

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of September, 1910.

M. B. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

Anti-dance agitators ought to favor the hobble skirt.

For the sixth time we ask, Will Hitchcock put it back?

Perhaps Chicago will have less to say hereafter about Philadelphia being asleep.

A St. Louis man inherited \$3,000 and was dead broke in two days. Gee, \$0,000 steins!

Candidate Hearst seems to have his greatest task in evening up his roasts between Dix and Stimson.

John W. Kern is courting the authors' vote in Indiana, feeling sure that with it victory is certain.

Judge Parker announces that he is going on the trail of Colonel Roosevelt. Better take a guide along, judge.

Mr. Rockefeller evidently takes little stock in the absent treatment, since he is still giving millions for medical research.

Lives like that of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe are never lost, for their influence lives on past the brief span of earthly habitation.

If the little boys in Philadelphia are killing themselves over the world's series, what can one expect of the youngsters in Chicago?

Senators Gear, Allison and Dolliver of Iowa all died in office. But then they would have been kept there anyway as long as they lived.

Arizona constitutionalists demand the right to strike and picket, thus showing that they are right up to snuff when it comes to modern statehood.

John Pierpont Morgan has given another \$100,000 for church work, but we observe it is especially for "church unity." Always a preference to combine.

So New Mexico wants a slice of Texas territory? Well, let them get out their dirk knives and start something and see if the spirit of the Alamo is dead.

The Baltimore American thinks Maryland will be all right if it will buy the turnpikes, burn the toll gates, get a new governor, dig up the cobblestones in Baltimore and build a new sewerage system.

Writing to the New York Tribune, a New York man declares that Theodore Roosevelt has neither eye on the presidency. Does Colonel Roosevelt have his eyes so well trained that he can look in more than one direction at a time?

A Pasadena church has called a new pastor at a salary of \$7,500 a year and given his wife a \$10,000 insurance policy on his life. That looks like providing for the pastor and is in sharp contrast with what some churches in larger cities are doing.

Booker Washington told some Europeans in a speech that "freedom cannot be a bequest; it must be a conquest." But when Colonel Roosevelt told the Egyptians practically that same thing, look what happened. It is a singular fact that papers at home and abroad that condemned the former president are now praising the speech of the eminent negro.

The Statute of Limitations.

The statute of limitations is something like an immunity bath. It is the screen behind which the dishonest debtor hides in order to avoid being compelled to pay up. The statute of limitations makes it impossible for a creditor to enforce collection by legal process after the expiration of a specified period. But there is no statute of limitations covering moral obligations. A debt of honor follows the debtor to the grave and many a debt of honor has been scrupulously paid by those of the second and third generations, although not legally burdened by their ancestor's debts.

Yet we have in this campaign here in Nebraska the amazing spectacle of a candidate for United States senator on the democratic ticket publicly admitting having incurred a debt of honor by borrowing stolen public money from an embezzling republican state treasurer, and later refusing to discharge the debt and taking refuge behind the statute of limitations which had run out while his benefactor was in the penitentiary.

There is still another side to this monstrous case. Bartley says the money loaned to Hitchcock was state money and that Hitchcock knew or ought to have known all the time that it was state money. Whether or not Hitchcock knew this in the first place he could not help knowing that it was state funds that he had when the defalcation was uncovered.

Against the state no one can plead the statute of limitations as a legal defense, much less as a moral exoneration, because the statute of limitations does not run against the state. The state can collect debts owed to it at any time the debtor can be forced to pay. Suppose Bartley had handed over to Hitchcock United States bonds for \$3,000 belonging to the state school fund and Hitchcock had concealed his possession of them all these years. Hitchcock might plead the statute of limitations against Bartley, but he could not set it up against the state demanding the return of the stolen bonds.

Expeditions British Justice.

