

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 15th 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.

The power that moves the movies—love. With the advent of Thanksgiving week the foot ball season sees its finish.

Sometimes it seems as if Johnny Bull were utterly oblivious to the advice of G. Bernard Shaw.

May Irwin is to appear in another new play. Seems they have to fit a new one to May almost every season.

One and all are ready for those promised reinforcements under old General Prosperity whenever they come.

Can you imagine what contentment those two gay old birds, Porfirio Diaz and Huerta, are enjoying about now?

Although Mrs. Sinn and Mrs. Hill have both recently obtained divorces in a St. Louis court, folks still ask "What's in a name?"

Secretary Bryan has already raised prohibition as his slogan for 1916. He must have feared the other colonel might see it first.

Peace or war, democrat or republican, the finest turkey raised in Rhode Island each year goes to the White House Thanksgiving table.

Incoming members of the school board have some tough tasks to tackle, and may as well start in on them without unnecessary delay.

The head of every American household is up against a turkey problem just now much more absorbing to him than the Smyrna incident.

What about moving that ugly electric welcome arch from the beautiful and artistic surroundings with which it is so incongruous?

Merely as a matter of inspiration, let us note that the little town of Dublin, N. H., with 600 inhabitants, sent \$2,800 to the war sufferers.

How the Democracy May Make the Future Clear and Bright—New York American. By following Mr. Hearst's advice, of course.

Where this continued Mexican turmoil affects us locally is in keeping the troops that belong at Fort Crook indefinitely quartered down in Texas.

After the raw deal given us in the location of reserve banks, this democratic administration owes it to us to keep Omaha on the Indian depot supply map.

Yes, we agree that the worst example of misdirected philanthropy we could imagine would be to present a needy person with a pair of shoes both rights or both lefts.

"God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth," said Paul. But it is sometimes hard to get "all" men to see that as clearly as the apostle did.

German war relief contributions lead all others in this section of the country. Americans of German birth or ancestry greatly exceed in number those of foreign parentage from any other of the warring countries, and the Germans yield to none in sympathy for the fatherland and generosity for its unfortunates.

Leland Stanford, former governor of California and now president of the Central Pacific, accompanied by his wife and niece, came in in two private cars and stopped in Omaha a short time.

Mrs. E. E. Bishop gave her closing lecture before the First Society of Spiritualists. On behalf of the society and audience, General E. Estabrook tendered her a vote of thanks.

Mrs. R. N. Withnell and daughter are home after a month's absence in the east. Miss Walbridge, cashier at the Paxton hotel, who has been visiting relatives in Pennsylvania, has resumed her duties.

County Clerk H. T. Leavitt treated about fifteen newboys to dinner at Falconer's hall, where the Tenth Street mission women are serving meals in order to raise funds to pay off its debts.

L. N. Pierce, superintendent of the county poor farm, finished threshing the season's grain. The yield was 63 bushels of wheat and 45 bushels of oats, the wheat averaging eighteen and the oats thirty-five bushels per acre.

The appropriation sheet of the county board shows that the charge for the telephone at the poor farm is \$1 a month.

A second choir of St. Philomena's, with a membership of twenty-five, is preparing to produce Diah's charming operetta, "The Dress Rehearsal," under the leadership of Miss Fannie Arnold.

From all the pictures of "Neptune's Daughter," we infer there must have been some very stunning-looking folks in the old man's day.

Long Ballot Absurdities.

