

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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OCTOBER CIRCULATION. 55,104

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of October, 1914, was 55,104. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 5th day of November, 1914. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

And also shop early.

Pretty near time to repeat that peace prayer Sunday?

Nebraska also leads the middle west in its production of foot ball players.

While the G. O. P. light holds out to burn, the bull moose wanderer may return.

The British Parliament votes money just like an American billion-dollar congress.

Getting out of Mexico seems almost as hard for Uncle Sam as for the dove of peace to get in.

So far as we have heard, though, George Bernard Shaw has confined his attacks in this war to verbal batteries.

Humorists may crack all the puns they wish about the defeat of De Wet, but there is not even dry wit about it to the Boers.

Let us make sure, before preparing for the celebration, that that is the dove of peace and not just a carrier pigeon now soaring over Mexico.

Here comes another reversion of the "old frontier days" from Iowa City, where a lone bandit holds up a poker game and gets away with the kitty.

The battles of the gridiron over here are just as furious as ever, yet soft and tame affairs by comparison with the real battles in progress abroad.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley has prepared a list of foods suitable for European war victims. Good, now that we know just what to furnish, the problem is solved.

The candidate for governor on the progressive ticket polled just 453 votes in Douglas county, although there are some 600 of them registered in Omaha and South Omaha alone. A few of them must have revoked.

That oil-tank fire in South Omaha reminds us that a thorough overhauling of our Omaha city ordinances regulating the storage of explosive or inflammable oils, whether in large or small quantities, would not be out of order.

President Wilson has sent a message of birthday greetings and congratulations to the king of Italy. Of course, he keeps his birthday date book for all the other crowned heads of Europe with the same scrupulousness.

In the criminations and recriminations of the Germans and allies are frequent references to bodies being found "carbonized." That description will also fit the pedestrians in downtown Omaha walking in a shower of grimy smoke and soot.

All our newspaper contemporaries, the Commercial club, the Taxpayers' league and other civic bodies are invited to join with The Bee to cut out what remains of the insanity board graft, and keep in the treasury the money now needlessly wasted.

Still, after all that foolish talk about "gunmen" and the "underworld" spread recklessly all over the state, it is not so strange that newspapers in Kearney and Lincoln should gulp down the yellow yarn about the tightwad corporations spilling \$5,000 in \$2 bills around Omaha polling places on election day.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha. "Bill Perkins, otherwise signing himself Melville D. Landon, stopped over in Omaha on his lecture tour on which he is making a number of Nebraska towns. James D. Hays, and Miss. have returned from his wedding trip.

James S. Gliners, leading meat packer of Rock Island, has been spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. H. B. Tremain, and family.

The street car company is breaking in a lot of bronchos, many of them utterly unfit for the work they are intended to do.

Mrs. Elizabeth Peck, wife of George Peck, died at her residence, 224 Leavenworth street, after a long and painful illness.

Officer Tom Riegan of the police force returned from Scranton, Pa., where he has been on a visit to his mother.

Seaside camps have put in an appearance and look very comfortable.

A committee of arrangement for the Ancient Order of Mobergians Thanksgiving ball consists of T. C. ...

Talk of Mediation.

Bernard Shaw, the great literary free lance of England, has evidently failed to arouse as much enthusiasm as might be expected by his appeal in the London National to President Wilson to seek European peace through the medium of a conference with other neutral powers issuing a request to both allies and the Germans to withdraw from Belgium to do their fighting on their own soil. Ideally, this seems, not only an easy, but an altogether glorious thing to do; but practically it is a chimera. Suppose President Wilson acted on Bernard Shaw's suggestion, invited other neutral nations to a conference and they accepted and the joint appeal was made, what then? Suppose the appeal were rejected, as in all human probability it would be, where would that leave the self-appointed mediators, especially the United States? Hardly in as good position to bring about peace when the time is ripe as before.

Neither Bernard Shaw's plan, nor that of the Holland newspaper—which suggests that Queen Wilhelmina confer with President Wilson on the matter of proffering mediation—is apt to arouse enthusiasm now, for the simple reason that the time is not yet propitious. As the great power best situated to act in this capacity at the proper time, the United States is certainly not going to impair the potency of its prestige uselessly. President Wilson, soon after the war was begun, made the only kind of an offer which has thus far seemed possible, but it remains pigeonholed in the various archives of the European monarchs, who when the spirit moves them, have the privilege of accepting it.

