

CAMPAIGN TEXTBOOK IS OUT

Volume Issued Last Night by Republican National Committee.

ALL ISSUES ARE DISCUSSED

It Contains in Concise Form All Information Likely to Be Required by Speakers and Writers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The republican campaign text book for 1915 was issued tonight by the republican national committee. It is a volume of 506 pages, and contains in detail an explanation of the various questions that are under discussion in the present campaign and the attitude of the republican candidates there-to contrasted in some cases with the present or past attitude of their democratic opponents.

Regulation of Corporations.

Speaking of the regulation of corporations the book says: "The enormous concentration of commercial power in a few hands has been one of the marked characteristics of the past decade. It has formed part of this problem and has aroused the country to a consideration of the industrial and economic factors involved therein."

"The administration holds that the efficient business man should be fully rewarded for the great services he renders to the public. It desires to support honest business. There is no quarrel with corporations themselves, or with the acquisition of wealth, but only with certain forms of corporations, and certain methods by which such wealth is acquired."

"Led by Theodore Roosevelt, the national administration has therefore been dealing with corporations along the lines of a consistent policy which has never changed in principle. Railroad rebates and discriminations, which are the deadliest attacks on equality in business, have been exposed and punished, so that there is today less of discrimination being practiced than at any time since the passage of the Interstate Commerce law in 1877."

Enforcement of Anti-Trust Laws.

"The Sherman anti-trust law has also been wisely used by the administration to put an end to those forms of combinations which are directed either at total suppression of proper competition or at the destructive competition by unfair means. The administration has recognized that combination to a certain extent is necessary, but that, on the other hand, certain forms of combinations which are clearly for the public interest. Again the republican party has placed upon the statute books a number of fundamental acts greatly strengthening the power of the administration to carry out the policies above outlined."

In this connection, the text book mentions the Elkins law of 1903. The rate bill of 1906, and the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Process of Education.

In conclusion the article says: "By the slow process of education, by testing of present methods available and by suggesting new ones, the work of the administration has thus been leading up toward that logical advanced system of dealing with corporations which is clear must soon come."

"The final solution of this question must be some efficient system of regulation, some control of corporations which shall be positive and active. The administration had stood for such an advance, believing that the present commercial machinery is

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too complex to be adjusted by the flexible, occasional remedy of judicial procedure.

"No such system can be reached until the public believes that it is necessary. Such belief is rapidly growing, and will, in time, bear fruit in such a system, but when this system comes, as it ultimately will, it will be largely the result of the process of education and intelligent publicity that for the last eight years has been carried on by the republican administration in connection with corporate affairs."

History of Money Panic.

The article on the money panic gives a history of the panic of 1907, its causes and the measures adopted to prevent their recurrence. The panic, according to the text book, was financial, not industrial or commercial.

The action taken to meet it and check it, including that taken by Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, are detailed, and the secretary's able management, it is declared, deserves high commendation. It was an action of prevention instead of waiting for a cure, which latter always involved cost and disaster.

In addition to the emergency legislation adopted by congress on the recommendation of President Roosevelt, it is pointed out that a national monetary commission was appointed to inquire and report to congress at the earliest practicable date what changes are necessary or desirable in the monetary system of the United States.

Article on the Tariff.

The tariff question is dealt with at great length and its history and what it has done for the country is set out strongly.

"Since 1897 to the present time, the Dingley law has been in operation," says the book, and under it the United States has shown a progress and prosperity never before known in the history of civilization. The tenets of the democrats being to the effect that the tariff should be for revenue only, while many of the leading democrats advocate absolute free trade, it is not difficult to draw lines between the two parties and foretell what would be the result of a change of our policy which has been so successful.

"Perhaps the most persistent complaint made against the protective tariff is the theory that the tariff is the mother of trusts, to use the careless words of a departed monopolist.

"Trusts, however, are not a product confined to the United States or to protective countries, as free trade England is covered with them from one end of the country to the other.

