

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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2. Number of copies not distributed	10,000
3. Number of copies distributed	32,500
4. Number of copies sold	20,000
5. Number of copies given away	12,500
6. Number of copies returned	1,000
7. Number of copies on hand	1,000
8. Number of copies in transit	1,000
9. Number of copies in storage	1,000
10. Number of copies in circulation	31,500
11. Number of copies in circulation	31,500
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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 1909.

(Seal) M. J. WALKER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Now for the election.

It's up to the voter at the polls to-day.

It's an off-year. Get into the republican band wagon.

Vote early and make sure against being shut out in the windup.

What's this—wine at an official banquet in prohibition Mississippi?

The Japanese warship Iwate cannot possibly be any friend of old time and tide.

Please note that the Abruzzi-Ellis rumor still keeps up its perpetual emotion.

With the passing of Stephenson's 'Ireman goes the last stick of the famous "Rocket."

The old adage about monkeying with the buzz saw still applies to aviators and their propellers.

Now that it is shown that the milkmaid's singing increases the lacteal flow, we know the meaning of the term liquid melody.

When Prof. Lowe circles the earth in that new balloon will he kindly follow longitudinal lines and take a peep at the brass tube as he goes by?

Testing the circulation of New York's blood, Colonel Harvey says that it flows first for Hoarst. Now let us see if the Harveys truly are wizards of the pulse.

While figures may not lie, those of the campaign managers concerning expected results at the polls will require something more than Eskimo affidavits.

When the governor of Kentucky got the message that "hell had broken loose in Breathitt" he might very well have reflected that it never had been tied very tight.

Here's where the value of our voting machines comes in. Candidates for office in Douglas county will know what hit them, while candidates in other counties are waiting for the first returns.

Visionaries still live, as witness the concern that guarantees to deliver parcels promptly and politely by messengers who make never a stop by the way. And yet the projectors pin their faith to real, live boys.

If "Vic Rosewater and Bill Hayward" could really have accomplished all the democrats are charging upon them as political prestidigitators they would soon be entitled to rank in the wonders-of-the-world class.

The fact that Tolstol, after his long years of philosophical research, comes to the conclusion that he can give no better final advice to the world than "Return evil with good," indicates that mankind possesses the same habits and the same needs today as when that lesson first was promulgated.

Down in New York City the courts stopped the democrats from stealing the Independence league name, but here in Nebraska the democrats have purloined the populist label and gotten away with the goods by merely having their candidates go through a form of near-perjury.

More "Nullifiers."

Three democratic meetings were advertised last night, but the one arranged for in the Third ward was not held, and as the result whole oodles of refreshments and campaign logic went to waste and Chairman Reagan, the democratic manager, declares that his committee is the poorer financially because thereof—World-Herald, October 30.

More "nullifiers" and more "nullification!"

Section 1 of the Corrupt Practices act of Nebraska makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not less than \$50 or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed a period of six months, for any candidate by himself or by or through any agent or agents, committee or organization, person or persons, to do the following things:

First—Furnish pay for, or engage to pay for, any entertainment to any meeting of electors previous to or during an election at which he is a candidate.

Second—Give away, or treat to any drinks, cigars or other refreshments.

If Chairman Reagan spent democratic committee money for "oodles of refreshments" with which to entertain voters in the interest of the democratic office-seekers he put himself in the row of "nullifiers," who must be black-listed on the scrolls of democratic reform. Here again we see that the distressing solicitude of the democrats to enact laws regulating and restricting questionable practices in political campaigns has nothing to do with democratic observance of them.

Great is "nullification" when practiced by democrats!

Judge Jacob Fawcett.

While all three of the republican nominees for supreme judge are entitled to unqualified support on the records they have made as efficient members of the court, the people of Omaha, and of this judicial district, as friends and neighbors of Jacob Fawcett, should take a special interest in his candidacy.

It is a strange but none the less historic fact that for more than twenty-five years Omaha has been denied the privilege of furnishing a single member on the state supreme bench. The last supreme judge hailing from Omaha was Judge Lake, who retired in 1883, and from that day until Judge Fawcett qualified as supreme judge no one from Omaha was permitted to occupy a seat on that bench.

