## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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#### AUGUST CIRCULATION.

## 56,554

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 August,
1914, was 56,554. 1914, was 58,554.
DWITHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before
me, this 3d day of September, 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,

Children all outfitted for school?

man with cold feet generally has a hot

If the Turk gets in, of course he will call it a "holy war."

The dachshunds of war have stopped growling and gone to biting.

Villa must by now believe he was a mush and-milk warrior by comparison.

This delightful autumn weather almost makes a fellow forget his troubles.

Salute the industrial army, the foundation of all permanent peace and prosperity.

And Joe Bailey is trying to slip back into

the senate under cover of the excitement. Let every loyal man-of-the-house hope the

wife wins in this autumnal canning contest. Those Russians should not neglect to take

their summer clothes along for winter wear. The United States just has to remain at

peace so as to feed and clothe the rest of the world. The last word of Pope Pius was a plea for

peace, so is the first official word of Pope Benedict XV.

No famine-stricken unfortuna hungrier than certain long-suffering Nebraska democrats of whom we wot.

If England has plenty of submarines like the one that sunk the German aeroplane, it ought to rush them to the aid of the land forces.

Only seven direct legislation measures are to be voted on in Nebraska this fall as against forty-five out in California. It might have been

Mail from Germany all comes in unsealed envelopes. Wonder how long people in the United States would stand for that sort of censorship.

France orders 1,000,000 pairs of army shoes from St. Louis, cash in advance, and it will be bootless for the allies to complain of violation of neutrality in that.

With all the backfire of his postoffice fights, Congressman Stephens won out for renomination with flying colors. Those disgruntled democrats make much noise, but do little execution.

Whenever the colonel comes to Nebraska, and whatever his mission, he may count on a cordial personal reception as befits a distinguished citizen who has served as chief magistrate of the nation.

When complaints about war news are sifted down, it usually develops that the complainant is not so much dissatisfied with the news reports as with the fact that they do not tell what he wants to hear because it has not yet happened.



The Novena conducted during the last week at the cathedral in honor of its patron saint was concluded by solemn high mass this morning. Father McCarthy preached, and the choir, under Miss Fannie Arnold, rendered Mozart's "Twelfth Mass." in the evening Father Carmichael of Denver lectured for the Ladies' Altar society on "What Shall We

Rev. Mr. Stewart of the South Tenth Methodist. Episcopal church delivered what was probably his farewell sermon preparatory to attending the annual conference. He has just concluded two years' service as partor, during which time he has cleared the church of its debt.

The Northwestern Electric Light company has reduced the price of arc lights to \$10 on the 10 o'clock circuit and B2 for the 13 o'clock circuit.

The synagogue in course of erection for the Congregation of Israel, on Twenty-third and Harney atreets, is fast approaching completion. For the dedication next Friday two noted rabble-one from Cincinnati and one from Philadelphia-have accepted invitations to participate.

The German Theater company introduced a new actress, Frau Francisca Buesser, to a good crowd in

William H. Alexander, 1608 Dodge street, wants to employ on liberal commission two or three first-class men agents to canvess for a young people's Bible Labor Day.

Labor day will this year be observed among us under unusual conditions, for only in the United States is any great body of organized wage earners peacefully engaged in industrial occupations without serious internal disturbances. In the warring countries of Europe labor in the ordinary occupations has practically ceased and the laborer has become part of the military machine. In this country, while rumblings of industrial warfare are still heard from Colorado, and martial law continues in certain mining districts of Montana, as a whole the labor world is at peace, although the danger spots that recently threatened trouble in the railway brotherhoods have not all been safely passed.