"Regarding the charge that under our protective system our manufacturers are selling goods abroad cheaper than at home, it may be said that universal principle of business, of production and markets, is indulged in to a far less degree in the United States than abroad, and at no time the injury of the American laborer. We also sell many things abroad at a larger price than we do at home. We sell things according to the markets, according to prices, according to supply and demand, according to the universal principle of competition, but into Chicago, took fifteen box cars always to the advantage of the American laborer, who receives a higher reward for his labor than can be found elsewhere on the face of the earth.

"Of the many satisfactory reasons for maintaining a protective tariff, the greatest, of course, will be that of the higher wages insured to the American workingman.

"Another reason why we should continue our tariff on protective lines is that it gives us a surplus in the treasury.

"Another argument which the free traders and democrats are delighted to indulge in has been that if we do not buy we cannot sell. In the eleven years of the Dingley tariff our sales abroad have practically doubled and we are today in the first rank as an exporting nation, and during this time our favorable balance of trade has exceeded \$4,000,000,000."

Labor Conditions Reviewed.

The question of labor conditions is gone into most thoroughly. Tables showing the number of men employed during republican and democratic years are given and the figures make it apparent that there were more persons employed during the administration of McKinley and Roosevelt than during any period of democratic rule. The table also shows that employees worked fewer hours and received higher wages. Agents of the United States Bureau of Labor conducted the investigation.

The book shows how wages were increased in 1897 over 1896. A summary is given, and would appear that in some instances wages had been practically doubled. Wages and the cost of living are then taken up. Tables are given to show that the wage increase up to 1907 from 1896 was 23.2 per cent, while the food increase was 24.3 per cent.

Campaign Contributions.

Much has been said, according to the text book, on the question of campaign contributions and publicity. It is:

"A careful analysis, however, of the utterances and pledges of the two candidates, the two national committees and the lawmakers of the two parties upon this subject shows that the democratic party promises have been in all cases vague and in some terms so really supply little of the publicity which they purport to supply; while the republicans have already actually prohibited, through legislation in congress, corporation contributions to campaign funds, and provided for publicity far in excess of that vaguely promised by the democratic candidate and committee.

The charge is made that the democratic pledge of publicity relates only to a part of its funds and refers to the agreement reached at Fairview by the democratic committee on the recommendation of Bryan and Kern to the effect that it accept no individual contribution above \$100.

"This promise, therefore," says the book, "is merely that the committee will make public before election a statement of all contributions above \$100 in amount, but it makes no promise that any statement will be made of the total sum received, the sum of which it purports to publish being simply 'all individual contributions above \$100,' thus all contributions reaching the committee in checks for sums less than \$100 would not be subject to publication or announcement of any kind. Under this promise of the democratic publicity plan, those desiring to avoid publicity in contributions in excess of \$100 could readily do so, by dividing the proposed gift into many separate contributions of \$100 or less as might be required to make the total of the larger sum."

Mr. Taft's relations to union labor the text book says: "Secretary Taft's whole public career, and it is an extensive one, contains no incident in which he has ever by word or act arrayed himself against the principles of trade unionism. On the contrary, he has been its consistent friend and advocate. His record shows that not only were his sympathies with the organizations, but his actions were of a friend years before he or the American people had thought of him as a presidential possibility."

The New Pure Food and Drug Law. We are pleased to announce that Foley's Honey and Pine Tar for coughs, colds and lung troubles is not affected by the National Pure Food and Drug law as it contains no opiates or other harmful drugs, and we recommend it as a safe remedy for children and adults. All druggists.

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

Everything in Readiness for Opening of the City Schools Tuesday.

ASSIGNMENTS OF TEACHERS

Five Hundred Pupils Expected in the High School and in the Neighborhood of Five Thousand in the Grades.

Between four hundred and five hundred High school students will take their places Tuesday morning at the tap of the bells and start in an another year's work. About 150 have enrolled in the different classes. The principal, Perry McD. Wheeler, expects an enrollment of fully 500 before the close of the year. One of the most popular branches will be the newly instituted manual training department.

About 5,000 children will be enrolled in the grades, and the list of teachers reaches 148, including the special teachers and two clerks.

Superintendent N. M. Graham makes the following statement of special conditions and directions to be observed by the patrons of the schools affected:

School opens next Monday with a teachers' meeting in the High school auditorium at 9:30 a. m. Pupils will report to their buildings Tuesday morning.

