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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:  
George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Omaha Daily Bee, for the month ending September 15, 1915, was as follows:

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of September, 1915.

(Seal) Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having the Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

Hello! Hello! Connect the State Board of Transportation with the telephone company.

With the coal strike settled we should also have a settling of the market prices quoted on coal.

The new National Association of Embalmers might have been expected to busy itself with dead issues.

The sheriff of Luzerne county may have made himself a character of international importance without realizing it.

A first-class fireproof hotel in Omaha offers an assured profit to the capitalist who will build it from the day its doors are opened to the reception of guests.

It may be stated as substantially settled that the democratic state convention that meets in Omaha next week will not be dominated by salary list appointees of the state house machine.

People who need light on any subject should come to Omaha to attend the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities next week. Omaha will be the best illuminated city in the country during the street pageants.

From the merger and almost insignificant stakes brought home by the last batch of returned Klondikers the man who accidentally missed the train for Alaska may as well congratulate himself.

For months Tom Watson has been asking in vain whether Mr. Bryan belonged to the democrats or the populists. The answer is at last at hand. The World-Herald says he is "our Mr. W. J. Bryan."

General Miles says he admires the French soldiery. But he does not say that he would exchange the serviceable regulars of the United States for any equal number of dress-parade European militaries.

If Governor Mount of Indiana is as good as his word in enforcing the law against the perpetrators of mob violence, lynching will not become very popular in that state so long as Governor Mount is chief executive.

We are waiting for Dr. Jekyll-Pearbody to denounce as an insult to the police board the audacious holdup of ten men in a saloon last Sunday, when every saloon is supposed to be kept closed and under police surveillance.

The licensed slot machines are regarded by the gambling fraternity as the entering wedge that is to result in licensed open gambling. The way to head off open gambling is to blot out the skin-game gambling machines.

Chairman Mutz ought to get the governor's secretary to write another letter for him in answer to Judge Deane's charge of bad faith and conspiracy to use the State Institute for the Deaf and Dumb for the payment of political debts incurred by the state house machine.

The World-Herald has published its book account with Huntington's Southern Pacific railroad to explain the Bryan free-pass episode. But why does not the World-Herald publish its book account with "our William J. Bryan?" Is it because it would not look like Bryan?

Great crowds of people will come from South Omaha to the State fair and Ak-Sar-Ben parades. Most of them will travel on the street cars and the Sixteenth street viaduct will be taxed as never before. In its present unsafe condition it will be a highly dangerous undertaking to carry this heavy traffic over that tottering bridge. If the city authorities understand their duty they will have the Sixteenth street viaduct closed at once, without waiting on the dilatory tactics of the railroads, and order the work of tearing it down to commence.

WHICH BRAND OF DEMOCRACY?

The nomination of Judge Sullivan for supreme judge by the three silver conventions at Lincoln gives the greatest satisfaction. \* \* \* He is unequivocally opposed to ring rule and does not believe in turning the state over to corporations. Although a silver democrat, he has the enthusiastic support of every populist in the state, because he is a man who will not bow to the money power. -Tahamah Barstow (pop.)

By such assertions as these the fusionist press is endeavoring to counteract the very marked dissatisfaction in populist ranks with the forced nomination by their state convention of a democratic candidate who has always opposed populists and everything that savored of populism.

Although Judge Sullivan was foisted upon them by the state house machine, with the aid of its patronage-plastered satellites, honest populists are assured that he is opposed to ring rule. Although Mr. Sullivan's whole public career shows him to have been the intimate associate of corporation lawyers and railroad democrats and always within call when needed by the railroads, men who joined the populist party to fight railroad domination are told that he does not favor corporations.

To the statement that the fusion nominee for supreme judge is an original silver democrat and a man who is at outs with the money power, the best answer comes from the gold-democratic papers that, while denouncing silver flatism and fomenting eternal warfare upon populism, proclaim a readiness to support Judge Sullivan as a gold democrat in spite of his fusion endorsements. As an example, the following from one of the most outspoken exponents of the extreme railroad wing of the Nebraska gold democracy is in point:

While the Democrat is not inclined to endorse the mixture compounded by the three-silver convention, it is favorable to Judge Sullivan for the reason that he is a sound money democrat, having always espoused the gold standard and never accepted the 16 to 1 idea. He did support Mr. Bryan last year because he endorsed the wild and erratic doctrine set forth by the Chicago convention. With Judge Sullivan and Judge Post to select from, we would prefer Sullivan, even handicapped as he is by a populist nomination. -Beatrice Democrat (gold-dem.)

The question is, Which is best fitted to give expert testimony on Judge Sullivan's brand of democracy—the gold democrat with railroad proclivities, with whom he has always trained and to whom he owes his political prominence, or the populists, whom he has always antagonized and who know nothing of him except that he was made their standard bearer against their will by the free pass brigade of the fusion machine.

THAT SILVER RESERVE.

It appears from a statement made by the governor of the Bank of England that a proposal to hold one-fifth of the reserve of that institution in silver had been seriously considered, but the bank was prepared to adopt this policy only in the event of the French mint being opened to the free coinage of silver "and that the price at which silver is procurable and salable is satisfactory." There does not seem to be in this any very substantial warrant for expecting that anything will be done for silver by the Bank of England. There is not the slightest probability that the French government will open its mint to free silver upon so slight an inducement as that offered. The stock of silver in France is fully \$500,000,000 and there is no reason to suppose that country desires to increase its supply of the white metal—certainly it would not take the initiative in doing so and thereby become a silver standard country, for the opening of the French mint would be the signal for flooding the country with the white metal from almost every part of the world. Silver would pour in from Germany, which has a considerable quantity she would like to unload, from the United States and elsewhere. It is inconceivable that the French government would place itself in such a position. As to the condition regarding the price of silver it is not quite clear, but at any rate is of minor importance.