American labor is to be congratulated on the fact that its great national and international organizations, and their official heads, are committed to the peaceful arbitrament of disputes between employer and employe in preference to resort to the strike, and that the rank and file are in more thorough agreement than ever with their leaders on this point. Industrial warfare is less costly and disastrous only in degree than war between nations, and the movement for industrial peace is second only in importance to the movement for world peace. The keynote of Labor day to reflect the progress of organized labor must therefore be peace and progress, because labor's progress is best promoted through

#### No Peace Unless All Agree.

The solemn compact between England, France and Russia pledging their mutual faith that no terms of peace to end the war will be accepted by any one of them unless agreed to by all of them, is not a good omen. The action of the allies in making such a compact will simply force exchange of similar pledges, secret or avowed, between Germany and Austria, and possibly Turkey, if the latter joins forces with the Germans. The formulation of a peace treaty that must be negotiated to all intents and purposes by unanimous consent will be hard to handle whether the outcome of the conflict be decisive defeat for one side or the other or general exhaustion compels settlement by mutual concessions. If the peace adjustment devolves upon a neutral mediating power, or powers, the task will be more delicate and difficult than it would be if terms generally acceptable could be forced upon a single recalcitrant.

#### The Human Innovation.

To those still bewildered by the abrupt announcement that President Wilson would be a candidate for re-election in 1916, we would suggest, think again who made the announcement. It was Vice President Marshall. Does not that help to soften the blow?

It was surprising, indeed, it was like the proverbial clap of thunder from a clear skyalthough the sky of public affairs is anything than clear at present. No one was expecting such an announcement; there was nothing to provoke it, and besides, when in the history of our politics had the president's political plans ever been heralded to the public through the medium of the vice president?

But we say, remembering that the bomb was fired by Mr. Marshall-does not that explain it all? For as vice president Mr. Marshall has been a genuine human innovation. He does roady to take risks, the operations of dirigibles will be nothing like other vice presidents, who have no doubt, chiefly conducted under cover of darkness been content to wear the title and draw the salary. Like Hannibal of old, he is always doing the very thing the other fellow least expects. So in setting up this new precedent, at such an unusual time, he is simply carrying out the part he has played since taking the office.

Yet, more seriously, Mr. Marshall nor any other man is making announcements of Woodrod Wilson's plans without the latter's knowledge. So what have we to conclude but that the president had this little surprise sprung as advance notice to all ambitious democrats to keep off the grass?

## Fate of Austria.

The opinion is expressed that, come what may, the end of the war will see the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian empire as now constituted. Already Russia claims to have laid permanent hands upon a small portion of the dual monarchy's territory, though it may be too early for settled accounts. Servia is reported to have construed Austria's failure of invasion and attack to inherent weakness and prospective dissolution, pointing to the fact that the war was begun with Austria's declaration against Servia.

While that is true, Servia's conclusions may not logically follow. While Austria did not proceed to attack Servis, and today is said to have not a single soldier on Servian soil, it immediately turned to Russia, with whom it is now engaged in a death grapple. And in the end it amounts to the same thing, if we take Austria at its original word that its provocation was the Slav. Russia and Servia are one in race and Russia as the greater Slavic nation stepped in to defend Servia and naturally drew the Austrian fire its way.

Yet there is strong ground for believing that never again, regardless of the war's ending, will the Austro-Hungarian power be what it once was; indeed, at this very moment it is playing the part, more or less, of auxiliary to the Germans. But when it comes to partitioning the dual monarchy, it is worth remembering that more than half the population belong to non-Germanic races and one of the points of speculation in this war is whether race or nationality forms the stronger bond.

Ex-Candidate Berge does not take back a word he said about the flagrant extravagance and waste of our state government, but he suddenly discovers that all the blame belongs on republicans instead of democrats. Oh, Mr. Berge, it's lucky your ambition to be governor of the great state of Nebraska has been disappointed, for you are not big enough for the job.

If war is ever justifiable it is when the world says of it, "There was no other way around." But what shall be said of a war the provocation of which every participating nation is busy with efforts to excuse and explain?

Americans are waiting with baited breath to see whether the next big battle is to be fought between New York and Philadelphia or between ston and Philadelphia,

# Dirigibles in Warfare

Jerome C. Munsaker in Journal of Franklin Institute. France developed the first practical dirigibles, but has until recently concentrated its energy chiefly upon aeroplanes, with the result that at the present time the French army is estimated to have between 500 and 1,000 aeropianes in service. These aeropianes are, moreover, of types that represent the highest development in acroplane design. On the other hand, Germany, realising the menace of this aerial force and the impossibility of duplicating it, has recognized the possibilities of the dirigible and given liberal support to the development of the ships of Count Zeppella and Major von Parseval. Great sums have been spent and many lives have been lost, but the reward has already come. The German army now possesses a splendid fleet of twenty-five airships, representing the highest development in airship design. At the same time France has brought its fleet of airships up to eighteen, and Germany has some 200 military aeroplanes with a large civilian reserve. It has become a race for the supremacy of the air between two great powers whose capitals lie within the radius of action of aircraft from each other.