Invite the President to Stop in Omaha. President Wilson is to go to San Francisco next March after participating in the formal opening of the Panama canal, and it is a fair presumption that he will make the return trip over one of the transcontinental railroads. He should by all means be urged and persuaded to come through by an Omaha route, and to stop over here, where our people would accord him the hearty reception due him and would feel honored by the privilege of entertaining the chief executive. The fact that Nebraska was one of the few states to re-elect a democratic governor in the late election should add force to the invitation.

What Direct Election Accomplishes. The New York Independent comments upon "the noiseless entrance" of a great reform in the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, for the first time in the history of the republic, and, observing the results, reminds us again that no ingenuity of political machinery can raise the waters of popular government higher than their source. All that any of these reforms in methods of choosing public officers can do, it tells us, is to make it more certain that the majority will rule. Quoting from the Independent:

Neither direct election nor the direct primary, nor the initiative, nor the referendum, nor the recall, nor proportional representation, nor any other piece of machinery will give the people better representation, better legislation, better government than they really want. Their value—and they are not all equal in value, by any means—lies in the power which they put in the people's hands to secure what they really want with the least danger of having their will thwarted.

Direct election is expected to make the senate more responsive to public sentiment, but to what extent it will do so remains to be seen. The senate, as a matter of fact, has been at least as responsive as the house, although perhaps a little less subservient to executive domination. What direct election has accomplished, however, and sometimes generally overlooked, is the freeing of the legislatures of the different states from the distraction of lengthy and costly senatorial contests, and the removal of the necessity of the people being guided by senatorship considerations in choosing members of their state law-making bodies.

Lincoln and the Tariff. A reader of The Bee calls attention once more to the familiar little epic on the tariff uttered by Mr. Lincoln, in which he said:

I do not know much about the tariff, but I know this much—when we buy manufactured goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money. When we buy manufactured goods at home we get both the goods and the money.

That was sound republican doctrine when Mr. Lincoln preached it and it is sound republican doctrine today. And if we mistake not the significance of November 3, 1914, the people of this country have reaffirmed their faith in this doctrine as a rule of action, as well as a text for homiletics.

Commission Form for Buffalo. After a four years' campaign of education, the people of Buffalo have adopted the commission form of city government. Presumably all of its phases were carefully considered, so that they are thoroughly understood and the people know exactly how to proceed to get the best results. If this four-year campaign of education were conducted with that object in view and not merely to secure adoption of the plan, Buffalo may claim to have an advantage over many cities that took up the scheme with no such deliberation.

For there is no denying the many strong and commendable features in this form of municipal management, although like every scheme of government, the most important point in it is the selection of the men to administer it. In a word, this plan, like every other, is, as The Bee has always contended, as good as the personnel and no better. If Buffalo can do what many cities before it have utterly failed to do, namely, so operate the method of selection as to secure the best and most efficient men available to run the city's business, then it can safely count, we think, on getting more out of the commission government than any city has yet done.

Whether this chiefest of tasks will prove any easier for Buffalo is another question. Buffalo with its population of more than 500,000, making it the largest city yet to adopt the commission plan, may find the matter of proper selection quite as perplexing as the rest. Of course, many argue that there is never any real reason why any city should not secure the most desirable men for its public offices, but then everyone who has given the subject very close study knows better than that. Dreams of the ideal are yet to be realized under commission government, nor has it met all the claims made for it, not because of inherent weakness so much as the unreasonableness of the claims. After all, no system of government national, state or city, can be made automatic in operation.

American Sympathies in the European War

Result of Novel Inquiry.

"Do a majority of the American press or the American people favor the Germans or the allies?" Seeking an answer to the question the Literary Digest obtained statements from 329 and 499 editors listing of their own attitudes and the feelings of their communities toward the nations engaged in the greatest war in all history. A summary of the result as published is interesting. Of the 267 replies 105 editors report that they favor the allies, 20 favor the Germans, and 242 are neutral. Of the pro-ally editors 34 are in the eastern state, 13 in the central, 47 in the southern and 11 in the western. Only one pro-German editor halls from the eastern states, while 10 are from the central, 5 from the southern and 4 from the western group. The neutral editors number 41 in the eastern states, 112 in the central, 51 in the southern and 35 in the western. The feelings of the cities and towns represented is reported as favoring the allies in 189 cases, for the Germans in 23 and neutral or divided in 140. The pro-ally cities and towns heard from total 32 in the eastern division, 49 in the central, 71 in the southern and 25 in the western. The pro-German communities are 2 in the eastern group, 2 in the central, 1 in the southern and 1 in the western. Cities and towns reckoned as neutral or divided number 34 in the eastern states, 56 in the central, 23 in the southern and 12 in the western.

