

MACHINE SCARES 60 JOB HOLDERS

Does Work of Three-Score Clerks in Turning Out the Pay Roll Checks.

BOOST FOR CITY EFFICIENCY

That young man over there gets \$540 a year. He is doing it with the aid of a machine he is operating, the work formerly requiring the services of sixty persons. He is as fond of the machine as if it were his baby. On days when there is a pressure of work he comes early in the morning. He stays at night, sometimes as late as 9 o'clock.

The speaker was a city official. Strange as it may seem, the machine was in the municipal building.

The machine over which the young man was working and the young man himself symbolize the new order of things. Together they were filling out checks in the central payroll division of Comptroller Frederigaat's department of finance at the rate of 7,500 an hour. The mechanism was one of the numerous devices introduced since January 1, which have cut down the expense of the payroll work of the city.

Prior to last January each department made out its own payroll. Before the end of the year all of the city's payroll work will be done by this central division at a saving of nearly 15 per cent in cost. While actually engaged in filling out checks for the nine-hundred thousand employees of Father Knickerbocker who are at present paid by check, the machine referred to does in rush time work which formerly occupied sixty men.

Those who receive weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly checks, as the case may be, do not realize how great a physical task the distributing of the city's money is. It puts out in salaries and wages more than \$105,000,000 a year. The efficiency experts of the department of finance and the bureau of municipal research collaborating have devised a way by which machines can be used to help distribute it.

Inexpensive Task.

The making of checks by machinery has become so easy and inexpensive that by January 1 next it is expected that very few of the city's employees will be paid in cash. Already the increased use of checks has cut down the automobile hire for transportation to different parts of the city of paymasters equipped with large bags of cash and guards. The amount saved up to the present time is sufficient to pay the official who directs the work of paying city employees, that is to say, \$5,000. In the language of Mr. Bruere, the city chamberlain, the payment of all the employees in the departments of health, parks and recreation, and health by check "will save in time now lost by paying employees in cash several thousand dollars a week in these four departments alone."

But how is the work of preparing checks payable to thousands upon thousands of different individuals to be accomplished by machinery? Not only the names, but the amounts also are different. Even the deductions required by law in the cases of employees whose wages have been garnished are made by the machine.

The plate method of addressing magazines and letters, which has become so familiar, is the basis of the system. There is a plate, perhaps, three inches long and an inch and a half wide, for every employee who is to be paid by check. These are of a kind of metal which will permit the making of as many as twenty changes. They are filed after the fashion of a card index, in the order in which the names should appear on the payroll sheet. Each plate is labeled with the two code letters of the department in which the worker is employed and figures showing his permanent payroll number. Incidentally, these figures show whether the pay is weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly.

Significant Tabs.

Some of the plates have little red tabs on them. This indicates that the man whose name is on the plate to which it is attached has fallen into the clutches of the money lenders. They are insignificant looking little signs, but behind each of them lies a tale of furniture bought on the installment plan in larger quantity than the salary warranted, of sickness, or of the arrival of another baby in the tenement home.

The metal plates are so stamped that they can be used in preparing the payroll, as well as in printing the check. Payrolls are still made out in some of the departments with pen and ink. Not only are these trying upon the eyes of those who have to read them, but they are on such large sheets that they are difficult to handle and cannot be filed in the ordinary filing cabinet. Ultimately all payrolls will be made out in the central payroll division.

The machine used for stamping the plates is capable of turning out from 700 to 1,000 new plates a day. Whenever the salary of an employee is garnished the reduced amount which he is to receive is inserted and a distinguishing letter added which indicates when it appears on the check, why the amount is below the regular salary.

The check-writing machine is almost human. The plates having been inserted, it rings a bell at the end of each payroll and stops when the supply of checks or plates runs out.

The check blanks are unlike any others ever seen. They are designed to save expense in filling them out. They may be drawn upon any one of eleven different banks, each of which has been assigned a code letter. The code letter, however, signifies whether the check is for a teacher's salary, for an employee of a given department receiving compensation each month, or semi-monthly, or whether he is on the weekly payroll. Teachers are paid through one bank; those receiving weekly compensation through another, etc.

The checks have distinguishing colors.

Green Gables
DR. BENJ. F. BAILEY
SANATORIUM
Lincoln, Neb.