Judge Fawcett is the only candidate running who has ever been personally identified with the people and interests of this city and county, and if the truth were known what little opposition has been stirred up against him might be traced to artificial and groundless prejudice against Omaha of which the democratic opposition is seeking to take advantage. He is an old soldier who enlisted in the union army when a mere boy. He was elected and re-elected to the district bench in this district, serving eight years. He was twice appointed member of the supreme court commission by unanimous vote of the judges, once while Judge Holcomb was still one of the three judges.

When the court was enlarged Judge Fawcett was appointed to one of the vacant judgeships by Governor Sheldon, and in the subsequent conflict over appointing power was again appointed by Governor Shallenberger. If the democrats professing fealty to the idea of nonpartisanship were really sincere they would have endorsed the selection of their democratic governor and would now be supporting Judge Fawcett instead of opposing him. The refusal of the democrats to accept their own governor's appointee convicts them of using the mask of nonpartisanship against him for purely partisan purposes.

Judge Fawcett received a handsome vote in the recent primary election in Omaha and Douglas county and his old judicial district, where he is best known, and he should again receive at the coming election the recognition due him in the form of a decisive majority along with his two associates on the ticket, Judge Barnes and Judge Sedgwick.

Food for the Multitude.

Once more we behold James J. Hill in the role of alarmist over the food supply, bewailing "What shall we do to be fed?" Mr. Hill's particular fear is that first wheat and then other staples will become so far inadequate that we shall not be able to secure sufficient distribution, nor to pay prevailing prices. He estimates a tremendous shortage within the near future, and warns the nation that it is coming to a dearth unless it ceases careless and wasteful methods, and lifts agriculture to its proper dignity and full development.

In the meantime changes in conditions are being met by the agriculturists as fast as they present themselves. The old prodigal treatment of the land common in the early western days has been abandoned, and farmers everywhere are husbanding their resources and concentrating their endeavors. Irrigation is opening up new areas, dry farming is gaining steadily, and men are more and more developing scientific and intensive methods of soil cultivation. With the growth of population, agriculture is receiving increased attention, and if ever the people should find themselves facing so calamitous a problem as that depicted by Mr. Hill, it is safe to assume that as a matter of self preservation they would all become tillers of the soil rather than perishes because it is not being tilled to the utmost. Every little while some prophet arises with the announcement that natural supplies are about to give out, but for ages the earth has proved the elasticity of its resources, and man

has demonstrated his ability to produce a food supply equal to his needs.

The School Board.

Four members of the Omaha Board of Education are to be elected tomorrow for a term of three years, eventually to constitute one-third of the board. As every one at all conversant with public affairs knows, the Board of Education has complete control of the administration of our public schools and has been spending in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 a year proceeds of taxes and bond sales.

It goes without saying that the education of all the children of the community depends on the efficiency of the public schools. In point of character and qualification the school board candidates on the republican ticket are head and shoulders above their opponents on the democratic ticket. These candidates are:

First Ward—Charles E. Parsons.
Second Ward—Dr. E. Holovitchner.
Third Ward—Henry I. Plumb.
Fourth Ward—Charles R. Courtney.

While the candidates must be chosen one each from the four first wards, they are to be voted on throughout the city. Pulling the republican lever will safeguard the interests of the public schools by electing these men.

The Sheriff.

Very recent events have emphasized to our people the importance of the office of sheriff. The sheriff is the law officer of the county, and as such shares with the police, in times of extraordinary turbulence, responsibility for protecting life and property.

Our present sheriff, E. F. Brailley, has proved to be a faithful and trustworthy public servant. He has been re-nominated on the republican ticket and ought to be, and will be, re-elected if the people who want law and order maintained do their duty.

