

# THE PUBLIC ELECTRIFIED!!

By the New No. 10

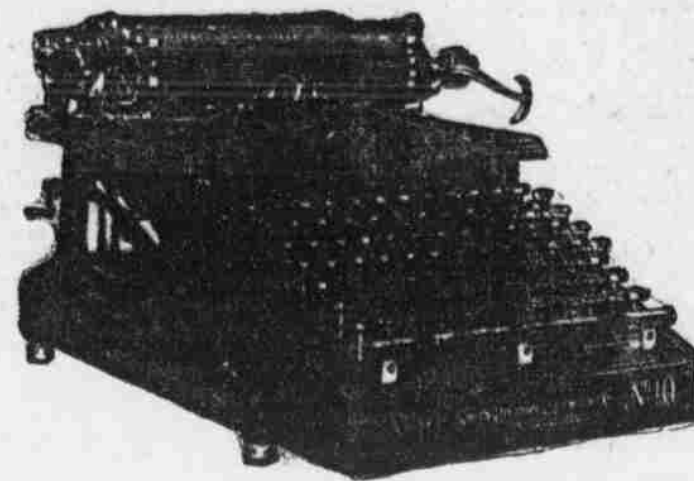
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### GOLD TURNS THE WHEELS

What the World's Progress Owe to the Pushing Power of Yellow Metal.

No one whose range of vision extends beyond his own country, can have failed to observe that within the last few decades the whole world has aroused itself to a degree of alertness and activity never before known in its history. Up to a period within fifty years Africa as a whole was an unknown continent, savage and impenetrable; the principal countries of Asia, their ancient civilization outworn and decayed, had lapsed into a condition of lethargy and decadence. China and Japan had been for centuries at a standstill, and India under British rule was but beginning to awake. Progress was confined to Europe and North America.

In 1848 came the gold discoveries in California, followed in two or three years by similar developments in Australia. At that time the accumulation of gold in the entire world since the beginning of the Christian era was estimated at \$1,500,000,000. At the close of the present year it will amount to over \$7,000,000,000, an increase of \$5,500,000,000, or three times the amount available in 1848. Such a stream of money poured into the channels of trade has given an immense impetus to the growth of industry and commerce everywhere, and is sufficient to account for the awakening of the last half century.

The discoveries in South Africa, Alaska, Mexico and elsewhere are carrying the production to still higher figures, the gold production in 1908 having amounted to \$600,000,000. The total production of gold for the first eight years of this century will doubtless reach \$2,000,000,000, an amount greater than the world's entire stock in 1848, and the rate is certain to increase. It is impossible to estimate the economic and industrial effect which such amounts of new money will have, but its results are beginning to be seen in the world-wide awakening to which reference has been made. The economic changes certain to follow are almost beyond the realm of speculation.

Africa has been partitioned among the European powers, and has enormous resources hitherto untouched. China, with its teeming and industrial population, is beginning to stir, and even the ancient countries of Asia, which we have been accustomed to regard as effete and belonging wholly to the past, are showing signs of a new life.

A railroad from Bagdad is pushing its way from the west, and will traverse the heart of the oldest Bible lands, past Ur of the Chaldees, and the Babylonian cities along the banks of the Euphrates, which it will leave at Birejik, and cross Mesopotamia to the Tigris. Soon it is expected that the line will be in full operation from Scutari to the Persian gulf, a distance of 1,862 miles, and the making over of Chaldea and Mesopotamia will be entered upon. Mesopotamia alone has an area of 180,000 square miles, and is extremely fertile, capable of producing grain for seven times its present population of 1,500,000. It was the granary of the ancient Assyrian and Persian empires. Schemes are on foot and capital ready to enter upon development of all sorts, including irrigation, and the door is wide open for American enterprise and machinery.

The east will lost in picture sequences with the vanishing camel and caravan, and everything like the modernization of its life and ways seems incongruous and impossible; but all the signs point to an era in the world's history unlike anything it has known, when civilization and education shall be universal, when all over the earth the freest exchange of commodities shall prevail; when travel shall be so easy and rapid that all peoples will know one another, and when war will be less frequent.

We hear much of the "accursed thirst for gold," of the folly of piling up riches; but if the era of peace we are told of ever comes it will be largely due to the increased production of gold and to the bustling activity of these whose desire to be rich has carried commerce and the arts of peace and civilization to the ends of the earth.—Washington Post.

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### ELECTRICITY IN THE HOME

(Continued from Page Four.)

