he is usually designated an "evangelical" or "low churchman." As bishop of Winchester he attended Mr. Spurgeon's general assembly, and gave the benediction at the general assembly of the Episcopate in London. In the diocese of Canterbury there seem to be evidences that in his "churchmanship" he is perhaps more closely allied to the eclectic high churchmanship of Benson, rather than to the broad church "evangelicalism" of Tait. He is thoroughly convinced that if the Church of England is to remain established by the state she must be comprehensive in all directions. His public utterances are always statesmanlike and religious in tone and aspiration, and he seems to have a peculiar grasp of the great issues which are the life of the Church of England.

Unlike his immediate predecessors, Archbishop Davidson has not been engaged in scholastic work, and he has been busy in the preparation of the episcopate is generally held to be an advantage to the onerous work of the primacy. The public life of an archbishop is a thing which is not only stiff and uncompromising atmosphere of an English public school, and it has already become evident that there is a tendency toward a more liberal attitude in the present archbishop's administration which seems likely to gain for him a very high place in the noble and historic line of public men who, as priors of the monasteries, have played such an important part of the growth and development of the Church of England.

Not an Official Visit. In visiting America Dr. Davidson is carrying out a private mission. For many years he has been a member of the American Episcopal clergyman when he arranged to cross the Atlantic with his friend, the Rev. Craufurd Tait, Mrs. Davidson's lamented brother, but the

onous duties of secretary prevented. His present visit to this country is by no means official. The Protestant Episcopal Church in America has always jealously guarded her independence, and in no way acknowledged her allegiance to "the Patriarchate of Canterbury." The presiding bishop, the Most Rev. Daniel Tuttle, is the head of the Episcopal Church in this country, and his authority is exceedingly limited.

It is, however, understood that Archbishop Davidson will make full use of his opportunity in studying the conditions of a voluntary church, and above all things give special attention to the conditions under which the endowments of the Church of England were retained after she became a non-established body through the Declaration of Independence. It is in this respect that the conditions of the American church present a most satisfactory contrast to those of the established Church of Ireland. The archbishop's visit both to this country and Canada will only extend to two months, but he will be in the country long enough to attend the general convention at Boston early in October, when he and Mrs. Davidson will be the guests of Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts. It will not be possible for him to travel in any very great extent. It is understood that he will preach in Old Trinity Church, which is still a monument to the good which the liberal endowments in maintaining Christian ministrations in the poor districts of densely populated cities where a voluntary church finds it difficult to exist. Up to the present time "archbishops" have not been popular among the "Protestant Episcopalians," but it is hoped that the visit of the distinguished and accomplished archbishop of Canterbury will smooth and prepare the way for the creation of archbishops in the Episcopal Church of the United States.

All that is present in the history of American Christianity will bind more closely together the Established Church of England and the non-established church in America, and help to strengthen the spiritual forces of their mission to the sons of men.

Catching the Royal Chinook Salmon

Editorial Correspondence of the Chicago Record-Herald, September 2.

HIS MAJESTY the Royal Chinook Salmon is a creature gifted with delicious flavor and quality of nutrition unrivaled among his fellows and withal is possessed of strange and interesting habits. Spawning and hatched in fresh water, he immediately seeks the briny depths of the ocean, where for long years he wastes plump, and when ripe for the market he deliberately seeks the home of his birth, there to be entrapped and prepared for the fate that should await all good salmon. The favorite home of the Chinook is the Northwest Pacific Coast, and his spawning bed is the great Columbia River and its tributaries. Historic Astoria, the first settlement on the Pacific Coast, is the center of the greatest salmon industry in the country, if not in the world. Each year the Royal Chinook is added to the fame of Astoria, about which John Jacob Astor had such rosy dreams. Astoria and the Royal Chinook are therefore inseparably linked in the march of progress which the Pacific Northwest is just now enjoying.

Now that almost a century has followed its foundation, there are 5,000 people in Astoria who are dreaming over and again the dream of New York's former merchant prince—the dream of a "metropolis of a commercial empire."