The fact should be realized by everyone that the only concerted opposition to Sheriff Brailley's re-election comes from those who want to rebuke him for doing his duty as a law officer during the late street car strike. The democratic candidate has been tossed over the transom, and the strikers, and those whom they influence, are exerting themselves to center their votes on the socialist candidate, who is one of their number. If they could elect a sheriff of their own they would thereby serve notice on all public officers that their political future depended on compliance with orders of the strike committee. More than this, the plan contemplates a re-opening of the street car strike in the event of the capture of the sheriff's office.

Every man, woman and child in Omaha who wants to be safe on the public streets is vitally interested in the election of Sheriff Brailley by an increased majority.

Voices of the Spirits.

One of the most sensational testimonials in the current revival of supernatural manifestations is the assertion of William T. Stead, the veteran London editor, that he has been receiving communications from the spirit world in the voice of Gladstone, whom he knew in the flesh, giving political advice concerning the pending budget. Mr. Stead has been so long a pronounced devotee of psychical research that the skeptical may be forgiven if they suspect deception, but the editor's contribution comes at a time when mankind is stirred by many inexplicable demonstrations.

The fact that Ferrer has not yet fulfilled his promise, made a short time before his recent death, to communicate from his future state through the celebrated Mme. Paladino, is being utilized by scoffers, but a committee of scientists is about to test Mme. Paladino to determine whether she is a trickster, and believers argue that it may be that Ferrer is conscious of this and is awaiting the presence of the renowned investigators to confute the opponents of spiritualism.

The "animal magnetism" which has been recognized of late among some of the mental healing factions, is another form of occult transfer of thought and influence, which serves to augment the day's discussion. Altogether, the popular imagination is stirred by the mystery of all this spiritualistic revival as it had not generally been since the days of the much debated Fox sisters.

The Craze in Cotton.

Speculation in cotton has reached a point amounting to a mania, with quotations at astonishing figures and feverishly mounting upward. Manufacturers in the south have begun to shut down and those of the north will follow suit as soon as their old stock is exhausted, because the speculative price of the raw commodity has reached a prohibitive point which the finished product cannot attempt to follow.

In some respects the craze in cotton has become as irrational as the celebrated tulip craze in Holland early in the seventeenth century, when single bulbs sold for such fabulous prices as \$5,200 before the speculation subsided with widespread ruin. The manufacturers of cotton goods are a unit in their refusal to buy until prices materially fall, yet with the market closed against them the profit-mad speculators gamble for greater gains, dreaming of record fortunes.

The mill owners see in this mania nothing but folly and loss for the many who are being baited on by the few who will reap a vast harvest before the bubble breaks and distress for the thousands of operatives thrown out of work. Some of the most conservative of the manufacturers are seriously discussing the possibility of some individual

ual like J. P. Morgan becoming personal dictator of the entire cotton industry, so that by a word of refusal or command he could end the speculative fluctuations from which the trade has long suffered.

President Taft's comment on the broad, liberal tolerance manifested by the religious interests of New Orleans, comes with particular force at a moment when Episcopallians and Congregationalists are planning a union. Bishop Hall's proposal to surrender the thirty-nine articles and sink the identity of his denomination for the sake of a merger into one catholic, apostolic faith, is being met by the Congregationalists half way, and it would seem as though the projected union might not be so visionary after all. Non-church-goers long have argued that the bewildering prevalence of differing denominations was one of the reasons why American cities had so many inhabitants with no church affiliation. Many strong leaders in the cause of religion appear to be coming to a common ground, out of which union and consequent strength may be evolved.

The democratic World-Herald tries to put those bogus circulars onto C. O. Whedon. Whatever else may be said of Mr. Whedon, even by those who disagree with him, he is not subject to the charge of being two-faced. Mr. Whedon was the lawyer who made and won the case on the so-called nonpartisan judiciary law; he presided over the last republican state convention, and he is now a member of the republican state committee. If Mr. Whedon were going to fight any of the republican judicial candidates he would fight in the open and not from ambush.

