BIGGEST BALLOT IN WORLD

South Dakota to Make Record at Its Coming Election.

SPECIAL BOXES MADE TO HOLD IT

One of the Fruits of the Referendum in Practice is Shown by the Gigantic Paper Ballot to Be Used.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The voters of South Dakota at the election on November 8, will have submitted to them the longest ballot to be voted in any state in the union. This ballot will be over seven feet in length, and will contain proposed laws which are submitted to the voters under the referendum to the state constitution.

The elephantine ballot will be about fourteen inches in width, and will be filled from top to bottom with closely printed nonpareil type, one of the proposed laws alone filling more than two feet of the ballot. Owing to the gigantic size of the special ballot, special ballot boxes have had to be manufactured for all the larger voting precincts in the state. These are about as large as small trunks and after the election is over will be useless for ordinary elections in the future. It is suggested that after election they might be sold at public auction and untilized for shirt waist boxes and window-seats.

County Option is Fine.

The first proposed law which appears on the special ballot is that providing for the county option method of handling the liquor question. This law is being stoutly opposed by a considerable body of South Dakota voters. South Dakota was once a prohibition state, and those who resided in it at the time clearly remember that it was an era of "blind-pigs" and general disregard of the prohibition clause in the state constitution. The "blind-pigs" were succeeded by saloons run openly under the monthly fine system. Conditions were deplorable, and at the first opportunity the voters of the state repealed the prohibition clause of the constitution and returned to the high license system, which has since prevailed.

County option is looked upon as the entering wedge to state-wide prohibition, and is being stoutly opposed by thousands of leading citizens of the state, who in numerous communities have organized what they term Home Rule leagues, whose motto is to permit each community to manage its own affairs. County option was submitted to the voters of South Dakota two years ago and was defeated. Those who are opposing county option predict that it will be defeated at the election on November 8 by a larger majority than it was two years ago.

Headlights for Locomotives.

Another proposed law requires railroad companies having lines in South Dakota to equip their locomotives with electric headlights of not less than 1,500-candle-power, without the aid of a reflector. The law provides that within four months from the time of its adoption—in the event that it is adopted—the railway companies must equip all locomotives used in passenger service with the required headlights. The State Board of Railroad commissioners is authorized and the law makes it its duty to order headlights of such candle-power as it deems necessary on all locomotives used in the transportation of trains other than passenger trains in the state of South Dakota, giving the railway companies a reasonable time in which to comply with the order, provided that such time shall not exceed nine months after the order is made. Needless to say, this proposed law is being strongly opposed, especially by engineers, who claim the electric headlights are too brilliant and are confusing to trainmen.

Other Proposed Laws.

Another proposed law gives the governor power to remove county and local officials who refuse or neglect to perform their sworn duties.

Another is an act to regulate the transportation of dead bodies, and to provide for examination and licensing of embalmers.

Another proposed law provides for the reorganization of the State National Guard along lines proposed by the national War department.

One of the most important of the proposed laws provides for the division of the state into two congressional districts. Ever since South Dakota was admitted as a state, congressmen have been elected at large without regard to districts, and this is the first time it has been attempted to create regular congressional districts.

In addition to the laws, several proposed amendments to the state constitution will be submitted to the voters. These amendments will be submitted on a separate and distinct ballot.

Amendments to Constitution.

One of the proposed amendments provides that state lands of a certain character shall be leased for pasturage, meadow, farming, the growing of crops of grain and general agricultural purposes, and at public auction, after due notice has been given; and in case of sale shall be offered in tracts not greater than one section. The law provides that all rents shall be payable annually in advance, and no term of lease shall exceed five years, nor shall any lease be valid until it receives the approval of the governor.

Another amendment provides that the salary of the attorney general of the state of South Dakota shall be fixed by the legislature at its biennial sessions. During recent years the salary of the attorney general, in the opinion of many, has not been sufficient, owing to the fact that the state has a number of large suits on hand involving passenger fares, express rates, etc. The attorney general receives, under the constitution, a salary of but $1,500 per year. Efforts have been made in the past to increase this, but without success. If the proposed amendment carries, the legislature will be able to fix the salary of the attorney general at a proper amount.

Woman's Suffrage.

One of the most important of the proposed amendments is designed to grant the right of suffrage to women. A hot fight has been waged over this proposition. Early in the campaign the women who are pushing the project organized a state press bureau, and have since been filling columns of space in the South Dakota newspapers with arguments in support of the cause. Speakers also are visiting all parts of the state and making addresses in behalf of suffrage. A number of prominent suffragettes from other parts of the United States, some from as far east as New York City, have come to South Dakota and are aiding the cause to the best of their ability, making addresses at all central points.