This institution is the only one in the central west with separate buildings situated in their own ample grounds, yet entirely distinct, and rendering it possible to classify cases. The one building being fitted for and devoted to the treatment of non-contagious and non-mental diseases, no others being admitted; the other Rest Cottage being designed for and devoted to the exclusive treatment of select mental cases requiring for a time watchful care and special nursing.

Pretty Nurse Sells Kiss for \$200 to Aid French Orphans



MISS LILLIAN GREUZE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Two hundred dollars was paid for a kiss from the lips of pretty Miss Lillian Greuze, the most beautiful nurse in France, by a fellow countryman on the French liner Rochambeau, which has just arrived in port. The money has been turned over for the benefit of the orphans of Frenon dressmakers who were killed at the front.

She was passing one of the collection bags at a ship concert on board and overheard a man remark that he would gladly contribute \$50 to the benefit if Miss Greuze would bestow a kiss on him. "Done," she exclaimed as she heard the remark. "I am a patriot. I kiss for France."

Thereupon she delicately puckered her lips for the \$50 kiss. It was gallantly bestowed and the money was paid in the presence of many applauding witnesses. The recipient of the kiss said that it was worth all he paid for it and more, too.

representing a particular payroll, and have the appropriate bank code letter in large size in a square at the right-hand end. A white check with the letter W upon it, for instance, would indicate that it was drawn for a weekly payroll. Along the margin of the left-hand end is the series of code letters representing the different banks, and also a row of figures spaced at regular intervals running from one to five.

If the bank is the one upon which the weekly pay checks are drawn, there will be a quarter-inch hole punch through the small letter W printed in the code series. All checks drawn upon this bank will be punched similarly. In this way no "for-

elgn" checks can become lost in the bundles of the city's checks. When a wire is run through the holes in the margins of the bundle of canceled checks, if there is one that is not punched, and therefore in the wrong place, the fact is instantly discovered. This hole prevents the charging of a payment to a wrong account.

Along the upper margin is another row of figures. The edge of the checks is notched by machinery at the figures on the end, and at the one on top, which, taken together, represent the particular consecutive period for which it is drawn. Whenever a check gets into a bundle with whose notch its particular notch

does not coincide, it is known immediately that it belongs to some other payroll, and is chargeable to some other account. These devices save a great amount of time and worry, because the checks automatically indicate where they belong and practically audit themselves. Where many thousands of checks are involved, this is a detail of great importance.

The blanks having been filled out as to name and amount, they are run through another machine, similar in operation to a stamp-canceling machine, where they are numbered and dated. They are then ready for signing.

This is done by means of a mechanical device, in which ten simultaneously receive the signature. The penholder which, placed in the hand of the deputy paymaster authorized to do the work, traces the signature rests on a ball bearing. It is connected with ten fountain pens, which move as one over ten check blanks. It is very easy to manipulate. The maximum number of times a signature can be placed on paper in the course of an average day's work is perhaps 2,500. It is said that with this device a novice in its operation can trace 30,000 signatures a day. It is expected that this total can be raised to 45,000 if the stamper is developed to its maximum.

When the check is delivered, the recipient signs his name on a line in the lower left-hand corner. After he has done this he can cash it at any one of 25 banks in New York City and at many stores, just as if it were a gold note, by simply writing his name on the back. The check is self-identifying, and thus saves the payee any difficulty or expense in getting his cash. All that is necessary is that the signature on the back shall agree with that on the face—New York Times.

Censor on the Job

While Abdul Hamid was still upon the throne of Turkey the president of the American Missionary college at Tarasus sent to New York for a large consignment of text books. In due time all except the chemistries came safely. At first the

But the Flag Waves from the High Chimney Even if the Judge Was—

When the tall chimney of the new Brandeis heating plant at Seventeenth and Dodge streets was completed yesterday, George Brandeis offered to Hon. John C. Wharton the honor of going up and unfurling the United States flag at the top.

"As postmaster you are a leading representative of the government," said Brandeis in making the offer. "It is no more than right, just and equitable that you should plant the flag up there where it may float to the breeze."

Mr. Wharton was overcome with emotion at this honor, which was bestowed upon him. Speaking of it later, he said: "It was a great honor, indeed, and I appreciated it and thanked my friend, Brandeis, warmly for it."

"Did you accept, Mr. Postmaster?" he was asked.

"It's a wonderful piece of work," he said. "It's 150 feet high and as graceful as a willow young maid."

"Did you put the flag up, Judge?" inquired the inquirer.