Accepting the verdict of the jury in the case of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen as conclusive, Britain's reputation for speedy justice is again well sustained. Without red tape or unnecessary delay or prodigious technique in the details of the trial the business of determining the guilt or innocence of the accused was proceeded with and in a very brief space of time the jury returns with a verdict that the American doctor-dentist did murder his wife, whereupon the court immediately pronounced the death penalty.

Undoubtedly the outcome accords with popular opinion on both sides of the Atlantic. The strongest argument against Crippen was set up by himself and his paramour, the young creature he inveigled into the plot, when they fled England and landed in Canada. If innocent, why undertake this flight? Great Britain is known as a land where every man accused of crime receives justice.

The conduct of the trial and its result must gratify those who love justice and believe in eliminating every trivial obstacle in order to reach it. It is a lesson for American jurisprudence. Criminals whose guilt has been far more apparent than that of Crippen have escaped in this country because of loopholes which the laws afford. There can be no gainsaying that the prompt justice meted out in such cases as this goes a long way toward discouraging others from committing similar crimes.

Those Halls of Fame.

Edgar Allan Poe and other notable long dead have been enrolled at last in the Hall of Fame, thanks to the discriminating votes of a handful of critics. Patrick Henry and a few others are still denied admission to this sanctuary of the great, this gallery of illustrious Americans.

There is more humor in this hall of fame disposition than those serious ones who determine its occupancy would like to admit. As if it made any difference in the minds of the people of the world who are voted famous enough to be added to this galaxy of greatness! Most people have long ago agreed that of American authors Poe was entitled to this distinction; therefore they will be gratified to know that it has been accorded to him.

The selection is purely arbitrary. A name that would strike some men as

illustrious enough for any distinction might not so impress others and what is why this hall of fame idea strikes many people as a simple joke. Outside their "cloistered walls" or "gilded corridors" there is the hall of public opinion and after all it must in all posterity determine the relative greatness of those gone before.

The Interest of Labor.

The Bee has said that it is supporting Chester H. Aldrich, the republican nominee for governor, not because he is in favor of county option, but in spite of it, because it believes that the question of liquor regulation is a purely local question and that Aldrich as governor would more truly represent all the varied activities of Nebraska and give the state a more efficient administration than his democratic opponent, who is merely the special champion of the liquor people.

Similar considerations should appeal strongly to the wage worker who earns his livelihood by the sweat of his brow. Labor is much more concerned in having a man in the governor's chair for the next two years who is fair and square and owned by no corporation or corporate combine, than in having a governor there tied tightly with corporation strings, with his hands free only far enough to veto a county option bill which is not likely ever to come to him.

If men are judged by what they do, rather than by what they say, the record made by Mr. Aldrich in the state senate is sufficient guaranty that he is fair and unprejudiced as between employer and employe, whether organized labor or unorganized labor. The legislature in which Mr. Aldrich participated enacted, with his help and vote, measures demanded in vain by wage-workers year in and year out, and often promised by the democratic law-makers, but never delivered by them when they had the opportunity to redeem their promises.

That legislature, with Mr. Aldrich's help and vote, removed the \$5,000 limit to recovery for death loss under which widows and orphans of slaughtered mechanics and artisans had long suffered.

That legislature, with Mr. Aldrich's help and vote, changed the follow-servant law so that maimed workmen could secure compensation for injuries even when inflicted by the contributory negligence of a fellow employe.

That legislature, with Mr. Aldrich's help and vote, enacted a law forbidding common carriers in Nebraska from employing boys and girls under age as night telegraph operators or train dispatchers, putting in needless jeopardy the lives of trainmen and passengers.

That legislature, with Mr. Aldrich's help and vote, passed a law exempting from attachment, execution and garnishee process the wages of heads of families to the extent of 90 per cent of the amount due.

That legislature, with Mr. Aldrich's help and vote, enacted a child labor law prohibiting employment of boys and girls under 16 in any trade or occupation that would deprive them of the schooling and education to which they are entitled.