The advocates of international bimetalism will find little to encourage them in the announcement of the governor of the Bank of England.

SILVERITE FALLACIES DEMOLISHED.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage has taken the trouble to demolish a couple of the fallacies of the silverites which have had a great deal of influence with the unthinking and others not specially qualified to analyze and detect them. In his syndicate letter Mr. Bryan said that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will fix a mint price for silver, just as a mint price is now fixed for gold, and that the demand thus created by law will be sufficient to utilize all the silver presented and thus the bullion value will be raised to the coinage value.

The secretary of the treasury says, in the first place, that properly speaking there is no mint price for either gold or silver. When there is brought to the mint a certain number of grains of uncoined gold there is given in return the same number of grains in coined gold, less enough to pay for the metal alloy used by the mint in coining. It would be the same with silver. The person bringing uncoined silver to the mint would receive the same amount in ounces and grains of coined silver, less the cost of the alloy. In the one case the man has his gold returned to him in gold dollars; in the other case he has his silver returned to him in silver dollars. Obviously this exchange of a certain weight of coin for an equal weight of bullion of the same metal does not fix a mint price, so that Mr. Gage is entirely correct in saying that properly speaking there is no mint price for either gold or silver.

As the government gives a pound of gold coin for a pound of gold bullion and if there were free coinage of silver it would give a pound of silver coin for a pound of silver bullion, manifestly this process would not create a demand for one metal or the other. As Secretary Gage says, if there is a demand for either gold or silver dollars it must be outside of the mint, in the commercial world. "This commercial demand would

express itself in the ratio or price at which things would be offered in exchange for the one as compared with the other." The secretary points out that the idea that free coinage would raise the bullion value of silver to the coinage value is utterly erroneous, because under free coinage the bullion value and the coinage value are and must be identical, but the determining value is the bullion value. Mr. Gage admits that the legal tender quality would probably operate to raise the value of silver, but to what extent or how continuously nobody knows.

These are the views of a practical and experienced financier and their soundness will be conceded by all who are capable of understanding them. They conclusively dispose of two of the fallacies of the silverites which have done so much and perhaps more than any others to make converts to that cause, because they have a plausibility that easily misleads. But a simple statement of facts and of well-established principles, such as that made by Secretary Gage, must make plain to the most ordinary understanding the utter fallacy of these contentions of the so-called bimetalists. There is really nothing of consequence in the free silver dogma that remains to be demolished.

HIGH-HANDLED INTERFERENCE.

The announcement that Deputy City Comptroller Louis Wetling has accepted a position with Armour's establishment at Kansas City, which will necessitate his immediate departure from this city, appears to be a very innocent transaction on its face, but it covers a most high-handed attempt to interfere with the prosecution of the city's case against the Bolln bondsmen that calls for vigorous denunciation.

The deputy city comptroller is the man who has represented the city in checking up the accounts of its defaulting treasurer. He was the principal witness on whose testimony the Bolln bond was convicted of embezzlement and he was expected to appear as financial expert on behalf of the city in the impending civil suit to recover on the bond given by the defaulting treasurer. The offer of a better position on condition of his immediate removal from the city on the very eve of the trial of the Bolln bond case would in itself be a very suspicious circumstance. Add to this the fact that the offer comes through a corporation with which the principal surety on the Bolln bond is known to be associated in the ownership of the South Omaha stock yards and the inference is inevitable that the men who last spring persuaded a South Omaha assessor to leave his tax list half finished to accept a lucrative employment with the Standard Oil company in New York are endeavoring to tamper with the evidence on which the city must rely in this case.

From the very outset the conduct of the bondsmen on the Bolln bond has been anything but straightforward. Accorded by the city every facility to verify the books and assume the benefit of every doubt by which their responsibility for the treasury shortage might be reduced, these men have imposed upon the taxpayers at every turn. Under pretense that a fair offer of settlement would be made, delay after delay was secured in the institution of the suit and after the case was in court nothing omitted to obstruct and postpone its hearing. In the interval the active factors in these dilatory movements have been putting away their property by collusive transfers to trustees and bogus land companies formed for the purpose. True the taxpayers have looked on immovably during this audacious work. But when emboldened by this patience the Bolln bondsmen and their attorneys attempt to defeat the city's just claim by corrupt methods, it is high time for the fearless newspaper to sound the alarm and an outraged citizenship to cry out its resentment.

MINERS RETURNING TO WORK.

The striking bituminous coal miners, having accepted the agreement with the operators entered into by their leaders, are rapidly returning to work in what is known as the Pittsburgh district and by the close of the week all to whom the agreement applies will be again employed. According to estimates the strike has been a very expensive one to the people of the district, the loss to the strikers being placed at two and a quarter million dollars, which is probably not an extravagant estimate. But while the struggle has been a costly one it has not been without some compensations. The miners have secured better pay, though less than they at first demanded, and they have obtained other concessions that will improve their condition.

There seems to be no doubt that the strike might have been settled much sooner but for the