England has recently joined the race for supremacy, and, apparently realizing that it is too late to overtake its continental rivals by the mere multiplying of units, has directed every effort toward the development of air craft superior in design to the existing types. Foreign machines have been purchased liberally, and an aero-dynamic laboratory and an experimental aircraft factory have been built.

The dirigible operating in clear weather at an aititude of some 5,000 feet is fairly safe from gun fire and yet not too high for a trained observer to detect the movements of large forces on the ground, general features of fortifications, number and type of ships in a harbor, presence or absence of bridges and railroad tracks. The dirigible can stop its motors and float slowly above ground it is desired to observe. The seroplane cannot perform such service except by circling above a given area, thus reducing its fuel supply and future usefulness. A dirigible, unlike an seroplane, it fitted with wireless telegraph for both sending and receiving messages, and may keep in constant communication with its base. The radius of action in a calm of large, rigid airships may be 2,000 miles, and medium-sized non-rigid ships 1,000 miles. An aeroplane cannot be depended on for more than 400 miles when an observer must be carried in addition to the passenger. A dirigible can save fuel by drifting with the wind, and it is well known that by selecting a suitable elevation a favorable wind can very often be found when the wind on the ground is contrary. The greatest usefulness of the dirigible will be at night. At the present time aeroplanes cannot be flown at night. The dirigible at night can travel close to the ground without danger from gun fire and can observe the extent and disposition of camps.

For pure reconnaissance work an army could use large rigid dirigibles for distant scouting to develop the enemy's principal movement preceding the actual meeting. Due to their portability, any expeditions into the interior of an enemy's country or in the col onies would be best served by nonrigid dirigibles. Aeropianes would be used for transportation of staff officers, dispatch duty and scouting within the limits of the battlefield. The same functions at night would be performed by the nonrigid dirigible.

In case of siege, where the enemy has possession of a great expanse of surrounding country, communication with the besieged forces could be had by means of a dirigible of sufficient radius of action. Its going and coming would be masked by darkness.

The use of dirigibles in modern wars will be greatly restricted by the enemy's aeroplanes, which must be supposed superior both in speed and climbing power. On the other hand, a dirigible will mount several machine guns and, having a steady gun platform, can deliver a much better directed fire than the aeropiane. In the case of modern armies, where aeroplanes may be supposed numerous and their pilots field of battle. A large dirigible can carry over half a ton of bombs or torpedoes. The effect of bombs dropped from aloft in no way compares with that of shells from great guns on account of lack of penetration before explosion. The best that can be expected is a surface explosion and incendiary effect. The moral effect of dropping bombs into an enemy's camp at night must not be ignored.

The large rigid type dirigible may be of service to a navy whose probable adversaries have dockyards and naval bases within the radius of action of such airships. In general it may be considered that the offensive power of airships would have little effect upon armored decked battleships. Bombs and torpedoes will burst on the surface of such decks, turret roofs, etc., and do local damage, but probably will not injure any vital parts. A ship is a small target to hit from the altitude of 5,000 feet, which is required by day to be safe from gun fire. At night an airship may pass low over a ship, but in war time no manof-war will show lights, and, unless the moon be bright, the dirigible has small chance of finding the ship. It seems that the principal function of the dirigible in naval warfare is to supplement the work of scout cruisers, and that its offensive powers would rarely be called upon. In attempting to pass through waters in which mines have been laid a dirigible could possibly conduct counter mining operations. A dirigible can also give warning of the presence of submarines, and, if required, could rid a passage of these dangerous craft by launching bombs upon or near them. For this duty the dirigible may pass at a very low altitude, as it has little to fear from a submarine boat, unless the latter be running on the surface. Dirigibles will not revolutionize naval warfare, but may play an important, if auxiliary, part

## People and Events

Joseph Fivesah, who established the Washington Public Ledger in 1876, died last Tuesday, aged 68 years. He retired from business some time ago.