Our good friends who manifest suspicion that the agitation for a short ballot is a reactionary movement may reassure themselves if the character of the support back of the demand counts. The National Short Ballot organization numbers among its active members, and on its official roster, prominent men in all political parties, including the president of the United States, who, however, enlisted for the short ballot while he was still president of Princeton, and before he was known to harbor political ambitions. And here comes the Springfield Republican, the acknowledged leader of advanced thought in New England, and a newspaper of exceptional breadth and independence of view, with the suggestion that the short ballot is a necessary complement to pending changes in political methods and processes—a suggestion it voices in these words:

In diminishing the control of nominations by party organizations, ought not the state to diminish also the number of nominations to be made and the frequency with which they must be made? An affirmative answer to that question would mean the shortening of the ballot by reducing the number of elective officers and the substitution of biennial for annual elections. The primary system of direct nominations will work best if there are few candidates to be nominated. The "short ballot" has already won popular approval in New York state and it will be adopted by the coming state constitutional convention. The state ticket annually chosen in Massachusetts is too long, like that of New York, and the shortening of it would go far to insure the permanent success of the direct nomination system. By adopting biennial elections, Massachusetts would relieve a burden upon the voters that is entirely needless in itself, for it is absurd to assume that democracy is really sacrificed by having officials serve two years instead of one.

The only argument that is being seriously urged against the short ballot is that it weakens popular rule by converting elective into appointive office, but it is just as absurd to assume that democracy is really sacrificed by having fewer officials elected, and responsibility more centered, as that it would be sacrificed, as the Republican ridicules, by electing state officials in Massachusetts to serve two years instead of one. If democracy were what the critics of the short ballot say it is, we would have to make every person on the public payroll elective by popular vote, and not only that, but make their terms as short as possible so that we could keep voting all the time.

The Way to Get a Workhouse.

Among the official announcements of the Commercial club is that its legislative committee is busy considering a bill to be submitted at the coming Nebraska legislature for the establishment of a municipal workhouse. Now, The Bee has been, and is, strongly in favor of a public workhouse or work farm, preferably one in which city and county join in the expense of construction and maintenance, but we are under the impression that all the legislation needed for this purpose was enacted at the last session, and is now on the statute books.

The measure we refer to may be found in the 1913 session laws, being a bill sponsored by Senator Dodge of this county. This law, as may be readily ascertained by anyone who takes the trouble to read it, authorizes this county to vote bonds not exceeding \$100,000, to acquire by purchase or condemnation the land necessary for a county farm and to erect a workhouse, or house of correction, on it, and provides for the supervision and management of the institution. It also empowers the county commissioners to enter into an agreement with any city of the metropolitan class, or of the first-class located in the county, to receive and keep in the workhouse, or house of correction, any person sentenced to it by any court or magistrate in the cities.

The point we wish to make is this: That the last legislature was led to believe it was enacting a measure fully meeting our situation, yet having done nothing whatever to take advantage of it, to go back to the coming legislature with another bill for a municipal farm is calculated to impress the law-makers either that we do not know what we want or that our desires go no further than to have a law written on the statute books, and keep changing it every two years. If a workhouse is wanted in Douglas county—and we certainly need it—let us vote the bonds, and get busy on the strength of the authority already conferred by the legislature.

The New Crop of Lame Ducks.

Our democratic friends had a good deal of fun at the republicans' expense two years ago over the lame duck brigade, but "he laughs best who laughs last," and some of these very same crippled birds of 1912 will be on hand to cackle at the heirs of democrats when the next congress convenes, while they watch the outgoing procession, led by such august figures as Palmer of Pennsylvania, Stanley of Kentucky, Mitchell of Massachusetts. As a matter of fact, the republicans gained seventy-four seats in the lower house, which, together with a few promotions to the senate, means the passing of one-third of the twenty-one members of the appropriation committee, one-fourth of the judiciary, one-third of the banking and currency, including the four members ranking next to the chairman, and one-third each of the foreign affairs, Indian, interstate commerce and public lands committees. Not in many biennial hunts have such enormous quantities of game been bagged as this year. And, as we have intimated, the lameness of the old democratic ducks is all the more marked by reason of the fact that so many of the old republican ducks have flown back safely into the coop.

All prognosticators look for a steady revival of business, and they all look for the middle west to lead the procession. The moral is that every wide-awake manufacturer or business man will find it to his advantage to cultivate the trade of this section of the country where farm product values are greater than ever and every farm product factory running full time.