Features of War Sentiment.

The Digest notes the sentiment reflected in the replies is that of the distant observer. No bitterness is evident anywhere. "Reports of pro-German sentiment," quoting the Digest, "follow pretty closely the geographical distribution of our German-American population, but at the same time a number of editors report a more favorable feeling toward Germany now than at the start of the war, so both sides can exact some comfort from the findings. We hear frequently from sections of the middle west, in which the Germans preponderate, that this is a German community—as are the Germans." Or it is related of other districts that the "extreme partisanship" of the German-Americans have awakened a good deal of active sympathy for the allies. But as matter in what territory we come upon downright supporters of the allies, we are nearly always assured by our informants that "not Germany or the Germans do they and their readers condemn, but 'Prussian militarism.' The reproaches to the Kaiser for having plunged the German people into war are severe by pro-ally reasons in some quarters. In others it is noticed not unfavorably that the local Germans are 'very loyal to the Fatherland and the Kaiser.' Finally, in some middle-sized towns of mixed population we even find a general tone of absolute neutrality. The citizens are said to have only one idea about the war, and that is to see it over and done with at the earliest possible day. In the larger cities, such as New York, Chicago and others, the anti-German sentiment is aptly described as 'very mixed,' because of the great and various foreign population." Looking at the matter in wider scope, that is, in the government's geographical divisions of the country, we are struck with the old fact discovered anew. The marked leaning of New England toward the allies may be the effect of the lineage of the majority of the inhabitants, just as the pro-German tendency of the central states of regions in the far northwest proceeds from the heavy population of Germans and German-Americans in this region. In the southern and southwestern states, whose people are principally of English ancestry, sympathy inclines to the allies, while the western states to the coast seem of the same bent, though less markedly. Part explanation of this condition is found in the statement of one authority that in certain sections "the Teutonic element is far in the minority." Nor must it be overlooked that in neighborhoods which were on the fence, as it were, at the beginning of the war, American resentment against so-called "censored" British dispatches works for German sentiment, just as the Belgian invasion has influenced some neutral minds against Germany."

Sympathies of Nebraskans.

Reports from six cities in Nebraska thus summarize the sentiment of the people. "The spirit of tolerance is evident in the report of an editor of Blair, in Nebraska, which state also has a considerable German population. 'We have a large German citizenship,' he writes, 'but with few exceptions they don't believe in rocking the boat. They are first of all American citizens, with full confidence in America, the president and his policy.' From Omaha we learn that sentiment is 'greatly divided,' with indications that 'the larger number favors the allies,' and this opinion is repeated from Superior, while from Alliance we are told that 'opinion seems to be that Germany largely is to blame for the war, but people regret to see it crushed.' Divided also is Grand Island, but it is 'rather a German community,' it is said, 'a vote might show 70 per cent for the Germans,' and a like appraisal is made of the general attitude of Beatrice."

People and Events

Smith's new store, 137 Farnam street, is offering astounding bargains in all sorts of lines.

At the meeting of the Ministerial association it was decided to hold union Thanksgiving services in the Southwest Presbyterian and Baptist churches. Rev. Francis Blayney will preside at the former and Rev. Mr. Detweiler at the other.

A few minor units of good spring out of war. American spenders in London are said to have cut out 17 dinners and content themselves with quick lunches at 15 per cent. Compulsory economy in feeding is the handmaid of health.

Seventy girls appeared in the English high school, Lynn, Mass., clad in garments like those their grandmothers wore. One day in September Superintendent of Schools Frank J. Peabody sent the girls home because, he said, it was too cold for such scanty and scandalous attire as theirs. The T. I. O. club set a time for protest. All the girls wore woolen stockings and many of them hoopskirts.

A Chicago correspondent of the New York Times reveals a great secret. He says Germany entered the war with thirty-two surprises, of which only a few have been sprung. Among these are the big sleeve-gun, long range submarines, the new Zeppelins and the Diesel engines. According to his calculation there are twenty-eight trump cards up Germany's sleeve which will be played before the allies throw up their hands.

Two women distinguished in the constructive life of the nation are numbered among November's dead—Margaret E. Knight of South Farmington, Mass., 82; and Mrs. Caroline Severance of Los Angeles, 84. Mrs. Knight was called the "woman of genius" having patented eighty-seven inventions, among them the Knight-Davidson motor and many other mechanical devices now in general use. Mrs. Severance was called the "mother of woman's clubs," having founded one in Boston in 1858.