One of the most interesting factors in this commercial empire is the Royal Chinook, which in 1903 added about \$5,000,000 to the wealth of its products and which at the present rate of increase will add about \$10,000,000 more in 1904. The salmon industry of the Columbia furnishes occupation to an army of 5000 men, 3000 of whom are engaged in catching the fish, and at present there is an annual distribution of fully \$1,500,000. Nearly a de-

cade ago it was feared that before many years the supply of salmon would cease, but in 1896 the state and United States Governments took up the matter of artificial propagation, which has not only placed the industry upon a lasting basis, but has insured its becoming one of the most important industries of the Northwest. In establishing hatcheries and releasing hatchlings taken of the queer habits of the Chinook. The fish always feed to maturity in the ocean, when they seek the fresh water to which to spawn. During the spawning season they swim into the Columbia River in immense schools.

The record school, which occurred in 1903, was first noted on July 25, by a steamer cruising 12 miles southwest of Cape Hancock. For two entire days the steamer was entirely surrounded by the salmon, which extended for miles on either side. The salmon were literally leaping over one another in eager haste to reach the Columbia. Four days later, when they arrived, the hatchlings began to hatch, and the fish will be long remembered in Astoria. Two weeks later another school almost as large entered the river, but it was the first of the season to hatch, and at present places where the female salmon dealers of the Columbia confined their industries to canning. Some five years ago, however, a bright dealer conceived the idea of pickling salmon in mild brine and shipping them to foreign markets to supply the demand for smoked fish. Great success met this enterprise, and the number of marked fish reported convinced the commissioner that almost the entire supply was the result of artificial hatching.

Since that time the State of Oregon has established four hatcheries, the United States Government two and the State of Washington seven, which, in 1903, turned into the Columbia and the Coast a total of 70,000 fry. The result of eight years of hatching is shown by an increase of 20 per cent in the product of the Columbia River hatcheries during 1903 over 1902, adding \$500,000 to the income of the canneries and \$200,000 to the income of the fishermen, while the increase of the Coast hatcheries during 1903 over 1902, adding 900 pounds of fish were thus prepared for market and sold on an average for 35 cents a pound. The cold-storage business is rapidly increasing, the new process bidding fair to outstrip the old. It has also greatly enhanced the price of the fish, and now steel-head salmon, which used to bring 2 cents per pound at the canneries, are frozen and sold in foreign markets where they

are regarded as luxuries and are bringing from 15 to 25 cents a pound. During the season of 1903 more than 1,500,000 pounds of steel-heads were frozen.

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How a Tired Woman May Get Rest

HERE are women who are always tired. These include business women, counting the great variety of office workers, as well as those listed in the professional schedule; household workers, the woman who run either their own home or the home of someone else, and rich women who need not work at all unless they want to.

Of these the woman who gets most tired is probably the office worker. The girl who goes to an office every day, rain or shine, regardless of her health, regardless of everything except the dollars she must earn, and the woman who is apt to suffer most from fatigue.

The tired-office girl when she comes home must rest, and to rest properly is one of the hardest things on earth. How tired she is to rest just because you are tired to do so? It isn't easy to rest to order. The only way to seek rest to order is to lie down, and that is not always so effective as it might seem.

chest. They also bring the flabby neck muscles into play and prevent them from setting fat. The kimono exercises are four in number, and stand erect and put both arms out in front of you. Lower them to your sides with a sweeping motion.

The second kimono movement calls for the arms to be raised as high as possible. The arms are now thrown backward until the backs of the hands rest each other behind you. There are not many who can do this, but every one can try it.

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got tired. Massage them lightly, but fully, and remember that the treatment must be light and not at all fatiguing. The patient is tired to begin with, and the massage should be invigorating rather than depressing.

Medicated bathings are understood throughout Europe, but are rare enough in this country. The mud bath, in particular, is almost unknown here. Yet it is not so difficult to give a mud bath or a medicated bath as you might think.

A handful of sweet herbs thrown into the bath will help the tired nerves, and a little bath vinegar is almost necessary. There are ammonia preparations that are excellent, and you can make the best of cologne baths very cheaply. One woman gathers sweet herbs and covers them with white vinegar. She pours off after a while, and strains the vinegar, she keeps it to add to the bath.