Our local democratic contemporary has it figured out that Governor Morehead would have been easily re-elected even over a candidate carrying a fusion nomination of republicans and progressives. Perhaps—but if he had been running against a straight-out republican he would unquestionably have been beaten.

From all the pictures of "Neptune's Daughter," we infer there must have been some very stunning-looking folks in the old man's day.

War and Winter Weather

Snow on Battlefields. A snowfall, accompanied by a storm of blizzard proportions, swept northern Europe a few days ago, heralding the approach of winter and bidding for the moment the earth scars of war. With millions of men battling for mastery in the east and the west, rendering a winter campaign a certainty, the characteristics of winter weather in the regions convulsed, by war helps to an understanding of the hardships the soldiers must face. Prof. Frank Waldo, formerly connected with the United States weather bureau, tells in the Boston Transcript the temperatures usually prevalent in Europe and the British Isles. On account of the warmer winds from the Atlantic than those likely to prevail inland, Prof. Waldo says that the extreme cold will not, with the ordinary winter weather, drop lower than 10 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit, throughout the British Isles and the North Sea region, 5 above throughout the region which may be called the western fringe line at this time, with variations from 5 above to 2 below throughout central Germany, about 10 above in western France and Belgium and anywhere from 5 to 23 below in western Russia, the northeastern Baltic region, eastern Austria and the Carpathian belt.

Of course, these figures are arbitrary, as even the most correct averages of mean temperature extending over a period of several years have no relevancy to any particular winter and may be of little value as a prediction for the coming winter. There have been "hard" winters and "soft" winters, open and closed, and even the mean of the year can do more than make a guess. It has been shown that in arduous winter campaigns, when well fed, warmly clad and provided with good blankets, soldiers, pioneers in frigid countries, Polar explorers, Alaskan gold hunters and any who dare the rigors of Boreas can speedily become accustomed to extreme cold and get on very comfortably.

Humid Frigidity. It is the knowledge of all who have had experience of cold temperatures that it is humid frigidity that causes the most suffering. The North Dakota, the Manitoba, or any from the far northwest this side of the Rockies, will not hesitate to declare that 40 Fahrenheit below zero in their country does not affect them at all so severely as temperature 65 degrees warmer in the east, when there is high humidity. Therefore, as the weather expert admits, much of the comfort or the privation of the armies will depend less on the degrees of temperature than kind of the weather, and the more cozy winter, or humid and penetrating. The extreme cold of Napoleon's devastating campaign, when the great general lost hundreds of thousands of soldiers, hurt far less than the lack of clothing and blankets and above all of food. It was a saying of his own that "armies march on their bellies," and in that terrible retreat from Moscow, when supplies failed him, his soldiers succumbed to the cold.

It can hardly be doubted that all of the armies which will be in the field this winter will be well provided with food and clothing, and all the shelter that is possible when not actually in the trenches. The facilities for such vital supplies are so far superior to those of any other war that there is no question of Railroad's have been only to a slight extent curtailed, and as a usual thing have been quickly replaced when that occurred. Automobiles and motor trucks have to a great extent supplanted horses for transportation of this light freightage from steam roads for distribution among the hundreds of thousands of men.

Speaking of the true "weather man" of the importance of a knowledge of the weather a day or two in advance, Prof. Waldo describes the thoroughness with which the weather maps of all Europe have hitherto been prepared, and makes the curious statement that as nearly all the atmospheric disturbances producing the storms of northern and central Europe come from the west, and that the British Islands and France before they reach Germany and the Baltic shores and, still farther to the east, Russia, the interruption of the international exchange of weather knowledge prevents Germany from receiving information in advance of storms approaching from the west; so that the Germans will have little idea of the weather that may be expected, while France and Great Britain, being on the windward side, will be able to predict the weather about as well as they did before the war began. Likewise, Russia, being in telegraphic communication with France and England, will be able to forecast the weather nearly as well as before, thus leaving Germany at a great disadvantage as compared with other nations in forecasting the weather from day to day. "This," says the professor, "will be felt most in aeroplane and marine operations."