Pedro Lascurain, toreign minister in the Huerta cabinet, and General Luis Hernandez of the Mexican federal army, have reached New York with their

General Powell Clayton, for forty years a notable figure at republican national conventions as a delegate from Arkansas, is dead in his eighty-second year, after an unusually picturesque career. Colonel Martin M. Mulhall of Baltimore, former

of Manufacturers, was married at Philadelphia last Saturday to Miss Julia Kahn Weiler of Media. Reading the war news caused Selig Lotzelder to forget he had turned on the gas in Jason Schimel's bakery shop in New York. A few minutes later he struck a match, causing an explosion which wrecked

lobbyist and field agent of the National Association

the place. Lotzelder was severely burned. Major Dreyfus, the French officer, who in 1894 was convicted of divulging state secrets to a foreign power, announces that he has received permission to rejoin the army, and will receive a commission. His son was promoted on the field at Charleroi for

bravery. Charles Frohman says that play writing will be paralyzed in Europe for the next ten years and that American dramatists will have their golden opportunity. It is said also that the plays of vice, crime, social problems and character analysis will be discarded in the popular interest and that war plays will

be in demand. By the death of Bishop Robert Mointyre the Methodist church in the United States loses one of its ablest and most devoted leaders. When he entered the ministry forty years ago he was a bricklayer. Belf-educated, his natural gift of oratory soon gave him a commanding influence. He was born to preach and called to preach, if ever a man was.



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

Short Hallot and Civil Service. NEW YORK, Sept. 5,-To the Editor of

The Bee: I have just before me an ed-Itorial from The Res entitled "A Short Ballot Detail," in which you discuss the desirability of confirmation of the governor's appointments by the senate. may interest you to know that in this sinte we have consistently opposed such confirmation, believing that otherwise there would be the same sort of shifting of responsibility which has often been so disastrous to good administration in the Don't.

Your remarks on the state civil service also interest us. The merit system certainly is desirable, and not the least of its advantages in Nebraska would be to overcome possible opposition to the short ballot. Personally, I hope that the discussion of civil service reform will go hand in hand with the agitation for the short ballot. Doubtless the former could be accomplished by statute, and it would be very desirable if something in this direction could be accomplished at the next session of the legislature.

H. S. GILBERTSON. Secretary National Short Ballot Organi-

## A Word from Ireland. OLDCASTLE, Ireland, Aug. 28.-To the

Editor of The Bee: In your issue of August 6, a letter from Mr. McChrystal says he sent a letter to John Redmond and the leading Irish papers on the Irish question. No Irish paper would publish such a lot of bombast.

My feelings are pro-German and I beleve that is due to the individuals of that nation, whom I met all over the United States and your own city of Omaha. Some think the war was brought on by overtures the Carsonites made to he German emperor.

The Irish volunteers, national and Ulster are for the defense of Ireland and not to fight the Germans or any other people outside their own island. Irish patriots (so called) have blethered too much and done too little constructive work. There are exceptions, the late Mr. Parnell and the present John Redmond, nothwithstanding, Mr. McChrystal to the RICHARD G. ABBITT. contrary.

#### Down with Militarism.

YORK, Neb., Sept. 6 .- 10 the Editor of The Bee: I have been reading articles contributed by Matt Spader, but his vicous attacks on England and France do not disconcert me in the least. Certainly no fairminded American believes all the trash censored at London and Paris and transmitted to this country. However, no American-foolish as he may be-is going to accept Berlin reports as the unadulterated truth and place the stamp of a lie on all others.