All of these laws were enacted in the interest of labor and in response to a popular demand that had previously been ignored or defied. Would it not be good for labor to have a man like Mr. Aldrich in the governor's chair whose attitude is reflected in this legislation—a governor who would be owned by neither labor or capital, but would treat both on their merits, rather than a man who preaches about his love for the working man while doing the bidding of the corporations, who poses as the friend of organized labor, but when a strike is on throws them down and sides in with their corporate employers?

Problem of Storing Food.

Whatever may be the outcome of the proposed legislation to regulate cold storage of foodstuffs, the one consideration of human health should be kept in mind above everything else. If it is a just law may be obtained, and if it guides further in the enforcement of the law there need be no more trouble. How long quantities of food or foodstuffs should be kept in storage or in what volume ought not to give serious difficulty if all interests are in earnest about conserving people's health. It is a matter of social economy first, industrial last.

It should never be possible for articles of food to be kept in storage until they are impaired so that they may menace the lives of consumers. No financial consideration should be great enough to outweigh this one object. It is all nonsense to say that experts in cold storage cannot tell how long each commodity may stand the process.

The purpose primarily of the cold storage system was a good one and if it was faithfully carried out it would have a very helpful influence on the householder's pocketbook and health alike. But the primary purpose was not to facilitate speculation. And the law should be so framed as to see that men do not gamble in these necessities of life, both to the physical and financial injury of the consumer. This cold storage system is a splendid thing, provided it is not abused, but abused it becomes a menace instead of a benefit. It is abused when it is made to control the prices of commodities and contaminate them as well. These are wrongs with which the new law will have to deal. It is

a matter that touches every household in the country.

Marvin Hughitt's Retirement.

Marvin Hughitt, who retires from the presidency of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad after twenty-four years in that office, leaves a great work behind him. For years he has been one of the really constructive forces in the railroad world and one of the prime builders of the great northwest. He has contributed vitally to this era of vast development in the Transmississippi country. Dominant in personality, his influence has always been positive and forceful. His connection by marriage with Mr. Harriman and by close personal and business association with the other great money powers of the country, long ago gave him a prestige that was valuable to him in the enterprises over which he presided, and fortunate for the country reached by his lines.

While president of the Northwestern Mr. Hughitt served as director on the boards of the Union Pacific and other important roads and was one of the really big railroad men who have done so much in the last few decades to develop and promote business in the west. His successor, William A. Gardner, in all probability will pursue much the same policies as Mr. Hughitt followed. They have been long associated together in the management of the Northwestern and there is no reason to look for marked changes now. Mr. Hughitt will continue as chairman of the board of directors and act in an advisory capacity to the president and managers of the road. This principle of going from the presidency to the board chairmanship is one practiced considerably under the Harriman regime.

Jap Cure for Divorce.

While visiting in this country with her husband, Mme. Yeniko Ozaki, wife of the mayor of Tokio, seems to have been impressed more by the prevalence of divorce than any other one thing in the United States. She offers a remedy for the disease by declaring that if American wives will think more of their husbands and families than of themselves the problem will be solved. This certainly is a fair proposition and a simple way out of all this difficulty. How is it that the American wives have not thought of it before?

The Japanese wife thinks first of her duty toward her family; the American wife of her duty toward herself.

Now, of course, Mme. Ozaki has not been in America long enough to meet and become acquainted with all the American wives and the status of their domestic felicity. It is possible that if she tarried longer she might find a few wives quite as thoroughly devoted to their families as any in Japan, and quite as ready as the Japanese to think of self second.

In Japan and other oriental countries women have only of late years been permitted to enjoy the privileges of education and social equality, so it is but natural that they should think more of man than of themselves; they have yet to learn how to think enough of themselves to make themselves man's real helpmeet. In this country woman is not only on a domestic parity with man, but she is rapidly pressing toward the point of economic equality.