The only thing missing from the present Nebraska campaign, which envelops it in doubt, is the usual rear-platform speech-making tour of William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan this year seems to have put \$200 into the political pot in the cause of democratic nonpartisanship and bottled up his oratory, evidently imbued with the idea that his money would do more good than his talk. At any rate, no matter what happens, it can't be blamed on Mr. Bryan's speeches this time.

Now that Mr. Pinchot has made it clear that he is friendly to private capital in the field of legitimate exploitation of water power under government control, it is again apparent that he has no real conflict with Mr. Ballinger. The public is but just getting a full understanding of the attitude of these two zealous men, on which Mr. Taft based his conclusion that both were right.

One of the democratic nonpartisan candidates for supreme judge was appointed to a supreme bench vacancy last December, took the oath of office, qualified and heard cases along with the other judges, and then resigned the next day. What is to stop him if elected now from resigning again? In the language of Mr. Bryan, "How can anyone tell when such a vacillating judge is going to change his mind?"

Several bond propositions are to be voted on at the impending election. The park bonds and the library bonds seem to be without opposition. The fire engine house bonds have the empty fire engine houses last erected staring them in the face.

It is the argument that one might expect from the logicians of the collegiate athletic boards that because people get drowned every year it is quite the thing to keep on breaking students' legs and ribs on the gridiron.

Calming of Reformers.
Chicago Record-Herald.
The young Turks must have succeeded in getting most of the good jobs. They are making very little noise.

Say Not that, Teddy.
Washington Herald.
Speaking of himself, Mr. Roosevelt refers to that person as "an elderly man, with a varied past, which includes rheumatism." We have not stuff-d these American people to no purpose. The president's words merely produce a reverberating chorus sounding suspiciously, if irreverently, like "Oh, you kid!"

Yankee Ships Are Slow.

New York Sun.
Acclaim over the launching of the all gun ship Delaware had hardly died away when Great Britain launched a battleship cruiser, the Indefatigable, which will have as many twelve inch guns as the Delaware but will be about six knots faster. The Indefatigable is a type of vessel of which the United States navy contains none, although the great speed of the British battleship cruisers renders them more formidable than any battleship we have.

Corporation Tax Fight.

Springfield Republican.
Attorneys for the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers advise their clients that there is doubt enough of the constitutionality of the federal corporation income tax law to make advisable no action in response to the government's demands except under protest. There should be, they say, no voluntary reports or payments. That the validity of the law will be put to the test is not to be doubted. More than one suit will be instituted the moment the government tax collectors begin active operations.

The Man Behind the Gun.

Boston Transcript.
The late Admiral Erben had the good fortune or the merit to originate a world-circulating phrase, "the man behind the gun." He used it in a speech on the factors of success in naval warfare to emphasize the necessity of having efficiency, preparedness, run through the entire personnel. It was also a reminder that the enlisted men have a good deal more to do with bringing about victory than always appears in history or official reports. The expression was employed in supplementing the views of Captain Mahan, and obtained circulation at once as epitomizing a whole library of instruction.

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest On and Back of the Firing Line Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The chief signal officer of the army is arranging for the installation of ammunition buster systems at target ranges at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; and Fort William McKinley, P. I. The system is a necessity on the large and important target ranges of the army; will provide a means of instantly indicating from the firing point to the marker in the pit the target that has been fired at, and will avoid the loss of time and labor caused by the methods now in use.

The depot quartermaster has advertised for a large amount of fire protection apparatus for the various posts in the army. The advertisement covers the requirements for the new fire apparatus required during the fiscal year and is made up from the consolidated estimates received from the departments. The advertisement includes thirty-four chemical engines, eleven gasoline engines, forty hose reels, twenty-four hook and ladder trucks, 74 ladders, twelve to forty-eight feet in length; 2,860 buckets, 50 axes, 1,881 extinguishers, 27,390 feet hose, two and one-half inch; one hose wagon and chemical engine.

The favorable impression entertained by army headquarters in charge of construction at military posts respecting concrete construction has been confirmed by observation and experience. The first work of the sort was included in the quarters and barracks under construction at Fort Howard, Md., which are of reinforced concrete throughout, with hollow walls, double floors and ceilings, and as nearly fireproof as it is possible to make such buildings. Practically the only wood in the barracks are the doors and windows. Since then similar work has been provided in the construction of new buildings at Fort Still, Missouri, and Crockett, and has been adopted exclusively for buildings in the Philippines.