Granting that the British are selfish, treacherous, greedy, thieving, horribly mean, infamous, and all else, does that make Germany truthful, upright and holy? Is she godly and saintlike simply because she gave us Rosecrans and sent few hirelings to fight us at the battle of Trenton? Now I do not hate Germany. I like and esteem many of the German born citizens here; however, 1 not believe that a country dame. with the infamous ideas of militarism, war, power, cannon crazy, is anything like the kingdom of Heaven. Every sensible saneminded German should wish for Germany's defeat. . Militarism should take its exit from the scope of civilization, now and forever. If it wins, it means the horrible bondage of future German youths to the fetters of a soldier. RALPH AUSTIN.

## Futility of Arbitration.

OMAHA, Sept. 5 .- To the Editor of The Bee: We are hearing on all sides these days the condemnation of the European nations for piling up armaments to butcher one another with. That they must one and all accept a share of the responsibility is true though whether, under existing conditions, they are so very much to blame is questionable.

Big armles and navies don't ensure peace; that has been amply proved by recent events. But though they may not ensure peace, a big enough and strong enough army or navy make a nation's security more certain. Britain's navy has not kept her out of the war, but, be ing in the war, it has kept her shores free from foreign invasion and protected her trade upon the high seas. None of the grumblers, who, in the past, opposed the increases in the naval estimates would dare show their faces before the public today. The European nations, having no faith in international peace being established, have set about to provide, if not peace, at least reasonable security by the formation of strong forces to protect themselves; with what success the present war will show.

As long as human nature is what it is it would seem that an arbitration court cannot secure to this world an everlasting peace. No matter how perfect in human wisdom any tribunal may be, there is no guarantee that some nation differing from the decision and thinking themselves strong enough will not take up arms to vindicate what they consider to AN OBSERVER. beotheir rights.

Compulsory Vaccination. OMAHA, Sept. 5 .- To the Editor of The Bee: If the boards of health in the United States would utilize the time and efforts they are putting on "compulsory vaccination" toward something of a saner or more sanitary nature their real services to their respective communities

would undebutedly amount to more. People today should be intelligent mough to decide each for himself such medical questions, and not be denied the privilege. Personally, I' was forcibly vaccinated with the result of losing one school year. I suffered all this time and carried my arm in a sling. My sister, vaccinated at a different time, was even more serious and it was feared her arm would have to be amputated. Her arm has never been normal since. I know two persons who have lost their arm from vacination.

These may be extreme cases, yet they occur somewhere constantly. Is it right for even a few to pay thus heavily for compulsory vaccination?" A. A. M.

The Barbariam of War. STERLING, Okt., Sept. 5 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Judging from the American press or editorials as to the outrages being perpetrated by the German soldiery in this European war, present generations may conclude that the

Germans as soldiers are barbarians. Now for their edification let me state a few things that occurred during our Civil war as it is misnamed in which I, as a common soldier took part, not voluntarily, but by orders of those in higher command. There are some pages in our history we would like to tear out. like the manager at Ft. Pillow, the inhuman treatment of those in southern prison pens, the draft riot in New York City when the mob burned down a colored orphan asylum and hung negroes on the lamp posts, the burning of Atlanta in which I took part when we cut off all communication by destroying the tele-

graph, tore up the railroads and pillaged

the country clear through to the sen-

coast, applying the torch to everything

in our way even the timber. In all history, regardless of nationallties, many outrages are committed by the so-called civilized nations, Russia not included. England tied prisoners to the mouth of the cannon and blowed them up during the Sepoy mutiny in India. Recall the inhuman treatment of the Cu bans by the Spainards in Cuba, the water cure and other atrocities committee in the Phillippine islands by our soldiers, witnessed by my own son who was present. Do we live above criticism? I should sav not

Why any American can have such strong antipathy against the Germans .I cannot understand for they have belped to make this country what it is today, especially Nebraska. I am a German-American and I cannot help but express my sympathy for that country.

W. F. TRILOFF.

# Affairs at Home

Detroit Free Press: It takes a pri mary election to bring out how many people there are who don't care about voting.

Indianapolis News: And in the meantime it won't hurt business any for congress to decide finally what is to be done in regard to those anti-trust bills.

of our paid legislatures is refuted again by the alacrity with which our statesmen hustle back to Washington when somebody threatens to stop their salaries.

### GRINS AND GROANS.

"Can you tell me which class of people lives the longest". "Why, centenarians, I believe."—Boston Transcript.