But Mme. Ozaki argues again that domestic happiness is prompted in Japan by the fact that mates are selected by parents and she discounts our system of letting love rule at random as a fickle trick of the passions. Liable at any time to fail. Imagine the American girl being promised by papa to some chosen youth at the tender age of, say, 12! That might conduce to happiness in Japan; in the United States, never.

How does it come that Mme. Ozaki has laid all the blame on woman? Is woman's inhumanity for woman as dominant in the orient as in the occident? Has she ever thought that possibly in a case or two divorce might be the fault of the man? The proposition of thinking less of self than of others is sound, whether applied to the cure of divorce or a dozen other domestic ills, but that of blaming the woman will not always furnish the answer.

On Hand-Shaking.

In this country an adverse feeling has set in against the ordinary hand-shake. It has come to mean nothing to many people, who care less for ceremony than for sincerity. When two men meet in the prize ring prepared to maul each other into insensibility they shake hands. So do two friends who meet after a long separation. Then when these two gladiators have ended their combat and one lies helpless on the floor the conqueror walks over and gallantly extends his right hand, whereupon they shake. As Mr. Jeffries observed to Mr. Johnson, who proposed this truce of war, "I shake. I'm whipped, but by a dog."

Under such circumstances the hand-shake comes to be an empty fashion. Too many men do not think otherwise when they practice it, and it is these who bring the custom into disrepute. It is urged that you cannot squeeze real cordiality or felicitation into a man; you cannot do it by breaking the bones in his right hand. The fellow with the clammy, fish-tail hand is no more exasperating than the one who tries to show you by a single grip how powerful he is or how much he loves you.

But the handshake is more than a form of greeting; it is the involuntary tattle of a man's character. The fel-

low who just lays his fingers in your palm to do with them as you see fit and makes no motion toward hand-shaking, has told you his whole nature right there and it is little more difficult to get a glimpse into the fiery, impetuous heart of him who goes to the other extreme when he grips you like a vice.

Hand-shaking when practiced in a sensible, dignified manner is a pretty symbol, but when it is made the means of so many kinds of hypocrisy it is a question if it could not be dropped entirely without working any great injuries.

Collier's Weekly prints a map of the country showing the various states in white, black or shadow to indicate which are insurgent, which are stand-pat and which are democratic, and labels Nebraska as "stand-pat" and New York as "insurgent." If the platform promulgated by Nebraska republicans is any more stand-pat than that promulgated by New York republicans we would like Collier's to point out what makes it so. If the republican platform and candidates in New York are any more insurgent than the republican platform and candidates in Nebraska we would like Collier's to point out the difference. We insist that so far as Nebraska is concerned, and as we regard New York also, neither is "stand-pat" and neither is "insurgent," but both are "progressive."

Omaha and this congressional district has been for nearly four years represented in Washington by a congressman unable to do anything but join in the talk-fest and draw his salary. Whenever Omaha wanted anything attended to it had to call on Senators Burkett and Brown or send a committee of outsiders who could bring pressure to bear at the right spot. The success of the democratic candidate for congress in the coming election would mean a continuance of this undesirable situation. The election of Judge Sutton, the republican candidate, would give Omaha and the district an energetic worker at Washington in harmony with the administration and on the job all the time.

All agree that the best heritage left by the late Senator Dolliver is the force of his own personal example in making his way from a poor, penniless lad to a position of eminence and power in the nation. Ours is still a country of unbounded opportunity and the door is still open wide to the ambitious boy who is willing to work and run the race dauntlessly over rough roads as well as smooth.

If it proves true that the police authorities have the men who set the bombs in Los Angeles it will be gratifying and show how well the officers on the case have done their work and kept their counsel. They have been criticised in some quarters for not making good, but if they have the right ones now it will be better than to have drawn in a whole dragnet full of suspects or innocent men.

"Johnny on the Spot."

Washington Star. The quotation of J. J. Hill to the effect that the trouble is not the high cost of living, but the cost of high living, indicates that even the fugitive newspaper paragraph does not escape the great financier's omnivorous attention.