The unusual situation is presented to a retired army officer, who resides in Colorado and who desires to ally himself with the state militia. It becomes necessary, under the state law, in accepting such an office for the retired army officer to enlist in the Colorado organization. The legality of such a proceeding has been the subject of official consideration in the War department, with the result that it is decided there is no bar under the statute to the enlistment in the organized militia of Colorado of the army officer who is on the retired list of the regular establishment. It may be a question of policy and it is pointed out that the enlistment should be coupled with the condition annulling the enlistment should the officer fail to pass the qualifying examination for the other position.

The quartermaster general's office is industriously engaged in carrying out the policy of lighting by electricity every army post in the United States as rapidly as possible. This work is being done as funds are available for the purpose and some eighty posts in this country are now lighted by electricity, the rate of installation being five or six systems a year. The quartermasters encounter a great deal of pressure for installation of new and extension of existing electric lighting systems, and strong representations are constantly being made to this end. The department is doing what it can to meet this demand from available appropriations. Seven posts are wholly or partly lighted by gas, and two by acetylene gas, and sixty-four posts and stations in the United States, Porto Rico, and Alaska are lighted by mineral oil lamps.

An action has been taken by the War department in the matter of winter target practice, which will probably do away with that particular work. It has been found necessary to omit winter firing in target practice at many of the posts in the United States not equipped with their own target ranges. It is also observed that a strict construction of the provision of the requirements embodied in G. O. 17, War Department, 1907, would require men in the tropics to wear overcoats when firing. No benefit is derived from winter practice in the tropics and it is held that the same can be said practically for winter practice in the southern portion of the United States. It is believed that very little, if any, material benefit has been derived from winter practice generally. This practice was first prescribed in our service about four years ago by instructions received from the president and has never been incorporated in the small arms firing regulations. The present orders require the full field kit to be carried during winter practice. Instruction in firing with the full field kit is provided for among the regulations governing field firing required in the service by the provisional small arms firing manual. Furthermore, post commanders are held responsible for the efficiency of their command in field practice and as they fix the time for the supplementary season as to have practice under winter conditions if they deem it desirable.

DEMOCRATIC DISORGANIZATION.

Secretary Dickinson and the Tennessee Senators.

Nothing would better demonstrate the singular state of disorganization in the democratic party than the election of Secretary Dickinson to the United States senate by the democrats of Tennessee. Mr. Dickinson is a member of a republican cabinet, in the service of a republican administration, yet evidently he has enough encouragement in Tennessee to warrant his public statement announcing himself as a passive candidate. "If it should appear to me, as has been urged, that my candidacy would be the means of uniting present warring factions in the democratic party, I should consider it my duty to sink personal inclinations and accept the situation, though my present position as secretary of war would prevent my making any unseemly scramble for the place." The remarkable aspect of the statement is that the candidacy of a secretary of war in a republican administration might be the means of uniting warring factions in the democratic party. Tennessee must be the most non-partisan of states to contemplate such a solution of her senatorial problem, and congratulations will be sincere if she chooses simply an able man to the office without regard to his party regularity. If Mr. Dickinson goes from the cabinet to the senate, however, will he join the administration party or the opposition? He would be in an ideal position to serve as an independent.

Helpful Experience.

St. Paul Dispatch.
Matt Henson's experience at the pole is proving of great utility in shabbling through the low temperatures encountered on his lecture tour.

Capital and Surplus \$1,000,000.00

BANK BUILDING

does not end with the completion of a new banking room.

Years of careful conscientious service are required to bring a bank up to where it takes its place among the strong institutions of the country. This bank is

IN ITS 53d YEAR

of such building. The continuing confidence in this bank is manifested by the daily opening of new accounts and the constantly increasing volume of business.

Our service is available to you.

First National Bank of Omaha