The new city of Omaha, Prof. Fulmer of the Nebraska Wesleyan university will address the teachers on the subject of the new city of Omaha.

Garfield school at Sixteenth and H streets will be opened for the first time. It is one of the best finished and appointed buildings in the city. The boundaries of this district are as follows: The western limit is Twenty-second street and the northern city limits, continues south on Twenty-second to H street, east on H street to Twenty-third street to Eighteenth street; thence south on Eighteenth street to J street; thence east on J street to Fifteenth street; thence north on Fifteenth to I street; thence east on I street to city limits. This district includes the tariff.

Due to the condition of the west side building which addition is being built, it will be necessary to send the Seventh grade pupils of this school to neighboring schools. Those living east of Twenty-second street will go to Highland and those living west of Twenty-second street will go to Corrigan. Two first grade rooms will have but half day sessions and no beginners will be admitted to the building.

The year starts out with splendid prospects for success. Under the direction of thirty teachers attended normal schools and colleges. They return with new ideas and imbued with the spirit of progress and enthusiasm. The board of education has been liberal in providing supplies and equipment. Manual training provisions is that for manual training. The equipment for this department in the High school is arriving at about two weeks. This work will be taken up by the boys. As soon as the new building is ready, manual training will be put in this school, the equipment has been ordered and will be furnished as the building is finished. Mr. A. R. Nichols has charge of this work. He is a graduate of the upper part of the University of Iowa and has taken special work in manual training and mechanics at the Iowa State university for several summers. He has had no marked experience in school work, having been principal of several town schools, in which manual training has been a feature.

Since school closed last May, twelve teachers of the district have been assigned for various reasons, Cupid having laid claim to three up to date.

Assignment of Teachers.

High School—Perry McD. Wheeler, principal; E. C. Pinner, assistant principal; T. E. Boswell, German department; Mae Darling, history; Edith Dennett, mathematics; Neville Snover, mathematics; Sadie Fowler, English; Ralph Gramlich, English; Susie Horen, mathematics; R. Johnson, commercial department; Marie Kennedy, history department; Patricia Naughtin, science department; Myrtle E. Roberts, English; Marie Schibby, history; Sara Vore Taylor, English department.

Supervisors and Clerks—Adelaide Stebbins, drawing; A. R. Nichols, manual training; Eunice Ensor, music; Elsie Montgomery, regular substitute; Annie C. Bush, superintendent clerk; Mercedes Bronn, High school principal clerk.

Central School—Elizabeth T. Hayes, principal; Labarta Meth, first grade; Jeanne M. Condon, first; Nora S. Freeman, second and third; Grace Davis, fourth and fifth; Margaret McEwen, fifth; Emma Smith, sixth; Emma Novak, seventh; Jennie Smith, eighth.

Corrigan School—Margaret Hogan, principal; Marie Hanserovak, first grade; Nellie LaVelle, first; Laura Bagley, second; Ino Clifton, second and third; Anna Robinson, third and fourth; Mayme Dolan, fourth; Grace Stillman, fifth; Anna Grahm, seventh; Anna Grahm, eighth.

Field School—Jessie I. Graham, principal; Susan Beadle, first grade; Bertha Johnson, first; Gertrude Sullivan, second; Alberta Barrett, third; Gertrude Holmes, fourth and fifth; Kitty Rowley, fourth; Mary Miller, fifth; Olive Brown, sixth; Ethel Sachse, seventh; Edith Whitley, eighth.

Lincoln School—Edith Carpenter, principal; Martha Wildie, first grade; Cora Holmes, first; Mary Ruane, second; Rosa Harris, second; Katie Roberts, third; Ethel Prey, fourth; Grace Young, fifth and sixth; Mabel Stephens, fifth; Julia Schmitt, sixth; Irma Randall, seventh; Gladys Baum, seventh and eighth; Agnes Walsh, eighth; Rose Schmitt, eighth.

Lowell School—Mary Fitzgerald, principal; Cora Barclay, first grade; May Shelnay, second; Elsie Schmitt, third; Zita Kavanagh, sixth; Nellie Fitzgerald, seventh; Mary Leopold, eighth.