Heading the Naval Procession.

Boston Transcript. Admiral Evans says the United States navy is keeping ahead of its rivals. By some this announcement will be regarded as silencing the protests against the navy keeping ahead of the revenue.

Hope Halves the Heat.

Kansas City Times. John D. Rockefeller gave \$100,000 more yesterday to the Institute for Medical Research. He hopes if the eminent surgeons and physicians pursue their research long enough and with sufficient diligence they may discover something to make hair grow.

Known by His Goods.

Chicago Record-Herald. The lawyer who is to defend the man who shot Mayor Gaynor of New York intends to call in Expert Britton D. Evans for the purpose of trying to convince the court that the defendant has senile dementia. That hardly sounds mysterious enough to confuse the jury.

Salt the Postage Load.

Dexter Republican. If Postmaster General Hitchcock succeeds in his desire to reduce letter postage to one cent he might maintain the balance of the revenue by raising the tariff on picture post cards to twice its present figure. Such action would be in line with the policy of protection and a long suffering public certainly stands in need of it.

Our Birthday Book

October 23, 1910. Basil L. Glierislove, professor of Greek in Johns Hopkins, was born October 23, 1831, at Charlottesville, S. C. Several generations of school children have wrestled with "Glierislove's Greek Grammar." John Herbert Quirk, author and lecturer, was born October 23, 1861. He is a native of Iowa and was for years in the newspaper business in Sioux City, where he also practiced law, and is now associate editor of LaPole's magazine. He is a graduate of Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati. He came to Omaha in 1893, and since which time he has been in active practice here. Henry D. Estabrook, general counsel of the Western Union Telegraph company in New York, was born October 23, 1864, at Alden, N. Y. His parents were among the first settlers in Omaha and he began his law practice here. He once served as a noted orator in great demand. Dr. Robert Eskildson, physician and surgeon, is celebrating his 66th birthday. He was born in New York City and is a graduate of Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati. He came to Omaha in 1883, and since which time he has been in active practice here. James W. Akin, contractor, was born October 23, 1852, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. He started out in the contracting business in 1880 in Greenfield, Pa.

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

Brooklyn Eagle: The Episcopal church general convention has formally decided by resolutions that the Bible is the word of God. But liberty of interpretation is still conceded and interpretation is everything.

Boston Transcript: The Congregationalists are making a strong bid for workingmen, who will soon have a new excuse. Instead of "going back to the shop for tools," they can feel the need of dropping in at the Congregational church.

Philadelphia Ledger: A Boston pastor declares that a girl who does not care about the latest fashions is not normal. Grating that he is correct—although he isn't!—seems that a pastor might find something more important to declare.

Emporia Gazette: Rev. Dunoon C. Milner, who used to be a great temperance worker in Kansas, when he was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Atchison, has been conducting a synagogue at Pullman, a Chicago suburb, for a good many years. The other day Mrs. Milner received a blue envelope which contained the information that she had been left \$60,000 by a relative, who recently died. It is seldom that a preacher's family has such luck, and so Kansas people are sending their congratulations to the Milners.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Cub hides as Quaker doormats is humiliation rubbed in, greatly married Templeton widow is to be wedded again.

Tom L. Johnson, greatly improved in health, is back in Cleveland, and increased power is percolating through the street car system.

A famous bunch of land hunters are training for the rush when Portugal puts its island colonies on the bargain counter. England and Germany will be conspicuous in the expected mix-up.

If the moving picture apparatus failed to work at the rescue, every face and scene at the start and landing were caught, so that the pictorial history of the first airship trip to Europe will be handsomely decorated.

Frank L. Jones was the newspaper man on the spot when the America's crew was rescued. He was not looking for news, just happened to be a passenger on the Trent, and got into action in a way that spoiled the exclusiveness of Mr. Wellman's story.