"The chimney is 9 feet 8 inches in diameter at the bottom and tapers to a diameter of 7 feet 10 inches at the top."

"Did you climb up and fling the Stars and Stripes to the breeze, colonel?" the questioner persisted.

"Such a chimney costs money," said Mr. Wharton, earnestly, trying to shift the topic of conversation. "This one cost \$3,000 to build and the men that did the work were brought here from Chicago."

"You, but did you put up the flag, major?"

Mr. Wharton flung a pompous hand with a Fourth-of-July gesture toward the fluttering emblem on the chimney top. "There it waves," he declared grandly. "The lovely emblem of our independence, the badge of our liberty, for which our forefathers shed their blood. It speaks for itself. Let tyrants tremble, let despots despair, let monarchs moan. The flag! It proclaims us a free and independent people, one and indivisible, now and forever."

"But, Mr. Wharton, did you, yourself, climb up there and—"

"Excuse me," exclaimed the postmaster, looking at his watch. "I almost forgot. I have to keep an engagement to play hand ball over at the Young Men's Christian association with George Brandeis."

And the hero hurried away.

and a fair-sized section of the backbone of the nation waited in leisurely patience for the answer.

A tired looking woman had paused for a moment on the edge of the crowd. She spoke shortly.

"It's because so many of you men spend your time telling each other why 'stead of hustling to see that it ain't a Judge."

"Right, I am beginning to believe the baby looks like you."

A Roan for the Roamer, or a Roamer for the Room. See Want Ads Do the Work.

COPPER AND BRASS SUPPLIES ARE FAILING IN AUSTRIA

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) GENEVA, Oct. 25.—Reports that the supply of copper and brass is falling in Austria are brought from Vienna. Their attention was called to the fact that all the copper and brass fittings in the trains had been removed and replaced by iron or wood, while in many coaches canvas straps replaced leather. Austria, like Germany, has organized copper and brass "days," when the whole population, from school children upwards, contribute.



Suffer From Piles

no matter how long or how bad— to your druggist today and get a 50-cent box of Pyramid Pile Treatment. It will give quick relief, and a single box often cures. A trial package mailed free in plain wrapper if you send us coupon below.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON
PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY,
500 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Kindly send me a Free sample of Pyramid Pile Treatment, in plain wrapper.

Name
Street
City State

Mitchell The Proof of the Pudding

\$1250 F.O.B. Racine "The Six of '16" (Applied to an Automobile)

There must be a reason why Mr. William Klocke, Chief Engineer the E. W. Bliss Company, the largest mechanical manufacturing organization in our Brooklyn Division, bought a new Mitchell.

There must be a reason why Mr. Wm. H. Buxton, Chief Engineer the Singer Sewing Machine Company, the largest manufacturing organization in our New Jersey Division, bought a New Mitchell.

There must be a reason why Mr. J. E. Sykes, General Superintendent the Baldwin Locomotive Works, largest mechanical manufacturing organization in our Philadelphia Division, bought a New Mitchell.

There Must Be a Reason Why the Following are Owners of "THE SIX OF '16"

Mr. W. S. Bickley, president and general manager Penn Steel Casting & Machine Co., Chester, Pa.	Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska's foremost citizen.	Mr. W. J. Burns, Supt. of Crucible Steel Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Mr. O. W. Ketcham, one of the builders of the ammunition plants at Ed- dystone, Pa.	Hon. F. M. Simmons, United States Senator from North Carolina.	Mr. James Bryson, one of the foremost consulting engineers in the United States.
Mr. Sergeorral, chief engineer of the Pullman Co., Chicago, Ill.	Mr. Eddie O'Donnell, Famous Racing Driver.	Mr. L. A. Osborne, vice president Westinghouse Electric & Machine Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Mr. Spry, Governor of Utah.	Hon. Robert M. LaFollette, United States Senator from Wisconsin.	Mr. Walter P. Hansell, president Independent Brewing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Mr. A. M. Alderson, Secretary of State of Montana.	Mr. E. B. Clarke, vice president Firth- Slirling Steel Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	Mr. Wm. H. Buxton, chief engineer the Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Captain Warren Elsey, Master of River Transportation for Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	Mr. J. O. Hering, treasurer West- ington Electric & Machine Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	Mr. Oliver, chief engineer Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Newark, N. J.
	Prof. Reid T. Stewart, dean of Depart- ment of Mechanical Engineering, University of Pittsburg, Pa.	