Possible Surprises.

Another curious suggestion is that as the Russian armies advance toward the west, and the winter weather, if they do, they will be delighted to find the weather growing milder, while if, on the other hand, the Germans drive the Russians toward the east, the Germans will find the temperature more and more bitter for them. Also in the matter of the western armies, the farther west the Germans penetrate the milder the temperature will be for them, while if the allies forge very far eastward they will meet temperatures to which they are not acclimated.

All this, of course, will be to some extent discounted if the winter be generally mild throughout Europe, in which case operations would be doubtless impeded more by cold rains and deep mire than they would be by the weather, and fields frozen firm enough to support heavy artillery.

Another point made by Prof. Waldo, which probably has not occurred to the mass even of well-informed persons, is that in latitudes where there will probably be most fighting the nights will be very long and the days very short. Of course, everyone knows that on account of the axial inclination of the earth toward the sun in winter months the farther one goes north the shorter the days and the longer the nights. Few realize without critically scanning the map of the world that Madrid in Spain is no farther south than Philadelphia; that Vienna is almost on the same parallel of latitude as Quebec; the parallel of London running through southern Labrador; Paris being as far north as New Foundland; Berlin corresponding with the middle of Labrador, while a line drawn west from Petrograd (now St. Petersburg) would pass through the center of Hudson bay. These comparisons will readily convey the knowledge that latitudes where most of the fighting is to happen are far north of Pittsburgh, and that the winter days will be correspondingly shorter than here and the nights longer. In most of the region of military operations the day for several months will be only about one-fourth as long as the night and this, regardless of the weather, must seriously impede military movements.

People and Events

Taking reports at face value, it is clear that the Turk has struck his guarded tent and is energetically skirmishing for bear meat.

We are going some, and in the right direction. Six thousand life men were put to work in the steel mills at Gary, Ind., last Monday.

Another man who lost \$100 in a sure-things horse race has turned up in St. Louis. The victim can read newspapers, but his thinking machine has lost its clutch.

"Our guests," says the Houston Post, "is that the Iowa lady who is the mother of fifteen children, all of whom are under 15 years of age, has never been discovered in a suffrage meeting."

A factory girl in St. Louis killed herself because she could not dance. A society girl in New York dropped her hat because she danced too much. The woe of the world are thus balanced.

A survey of five months' trial of the eugenic marriage law in Wisconsin shows a decrease of 1,531 marriages, compared with the corresponding months of last year. The decrease is more apparent than real, however. Hundreds of couples opposed to the physical test requirement traveled outside of the state to wed, and quite a percentage made common law marriages.

Rebellion is spreading among the women teachers of New York against the role of the Board of Education dismissing teachers guilty of motherhood. At a recent meeting of 400 indignant teachers, Miss Grace Strachan, district superintendent of schools, was hauled and jeered by the audience for defending the rule. But the latter held her ground and had the last word. The teachers propose to ask the legislature for relief.

The Bee's Letter Box

Compensating for Prohibition. OMAHA, Nov. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: I notice in Mr. Meyer's recent contribution to your columns, reference to the subject of compensating liquor dealers who have been voted or legislated out of business through prohibition, and wish to say that a start in that direction has already been made by the city of Sacramento, Cal. A friend has sent me a newspaper clipping which reads, in part, as follows:

The Sacramento ordinance, passed nearly two years ago, provided that 10 per cent of the money collected from saloon licenses should be paid into a saloon reduction fund. When enough money accumulated in this fund a commission was empowered to select some one of the 200 saloons in the city and to close it upon payment to the owners of a fair appraised value of the liquor stock on hand.

This was done, of course, with the idea of reducing the number of saloons in Sacramento to 200 to 100. The view is taken that 200 saloons is not too many for the city of Sacramento, and the city is in the process of paying this sum out of the reduction fund to the owners of the saloon selected. However, the same as grocery stores. However, the same as grocery stores. However, the same as grocery stores.