The cornerstone of the Emmet Memorial hall, the first of its kind in the United States, was laid in Chicago last week. The famous Irish patriot, leader of a forlorn hope which cost him his life, is an inspiring source of inspiration to lovers of liberty. A visible memorial to his life a century after is a tribute to the man and the enduring aspirations instilled in his countrymen.

Before-the-game prophecies of base ball captain smacked suspiciously of the pugilistic deft when admission tickets moved slowly. Once upon a time a British general, overwhelmed with confidence, sailed into a bunch of natives in South Africa and was beautifully smashed. As he lay the remains at a safe retreat a few days after, tradition credits him with the pathetic remark, "Don't prophesy unless you know."

A New York judge is responsible for this exposition of household law: "A man is not obliged to support his mother-in-law. If a wife leaves her husband solely because he objects to his mother-in-law, she must support herself. If a mother-in-law makes herself obnoxious to her son-in-law, he can order her from the house. If a mother-in-law refuses to leave the home when ordered by her son-in-law, he can expel her." Harsh words from "mere man."

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Freedom is the right to choose the right. To crush your powers is not to rule them. Anemia is often temporarily mistaken for virtue. A catalogue of vices never led any one into virtue.

The more the tongue flows the less the head knows. An growing conscience drives many a man into sin. They who talk much of dying are usually dead already.

The fussy Christian tries to preserve the faith by ferment. Most of those who want to go to heaven back out from dying. No man ever followed a great ideal without getting a hard job on his hands.

When the pulpit gets into the poetic clouds it misses the man on the pavement. Some folks never feel saintly until they have a chance to sympathize their sorrow. —Chicago Tribune.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Kate—These new photographs of yours remind me of Jack. For mercy sake where's the resemblance? Kate—My flatter you so, dear.—Houston Post.

Ferdia (at the canny pulling)—Where do we wash our hands? Myrtle—O, we don't have to do that. Pulling the candy makes them beautifully white and clean.—Chicago Tribune.

"They tell me the much married Templeton widow is to be wedded again." "Yes. The new husband will be her fifth. Our 'in the future' Lake allotment they say her sogan is 'Ten in 1901'." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mother—Oh, Effie! What has happened to your doll? Effie—The doctor says it's nervous breakdown. He prescribed mudlugs.—St. Louis Republic.

Anxious Husband—My dear, the child must be sick from the way it is crying. Fashionable Wife—It certainly is a nuisance. Tell the nurse to take it to the doctor, or it will be making dear little Effie nervous.—Baltimore American.

"What became of the young fellow who was so brilliantly clever with his pen, when I advised to keep forging ahead?" "Oh, he kept on forging ahead all right. He's now forging rivets in the penitentiary." —Baltimore American.

Admiral's Wife—Of course, my dear, like all sea-faring men, my husband occasionally uses rather vehement language. Hector's Wife—Yes, but you get used to it. Just as a clergyman's wife gets used to doing without a "Pur" in the pulpit.

"So that's the baby, eh?" "That's the baby." "Well, I hope you will bring it up to be coming his father's language." "I am afraid that will be rather difficult." "Fahaw! As the twig is bent the tree's inclined." "I know, but this twig is bent on being a girl, and she is inclined to let it go at that." —Houston Post.

AUTUMN STORM.

Madison Cawlin in New York Sun. Topping the hills the oaks, Black on the sunset's fire, Draw with terrific alarmment Gates, as it were, of Tyre Burning; while, like a page Out of some tragedy, Heaven grows dark with rage, Pregnant with things to be.

Out of the north the wind drags with all his horde, Hunlike and sane and blind, Sweeping the earth with swords, Night on her tower of cloud Lets her wild beast flare; Then through the darkness loud Arrows rain everywhere.

Wrapped in their mantle wide, Cloaks of the mist that stream, Onward the hours ride, Forward, with never a gleam; On through the forest, on Over wild hill and plain, All the long night that comes Trample the troops of rain.

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