Cottage is owned by its occupant. Such owners prefer electric light because of the saving in maintenance of wall decorations and ceilings. Several large property holders specify in their rental leases that electricity shall be used exclusively for lighting by the tenants. This policy was adopted without action on the part of the central station company. The average monthly bill for residence electric lighting in Detroit is \$2.32.

**Average Cost.**  
Chicago has about 50,000 householders living in small houses or apartments who are customers of the electric lighting company. In an ordinary seven-room apartment perhaps twenty lamps will be installed, although the number varies to suit individual requirements. Formerly a minimum monthly payment of \$1 was required, but this is no longer asked, and many bills are made out for less than that sum. But, taking the general run, the monthly cost of electric light in the small homes of Chicago may be said to range between \$1.15 and \$2.50 net. There has been a great increase in this class of business within the last few years, stimulated by steadily decreasing rates for electricity.

Of course, the price of electricity varies widely in different localities, affected by local conditions. Some managements are less anxious for residence business than others. Some, using the "white coal" of waterpower, are able to sell electrical energy more cheaply than others who have to burn coal hauled perhaps a long distance. The prevailing rate of interest on money, cost of labor and several other munitary served, whether industrial or otherwise, all have their influence on the commercial price of electricity to small residence users. But it is believed that the facts and figures given in the dispassionate survey of the situation made in this article show that in most places the man who can afford to pay from 75 cents to \$2.50 a month for the lighting of his home can have the use of electricity, with its great advantages of healthfulness, cleanliness, cheerfulness and convenience. —William Kelly, in Popular Electricity.

### PHOTOGRAPHS BY RINEHART

Portraits in This Number Furnished from the Well Known Studio.

The portraits in this section of The Bee were made from photographs furnished from the studio of Rinehart, the well known portrait photographer.

Sturdy oaks from little acorns grow—advertising in The Bee will do wonders for your business.

### ELECTRICITY ON THE TRAIN

(Continued from Page Three.)

trains than can possibly be done with the direct current as now used."

Dr. Millner will demonstrate at the coming electrical show alternating current of high frequency and high voltage. He will give an educational, scientific and interesting demonstration for those willing to confess they know nothing of electricity and who would like to see it demonstrated in a concise way. He will show a motor in operation, tell why it goes and what makes it go. For this purpose he has built some simple contrivances which will come all apart and by means of which he will be able to show in a most simple manner the exact working of a motor. He will show the possibilities of lighting without wires and how in a theoretical way it may be done, with a practical demonstration.

**X-Ray and Wireless Waves.**  
Visitors at the Electrical show will be given demonstrations by Dr. Millner of the way X-ray and wireless waves are made. This is a most interesting subject in view of current events, for both are coming more and more into general use. Dr. Millner recently equipped an engine at the Union Pacific shops with wireless control, by which he was able to start, stop and back the locomotive at will from his central power station, which was located on the other side of the shop yards. This invention of Dr. Millner's caused widespread comment all over the country, as it was erroneously reported that the doctor had

arranged to transmit power by wireless electricity. That was wrong. He simply fitted a machine which would control power from a distance.

Dr. Millner will also show the attraction and repulsion which various metals have for the alternating current, and he will show a complete motor running without the aid of wires to transmit the control. The telegraphone is a new invention for use in railroading which may ultimately be used as a means of recording speech. One of these machines could be placed in connection with a telephone on which train orders are sent and the telephonic orders of the dispatcher to the trainmen recorded and thus a record of the orders would be kept to settle any dispute in case of accident.

Direct current is a bad acting agent to have to use where other metals are used, as it is a leaky electricity and will eat water pipes.

### Mohler's Interest.

The management of the electrical show waited upon A. L. Mohler, vice president and general manager of the Union Pacific, and asked that Dr. Millner be sent to the show to give the visitors an idea of the progress which is being made in the use of electricity in railroading. Mr. Mohler readily acceded to the request and consequently Dr. Millner will be at the show with exhibits which will at once be interesting to the man with the most expert knowledge of electricity and also the novice. Dr. Millner says he will keep lots of his contrivances in action in the hope that some student in electricity may gain some idea which he will eventually work out for the benefit of humanity. Dr. Millner's booth will be next to the booth showing automatic block signals of the Union Pacific in operation.

Travelers on railroad trains little realize the amount of work done by electricity in both the construction of the splendid palaces on wheels on which they ride and also in the operation of the trains. All the bright parts on and in the car are polished and plated by electricity and all the trimmings are polished in the shops by the wonderful agent, electricity. Plating merely requires a very low voltage.

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