Knicker-Does Jones admit he is his rother's kreper?

Bocker-Yee, but he isn't willing to admit that his brother is his keeper.-New

"Shall I pump up the tires, str?"
"Wait until we get into the country,
Jacques. I heard a doctor say that the
air around here is very impure."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"They say that truth is stranger than

"Bosh!"
"I don't know This European war
"I don't know This European war
seems more improbable than any dime

Caller-Very, very sad case-what was the cause of such a mental wreck? Keeper-She wrote 160 good scenarios for the moving picture company and they finally accepted one. The shock was so great that she had a mental collapse.— New York Sun.

"I don't see why they appointed old Phiscal to that position on the reserve "West, you must admit that he's a fi-nancial expert."

Yes, that's just it. I can't stand to have financial experts around when I have money in my pecket."—Life.

"What do you consider the greatest achievement of science."
"Well," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "after a careful study of values of all kinds.
"I must say that the scientists who started radium at a million dollars an ounce and then managed to hold the price up deserve credit for sonsiderable achievement."—Washington Star.

#### THE ROSE.

Then took the generous host
A basket filled with roses. Every guest
Cried, 'Give me roses!' and he thus addressed
His words to all: 'He who exalts them

most most in song heal the roses wear.

In song he only shall the roses wear.

Then sang a guest: "The rose's cheeks are fair.

It crowns the purple bowl, and no one

If the rose colors it, or it the rose. And sang another: 'Crimson is its bue. And on its breast the morning's crystal Is changed to rubies.' Then a third re-

In regard to those anti-trust bills.

Washington Star. The western man who insists that alum is all the cure that is needed for a snake bite is not doing much to make prohibition alluring.

Boston Transcript: By docking absentees \$21 a day Uncle Sam would be a big winner, for there are few congressmen whose services are worth all that money. St. Louis Republic: Foreign criticism of our paid legislatures is refuted again

And in its center shines a golden star,
As on a favorite's cheek a sequin glows:
And thus the garden's favorite is the
rose.'"
—BAYARD TAYLOR.



OMAHA

TO

LINCOLN

LINCOLN

TO

OMAHA

# Burlington State Fair Train Service

SEPTEMBER 7-11, 1914

REGULAR TRAINS - From Omaha daily at 6:40 A. M .- 8:20 A. M .- 9:15 A. M .- 1:10 P. M .- 4:10 P. M .- 7:25 P. M .- 11:35 P. M.

SPECIAL TRAIN TUESDAY AND WED-NESDAY-From Omaha at 8 A. M.: from South Omaha at 8:15 A. M.; returning from Lincoln depot at 10 P. M. "OMAHA AND SOUTH OMAHA DAY"

THURSDAY - Special trains from Omaha at 8 A. M. and 9 A. M.; from South Omaha, 8:15 A. M. and 9:15 A. M.; returning specials will leave Lincoln depot at 7 P. M. and 10 P. M. REGULAR TRAINS-From Lincoln daily at

5:20 A. M., 7:50 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:50 P. M., 4:80 P. M., 6 P. M. Will not stop opposite Fair Grounds. SPECIAL TRAIN TUESDAY AND WED-

NESDAY from Lincoln depot at 10 P. M. SPECIAL TRAINS THURSDAY FROM LIN-COLN DEPOT at 7 P. M. and 10 P. M. Eastbound trains

ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, SHUTTLE TRAINS EVERY FEW MINUTES BETWEEN BURLINGTON STATION AND FAIR GROUNDS. ROUND TRIP TICKETS ON SALE AT THE GATES TO THESE TRAINS. FARE, ROUND TRIP, 10 CENTS; ONE WAY, 5

will not stop opposite fair grounds.

ALL WESTBOUND REGULAR AND SPECIAL TRAINS FROM OMAHA FROM 8 A. M., UP TO AND INCLUDING THE 1:10 P. M. TRAIN, WILL STOP AT FAIR GROUNDS; EAST BOUND TRAINS FROM LINCOLN WILL NOT STOP AT FAIR GROUNDS AND SHOULD BE TAKEN AT LIN-COLN DEPOT.