Twice Told Tales

Tongue on the Actors.

Not Guadwin told of an experience he had with a juvenile dead-end in a western town. Standing outside the theater a little time before the performance was due to begin he observed a small boy with an anxious, forlorn look on his face and a weedy looking pig in his arms. Goodwin inquired what was the matter, and was told that the boy wished to sell the pig so as to raise the price of a seat in the gallery. The actor suspected at once a dodge to secure a pass on the "sympathy racket," but allowing himself to be taken in, he gave the boy a pass. The pig was deposited in a safe place and the boy was able to watch Goodwin as the latter came from a foot from a foot from the theater. Next day Goodwin saw the boy again near the theater, so he asked: "Well, how did you like the show?" "I'm glad I didn't sell my pig," was the reply.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Bee's Letter Box

Brief contributions on timely topics invited. The Bee assumes no responsibility for opinions of correspondents. All letters subject to condensation by editor.

Appreciation for Fair Treatment.

OMAHA, Nov. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: I write to thank you for your splendid editorial on segregation of the colored government employees in the departments at Washington, D. C. The Bee has always stood as a champion for the oppressed and fair treatment of the negro. I cannot forget how your father stood up for our cause, not only with his paper, but many other ways. Your editorial was to the point and I think it will open the eyes of many of the colored democrats. May God bless you for the stand you take for justice. M. F. SINGLETON.

Overlooked Priorities for 25 Years.

OMAHA, Nov. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: I see the quotation from Mr. Kennedy's Western Laborer saying that Mr. Howell is the worst beaten candidate for governor in the history of the state except the landslide year of 1886. Is that correct? A friend of mine was talking to F. D. Weed, who is associated with Mr. Howell on the Water board, and Mr. Weed assured him that Howell was defeated by only a narrow margin. Won't you please let us have the figures?

Notes—Here are the pluralities by which governors have been elected for the last twenty-five years:

Table listing election results for various candidates and parties from 1889 to 1914, including names like Boyd, Crouse, Van Wyck, Holcomb, etc.

Prohibition Pretexts.

OMAHA, Nov. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: Thanks for your correspondent's prompt rejoinder to my recent communication; thanks for the opportunity. Germany's most successful system of government needs no defense, but the lies published about it need a protest. Conditions in darkest Russia in its present state of civilization required force to stop universal drunkenness. It is an insult to the people of the United States to be compared with Russian conditions, being on a much higher plane of intelligence and capable of self-control, the highest object of education. Prohibitionists who practice what they preach are not hypocrites, and yet vote for prohibition, are. All prohibition agitation is based on the pretext that men are too weak to control their appetites, and that all temptation must be removed from them. That makes moral weaklings.

Prohibition leaders proclaim that they do not seek to prohibit men from drinking, but carefully refrain from mentioning that, abolishing the right to sell also takes away the opportunity to purchase, and thereby deceitfully robs the individual of his guaranteed rights; there are hundreds of purchasers for every seller. If, as prohibition platforms state, liquor selling is a crime, or the seller is a criminal, who is the liquor purchaser? Taking my chances on heaven, I would rather be the man behind the bar than the purchaser who takes his drink behind the prescription case in a drug store; he is not only a hypocrite, but a coward, and the woods are full of them. Now as to a license not being a contract, I asked the minister of the United States, not the lawyers, what they thought about confiscation without compensation. The assertion that a license or permit to sell does not legalize the sale and the seller and the manufacturer, is mere sophistry, and all the court decisions rendered to that effect cannot make it justice. For instance, the St. Louis law of Nebraska provided for the legal manufacture and sale of liquor and thereby encourages and protects it. No court decision can upset the moral obligations thereby assumed by the people.

The United States government is the most important partner in the business of producing distilled and fermented liquors, and derives from it one-third of its entire revenue. Man would not engage in such business were it not for the perfectly legal existing demand for the products of these industries. There would be no supply without the demand. The people no doubt have a right by changing the laws to take away the privilege to manufacture or sell, but in doing so they must reckon with the obligation assumed during the period when such rights were granted, on the strength of which capital was invested in building up such industries.