Madison School—Emma I. Herman, principal; Bessie Howard, first grade; Cora Doherty, second; Edith Barrett, third; Lizzie Kennedy, fourth; Maybelle Beverly, fifth; Mary Barrett, sixth; Cora Thompson, seventh; Edith Barrett, eighth.

Washington School—Mary R. Great, principal; Ida Pausler, first grade; Lola Benedict, second; Esther Johnson, third; Mary R. Great, fourth.

West School—Joseph A. Roberson, principal; Carrie Beebe, first grade; Eleanor Dickman, first grade; Eva Mangan, second grade; Goldie Johnson, second grade; Annie Dickman, third grade; Lillian Empey, fourth grade; Anna Gausman, fifth grade; Jennie Healy, sixth grade; Edith Mangan, seventh grade.

Garfield School—Maude MacIowell, principal; Margaret DeLaney, first grade; Eva Murphy, second; Minnie Moreland, third; Eva Hainley, fourth; Elizabeth Long, fifth; Eva Hainley, sixth.

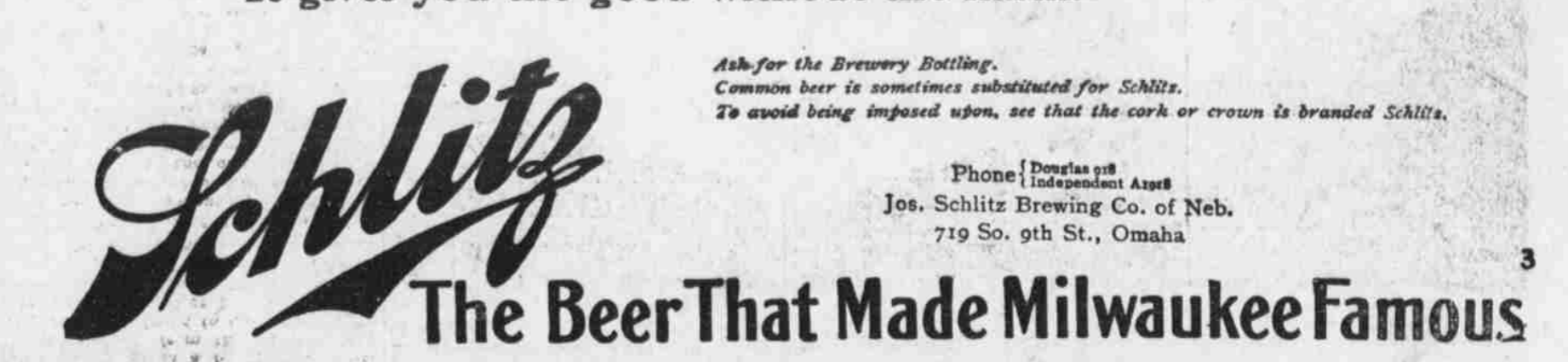
Hawthorne School—Ruth M. Turner, principal; Laura Delaney, first grade; Fannie W. Brown, first; Leone Eller, second; June Stouck, second and third; Elias Wilson, third and fourth; Tombrink, fourth; Nellie Walsh, fifth; Jennie Roberts, sixth; Geneva, seventh; M. Florence Smith, eighth.

Highland School—Jessie A. Stitt, principal; Alice Sheehan, first grade; H. H. H. first; Esther V. Johnson, second; Margaret Burke, third; Frances Tombrink, fourth; Minnie Swanson, fourth and fifth; Annetta Sherry, fifth; Grace Thiele, sixth; Elizabeth Johnson, seventh; Whittier School—Lottie D. Wright.

Dead Man Identified. The body of the man who died of an overdose of cocaine yesterday afternoon in front of C. A. Meischer's drug store where he was taken for aid, has not yet been identified. Six or seven men who viewed the body said it was Larry Terney, but Terney called up Healy & Healy last evening and made the positive assertion that he was alive and well.