There must be a reason why the builder of the enormous new Ammunition Plants at Eddystone, Pa., bought a New Mitchell from our Philadelphia Division.

There must be a reason why the Chief Engineer for one of the largest bearing manufacturers in the country bought a New Mitchell from our New Jersey Division.

There must be a reason why the owner of another of the largest bearing manufacturing companies in the country bought a New Mitchell from our Philadelphia Division.

There must be a reason why one of the executives of the largest Steel Company in the world says of the New Mitchell, which was on duty with the Motor Unit at the Business Men's Camp at Platts- burg: "I will be pleased to furnish you the data, photographs, etc., together with a letter having special reference to the excellent performance of the New Mitchell."

There must be a reason why the owner of one of the largest shock absorber manufacturing companies in the country bought a New Mitchell from our Connecticut Division.

Eddie O'Donnell, classed as one of the three leading race drivers of this season, purchased one of the New Mitchell Models "The Six of '16" and is now driving it to the Pacific coast with his family. (Passed through Omaha October 25.)

There must be a reason why the president of one of the largest and best known spring companies in the country bought a New Mitchell from our Connecticut Division.

These gentlemen have every facility known to mechanical science to assist them in the selection of their automobiles. We presume they are just as desirous of having the greatest value for their money

in the purchase of an automobile as anyone else would be.

It is an indication of the direction of the wind when the principal executives of the largest mechanical manufacturing institutions in the world buy the New Mitchell.

It is natural that the best informed mechanical men in our territory should be the first to appreciate the value and mechanical excellence of the New Mitchell. It is no less significant that more than six hundred other purchasers have already appreciated that mechanical excellence in our territory.

We estimate that New Mitchell cars have already been run in our territory considerably over a million miles. We estimate that they are running approximately thirty thousand miles every day, and the absence of New Mitchells in our various Service Departments is an indication that they serve their customers as well in service on the road as we promise them to do in this advertisement.

The Shock Absorber Manufacturer locked into the New Mitchell because he said it was the only car that his Company had not yet put a shock absorber on. As a result of his investigation he bought a New Mitchell.

The President of the Spring Company said that the comfort in riding in the New Mitchell, due to the Bate Cantilever Spring Construction, was a revelation even to a Master Spring Builder.

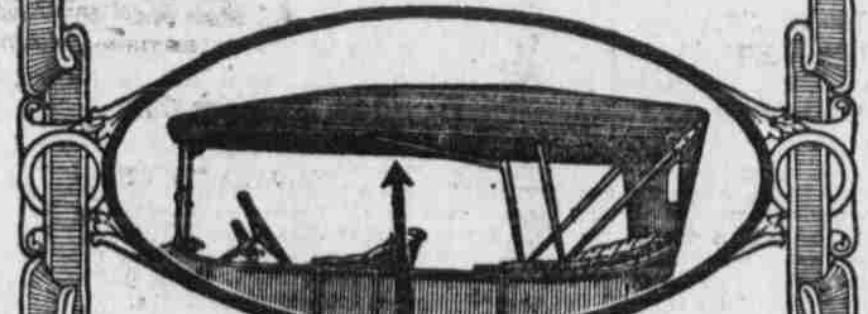
This is what we mean by the "Proof of the Pudding."

Do not let anyone persuade YOU not to see this beautiful car—this wonderful hill climber—this car that is selected by mechanical experts, by automobile experts—that is giving such wonderful satisfaction to the owners—then you will understand why these men bought New Mitchells.

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.
Racine, Wis., U.S.A.
Over Eighty Years of Faithful Service to the American Public.

MITCHELL MOTOR CO.
2054 Farnam Street OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Maxwell The "Wonder Car"



One-Man Mohair Top

The new Maxwell is equipped with a one-man real mohair top. It can be raised or lowered almost in an instant, by one person.

There are no top bows near the driver's seat.

This gives the driver and passenger beside him an unobstructed view on both sides of the car.

The storm curtains are quick-adjustable.

We are waiting to take you for a test ride in the car that has broken all low "First-Cost" records, and is breaking all low "After-Cost" records.

One Man Mohair Top \$655 Electric Starter
Demountable Rims Electric Lights
Rain Vision Windshield Magneto Ignition
F.O.B. DETROIT



"Every Road is a Maxwell Road"

C. W. FRANCIS AUTO CO.
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