If the commonwealth needs a certain piece of property to open streets, to facilitate traffic or for other public purposes, it condemns it by due process of law, has it appraised and pays for it. If enlightened public opinion condemns for alleged public benefit certain industries, which up to that time it has legalized, it must pay for them, or else incur the charge of dishonesty. Court decisions cannot wipe out that moral obligation. Abraham Lincoln was honest and wanted to reimburse the south for the liberated slaves. Had his honesty prevailed hundreds of thousands of precious lives would have been saved. Switzerland, the most successful democracy, honestly compensates its citizens engaged in the abstinence industry for its condemnation and confiscation. Majorities in prohibition states dishonestly confiscate and destroy the property value of breweries and distilleries without compensation; that is considered legal, but it is immoral and unjust, and because there are in those majorities a large per cent of drinking people it is also hypocritical. Whatever the supreme court of the United States may have said about the saloon, it also rendered on January 28, 1914, a decision in a case pertaining to the distilling business, in which it "recognizes the same as perfectly lawful." No other governments, not even Russia, would enter into partnership with its citizens and then destroy their property without compensation, as prohibition states have done in this country. In England when the excise board decides to diminish the number of saloons, the owners are fully compensated for loss in stocks, value of real estate, good will, fixtures, etc. In one year the British government expended \$3,500,000 in can-

celling licenses where the number of saloons were deemed excessive. I again ask the moralists, are the United States in a class by themselves, exempt from such moral obligations? The constitution of the United States says that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." A ballot in not due process of law; neither majority rule nor the exercise of so-called police powers can palliate or deny right of trial by jury, one of the fundamental rights of every citizen. A. L. MEYER.

An Early Suggestion.

OMAHA, Nov. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: Now that the smoke from the recent campaign is over, it may not be out of place at this early date to make a few suggestions and present at the same time a few names of men who, if they would consent to serve, would make excellent commissioners for our city after May, 1916.

In advance it will be taken for granted that Mayor Dahlman will be eliminated from the race by reason of the sure thing he has on a federal appointment. All of the other commissioners no doubt, the good, bad and indifferent ones will want to succeed themselves and of these Kugel and Hummel alone have any show of re-election; and to present to the public as the primary what is known as a business man's ticket, would be a mistake, and fall of its mark, for as a general rule the cold matter-of-fact business man does not appeal forcibly to the common voter; he can not be expected to know their wants as he has never mingled with them. I would therefore suggest for the primary the names of Judge A. L. Sutton, W. B. Howard and Henry P. Hutz. These are all honest, practical and capable men, broad gauged and in touch with all classes, and if nominated would be elected. What other names have your readers in mind? ED P. MOREARTY.

SMILING REMARKS.

"The mails of the neighborhood seem to be mobilizing with their brooms." "Yes, I judge they are going to the front for a sweeping charge."—Baltimore American.

Hewitt—Did you and Greta have any luck on your shooting trip? Jewett—We certainly did; we shot each other and both of us had perfectly good accident policies.—New York Times.

"So you have left the Theosophical society?" "Yes. One of the members kept dining me for 10 which he claimed to have loaned me in a previous incarnation."—Boston Transcript.

Parson—Frequently for performing the wedding ceremony I get only a dollar. Friend—That's singular; by adding one to one you make one.—Boston Transcript.

Actor (playing Richard III.)—A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse. Tude Auditor—Wouldn't a Jackass do as well?

Actor—'Certainly! Come around to the stage door at once.—Boston Transcript.

THE PRAYER OF PITTANCE.

Washington Star. "Dig! Dig! Dig!" Cried the tyrant of olden time. "And build me a palace, broad and big. Where the echoes of pleasure chime. Let the tollers faint and the women cry. Their sorrows are taught to me. So long as my banner floats on high To be dredged on land and sea. The tollers strove and he set his fall A gift to the ancient tyrant's call. And then he refused to bend the knee. 'We are men,' he said, 'and we must be free.' "Dig! Dig! Dig!" Says the battle monster gray. "We'll build a fort and a ship we'll rig. And destroy them in warlike play. For I am the Tyrant of Smoke and Flame, The Creator of darkest fears. And you vainly seek to efface my fame By your flood of eternal tears. The tollers hastens to give once more As he hears the voice of the cannon's roar. But his soul rebels at the ruthless plan. For Peace is the right of the humblest man.



"Let me see now, er— Oh, yes, Spaghetti"

When the grocer calls, never forget Faust Spaghetti. It's an excellent food—makes a whole meal in itself; as a side dish it adds smack to the meal. You can cut your meat bill in half and substitute.

FAUST SPAGHETTI with much benefit. Faust Spaghetti is far more nutritious than meat—costs one-fourth less—digests easier. And what a great number of ways you can serve Faust Spaghetti! rich, savory dishes that thoroughly satisfy the hunger. Send for free recipe book. 3c and 10c pkgs. Buy today. MAULL BROTHERS, St. Louis, Mo.

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