It seems to me that this is a step in the direction of solving the problem of compensation presented by Mr. Meyer. The Sacramento ordinance, while imperfect, would remove from prohibition much of its injustice and would leave a question only of whether the public wishes to deprive itself of its privilege of using and purchasing alcoholic beverages.

A British War Relief Appeal. NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: A letter has just been received from H. Macdonald Pegg, the well-known surgeon who is now in France investigating conditions on behalf of the British War Relief Association, Inc. In this letter he says: "What we need above all is anesthetics."

Owing to the scarcity of anesthetics, operations that are indispensable to their aid, and to mitigate the awful suffering this entails the British War Relief Association, Inc., makes a confident appeal to the liberality of every Britisher and sympathizer to contribute the sum of at least one shilling towards the purchase of chloroform and medical supplies. Every shilling sent in will receive a direct acknowledgment and all supplies will be purchased in this country and shipped direct to France with the least possible delay. One shilling will buy 100 grammes of chloroform.

We have already sent five cases of chloroform to the American ambassador in Paris and funds are required to continue the good work. M. L. MUIR, Chairman British War Relief Association, Inc., 135 East Thirtieth street.

Argument for Prohibition. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: The letter by one of your correspondents against prohibition was read with interest. It employs the usual arguments, and a few new ones. Your correspondent believes that we have a guaranteed right to purchase and sell liquor. Let me ask him another question. If his son was becoming a mental and moral wreck from liquor, would he speak to him about it? If a fatherly lecture did not help would he want to prevent the boy from obtaining liquor, if it was in his power to do so? Would he listen to the young man's talk of "guaranteed rights"? All drinkers of liquors do not become drunkards, and not quite all the prohibitionists buy liquor behind the prescription case of a druggist.

As for his argument "confiscation without compensation," that is as old as the hills. If the liquor makers and dealers of Nebraska, want to get out of the business let them offer their so-called rights and business to the prohibitionists at a fair price. I will wager that the majority of people in the state would raise the money in ninety days. They don't want to sell out.

The liquor interests have no special rights. They have been granted the privilege by the people, to make or sell liquor, under certain restrictions within the nation and state, but this was done before the nation or state became fully aware of the danger. If the people have the right to grant a privilege, they have the right to revoke it.

Plasters' Side of the Settlement. OMAHA, Nov. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: We noticed in The Bee, an article headed "Workmen Settle Their Strike on Fontenelle Hotel." The article gave the bricklayers the credit of settling the strike for us.

I want to say that the bricklayers had nothing to do with the settlement of the strike. In the first place there was merely a misunderstanding between the tile setters and the plasterers as to the jurisdiction of the line of plastering on all walls. There was really not enough argument about it to have reached the public. However, we would ask that you publish this to the bricklayers the credit of settling the strike for us. We are at work and will be, as far as that question is concerned, until the plastering and the setting is completed. We ask that you give us this writup so all concerned can be rightly informed, and oblige the members of the plasterers union of Omaha.

Proper Time for Teachers' Meeting.

TEKAMAH, Neb., Nov. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: For the last half dozen years in Nebraska, I have been observing the results of the times of holding the State Teachers' convention, and am firmly convinced the first week in November is not the time to hold it.

First, by holding the meeting at this time, there are necessarily two breaks in school work during November, which cannot help but work disastrously for the schools. About the time the work is well organized, we close school for three days for the association. A little later, the Thanksgiving vacation of two more days comes, and school is closed again. For the good of the children we should change the meeting to the first three days of Thanksgiving week.

Second, it will be far better for the teachers themselves. All persons acquainted with school work know what it means to have a break in the continuity of the work.

It requires all the skill of the most expert teachers to hold some pupils in school, without any distracting influences; but when school is closed for this and that, their work is materially increased. Every one of the teachers of Tekamah schools, of their own accord, have expressed their dissatisfaction with

Political Tips

Down in old Missouri every one of the fifteen constitutional and legislative questions put up to the voters at the recent election were beaten.