THE STURDIEST peoples of the earth drink beer—drink it from childhood to age. And those are the peoples who suffer least from nervousness and from dyspepsia. When one needs more vitality, the Doctor says "drink beer." The barley is food; the hops are a tonic. The trifle of alcohol is an aid to digestion. The proper drinking of beer—but not the abuse of it—is good for the weak and the well. And not the least of the good comes through flushing the system; in getting rid of the waste. But a beer to be healthful needs to be pure. And it must be well aged, else the after-result is biliousness. That is why we are so careful with Schlitz. We double the necessary cost of our brewing to insure absolute purity. And we age the beer for months before marketing. It gives you the good without the harm.



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was found in a box in his pocket. The doctor said from the man's appearance he was addicted to the habit.

He is a man of 25 or 30 years and wore the clothes of a laborer. He had no marks of identification. It has not been decided yet to hold an inquest.

Statement of City Funds.

The monthly statement of the city clerk shows that the city has expended for running expenses for the month of August, \$25,731.52. Nearly \$50,000 of this was carried over from last year and makes the first month's expense seem pretty large. The city has \$306,613.82, less the expense above noted on which to run the balance of the year. The balance is therefore \$175,882.30.

Magie City News.

Lost—Fox Terrier dog; tag No. 25. Return to 2420 M St. Reward.

The city last week expended \$252 on cleaning the streets and repair work.

Jetter's Gold Top Beer delivered to any part of the city. Telephone No. 8.

Tony Smith was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of petit larceny.

Timothy Carr swears out a warrant for Ed Bronnhan yesterday, charging him with assault.

Hayman & Berry sellers of "quality" meats, 24th and E. telephone 399; 24th and A. telephone 400.

Can't get our terms when in need of money. Confidential. Fidelity Loan Co., 494 North Twenty-fourth street.

South Omaha lodge No. 66 Ancient Order of United Workmen, will meet hereafter on Monday night in place of Tuesday.

Herb Stuyker yesterday afternoon defeated Anton Loss in the tennis tournament being played off at the South Omaha Country club.

Frank Heaven, 328 North Twenty-ninth, reported the birth of a son yesterday. Payton Beach, 418 North Twenty-fifth street, has a daughter.

Teddy Foy, a Louisiana negro taken up for begging, ran away from the street office where he was kept and took him out to clean the city streets.

Dr. Jesse M. Yonan, a medical missionary of Peralta, will speak of the interesting features of his work in the Persian plateau Sunday evening at the First Presbyterian church.

The South Omaha Country club defeated the Happy Hollow club in a matched game of golf yesterday afternoon. The score was 44 to 7. A banquet was tendered the contestants after the match.

Janette Gillin, daughter of City Clerk Gillin, arrived safely in the mortal sphere yesterday evening. The city clerk warned several of his friends by telephone and then started for the nearest cigar stand.

Disgraceful Conduct of liver and bowels, in refusing to act is quickly remedied with Dr. King's New Life Pills. 25c. Beaton Drug Co.

Dr. Ross, Dentist, 418 Barker Block.

FIGHTS A STEER LIKE URSUS

Chicago Man Battles with Maddened Steer and Narrowly Escapes Death.

Like the heroic Ursus, who wrestled with a bull in the arena, John Maffey clung to the horns of a maddened steer which had escaped from the Chicago stock yards, while children and other pedestrians fled to safety. For fifteen minutes Maffey, who is only 25 years old, kept up his battle with the animal, and was about to fall exhausted when the police ran up and shot the steer. Then the young man was taken to his home by the bluecoats.



Odd Minutes Make Bank Account

What do you do with the odd minutes—the in-between-times? Instead of putting them in brooding over the collapsed state of your finances—or your unsatisfactory position—why not use them to your profit? Develop that little turn for making quick pen and ink sketches—or clever little pencil drawings, designs, etc. So far you've only used it to while away an idle hour for your friends or yourself. Here's a man in The Bee Want Ads who will pay you for that kind of work. Or that knack for telling clever stories—get them down on paper. In The Bee Want Ads you'll find a market for all these odds and ends of genius. There's good money in it—and it need not interfere with your regular work. Bee Want Columns hold a fund of suggestion for turning odd minutes to account—to a bank account. Reading the Want Ads today will give you a start—Reading them every day will keep you going toward success and prosperity.

Advertisement for Minnesota The Land of Lakes, Chicago Great Western Railway, and Bee Want Ads. Includes text about Maffey's fight with a steer and a cure for hay fever.