Congressman William Kent of California, a distinguished independent, is one of the elect. Mr. Kent isn't a stickler for party affiliations, but there is never any secrecy as to his views on public questions in congress.

Honors crowded upon James Wolcott Wadsworth, Jr., New York's youthful senator-elect, on election day. Besides his whopping majority for United States senator, the stork left a baby boy at his home. Jimmy is only 27 and headed up the bill.

New York socialists buttress their convictions with the coin. Twelve thousand of them crowded Madison Square Garden, paying 25 cents admission, to jolly over the election of Meyer Landon to congress in the Twelfth district. A fifteen-minute cheer welcomed the new congressman.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Treadwell of Chicago denounces the Illinois law requiring men and women voters to tell their ages when registering as unjust, unnecessary and an incentive to lying. She contends that it is enough for a voter to swear he or she is "over 21 years of age," and urges the repeal of the statute.

Among the sad notes sounded by the ballot box is the passing of Victor Murdock of Kansas from congress with the close of his present term. Mr. Murdock entered the race for the Kansas senatorship and came in third. It will be especially regrettable to see the aurora of Wichita go out as Uncle Joe Cannon waits to the center of the footlights. When that event is staged next March the scene will be worth going miles to see.

LAUGHING GAS.

Mrs. Gray—"The window in my hall has stained glass in it." "I know, and those who can't do their duty are expected to stay home and pay enough taxes to keep the duty-doers on the job."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"They say that that young rouser Spendthrift has committed suicide." "Yes, he has," replied Uncle Joe Cannon, "but he was swallowed enough poison to kill fifty men." "Just like him! Extravagant to the last!"—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, do you believe in people taking vacation?" "Considering the practice it brings me, I should be an inmate to deary the custom."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"What a fuss that youngster makes about his attire!" "Well, when a young fellow is in his salad days, you mustn't blame him for being particular about his dressing."—Chicago Post.

Lawyer (fiercely)—Are you telling the truth? "Badgered Witness (wearily)—As much of it as you will let me.—Detroit Free Press.

Dyer—Higbee was one of the best men that ever lived. "Ryer—How do you know?" "Dyer—I married his widow.—Town Topics.

"Your constituents didn't stand by you," said the sympathetic friend. "Yes, they did," replied Senator Sorghum. "That was the exasperating part of it. They stood right alongside of me and didn't seem to care what happened to me."—Washington Star.

BEDELIA. How many suitors seek the prize? That sparkle from Bedelia's eye? How many victims share the trance? That flashes from Bedelia's glance? A hundred swains can pledge their hearts, That for their wounds, they blame those stars.

A sphygmograph perumed aly, Describes Bedelia passing by, In silken garments flash'd with green, Bedelia looks the charming queen; And calcey youths demurely sing, I wish I were Bedelia's king.

In waltz or tango, face to face, Bedelia leads a dream of grace, In two-step, or in tete-a-tete, She spins her partners off their feet, And make them long for love, as if To leave the question from their breast.

If courage fail, they seek her home, To pop the question in the gloom; And in her parlor meekly wait, And make them long for love, as if, But all at once the air grows blue, While Papa toots his forty-two.

OMAHA. How many suitors seek the prize? That sparkle from Bedelia's eye? How many victims share the trance? That flashes from Bedelia's glance? A hundred swains can pledge their hearts, That for their wounds, they blame those stars.

Advertisement for Dress in Comfort, featuring Perfection Smokeless Oil Heaters and Standard Oil Company. Includes text: "You need a good, warm room to shave and dress in. A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater will warm any ordinary room in a few minutes." and "BIG DISCOUNTS! GET YOUR PICTURE FRAMING AT HOSPE'S".

Advertisement for Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha, featuring a historical account of Leland Stanford and other events. Includes text: "Leland Stanford, former governor of California and now president of the Central Pacific, accompanied by his wife and niece, came in in two private cars and stopped in Omaha a short time."