Another amendment provides that the debt of any county, city, town, school district, civil township or other subdivision, shall never exceed 5 per cent upon the assessed valuation of the taxable property for the year preceding that in which the indebtedness is incurred.

Another amendment relates to the limit of indebtedness of the state and the levying of a deficiency tax in certain cases.

The remaining proposed amendment provides that the legislature shall not have the power to establish any charitable, penal, educational or other institution as a state institution until it has been duly authorized by a majority vote of the people of the state.

PERSISTENCE PULLED REWARD

How a Connecticut Yankee Struggled with Rubber and Won the Prize.

Rubber has done a good deal for civilization, and civilization has done a great deal for rubber, but both are indebted to Charles Goodyear.

Goodyear was a Connecticut Yankee, born at Naugatuck, December 29, 1800; those now living who remember him in the flesh knew him as a frail little man with soulful eyes and a sympathetic nature. Goodyear, after devoting the energies of his life to experiments, discovered vulcanization, a process which neutralizes the adhesiveness of rubber, while hardening it, so that heat does not dissolve it or cold impair its elasticity. The chemists had sought the great secret in vain. Triumph was reserved for a man who was always in debt and sometimes in prison, and occasionally reduced to the most pitiful shifts to keep the wolf from the door.

Goodyear was originally a hardware dealer in a small way, but he got interested in rubber when it began to make a stir in the world with the first importation of shoes from Brazil. They were soon being made in New England, but the business tumbled to ruin when the rubber decomposed in hot weather and gave out an offensive odor. No one had a good word to say for the stuff—it sold for 5 cents a pound in the general disgust—but Goodyear, although without money or credit, got to work to rehabilitate the reputation of gum elastic, as he always called it. He thought of rubber all day and dreamed of it all night, and it adhered to his hands and clothing so that they were one and indivisible. "If you meet a man," said some one who wanted to describe the inventor, "who has on an Indian rubber cap, stock, coat, vest and shoes, with an India rubber purse without a cent of money in it, that it Goodyear."

In chasing what seemed to his friends a will-o'-the-wisp, Goodyear was often in the pawnshops. He once left his umbrella with Cornelius Vanderbilt for some ferry tickets, and at another time sold his children's school books for $5, which he needed for his experiments. But he had a devoted family, like geniuses, and his wife and children were just as much wrapped up in rubber as he was. To harden his gum elastic Goodyear mixed magnesia with it and turned out some shoes beautiful to look at, for the man had the artistic sense, but, as usual, they decomposed. He thought he had hit upon the secret with nitric acid, took out a patent and embarked in the business of making shoes and toys. Bad times swept away his profits before he learned that he had made another failure, and there were more visits to the pawnshop.

About this time Goodyear met Nathaniel Hayward, who was fussing with rubber in a factory at Woburn, where he was regarded as a harmless crank. To Hayward it was revealed in a dream that rubber could be hardened by mixing sulphur with it and exposing the compound to the sun. The process gave out a rank odor, which made Hayward a nuisance in the factory, but he took out a patent on it. Goodyear, being struck with the idea, bought the patent. The two men leased a building, went in for making life preservers. But the secret had not been discovered, although Hayward was on the right scent—in hot weather it seemed a wrong one to purchasers of the life preservers. Goodyear was not dismayed.

After more experiments he took a contract to make fifty rubber bags for the government, and advertised his good luck. The bags were a credit to his skill, but in July the handles dropped off and the substance melted. His friends advised him to go back to hardware. The wolf was again at the door, and Goodyear had to divide time in the use of kitchen oven with his wife. He was always baking the compound of sulphur and rubber, but with no satisfactory results. Yet he was "warm," as they say in the children's game. One night while gesticulating on his favorite theme with a piece of sulphurated gum it came in contact with a red-hot stove. Instead of melting, as usual, the stuff charred like leather. Was a very high heat needed to harden rubber? The enthusiast trembled with anticipation. But there was the cold—it was a winter's night. Would the mass lose its flexibility in the freezing air? Goodyear nailed it against the house. The next morning the compound was as elastic as ever. He had discovered vulcanization.

The secret was that rubber, with a slight admixture of sulphur hardened and lost its adhesiveness, but not its flexibility when subjected to a temperature of from 200 to 270 degrees Fahrenheit. Neither heat nor cold afterward affected it; but it can be overvulcanized into what is known as ebonite. Goodyear perfected his process, took out a patent, and for fourteen years fought infringements in the courts until Judge Grier decided in his favor in 1852.—New York Mail.

In order that the advertiser may get the best results for money invested, he must reach the buyer by the most direct and reliable channel. The Bee is that channel.

The well dressed, economical man who wants good footwear should trade at Drexel's.

A Man's Shoe

$3.50

For the man who is particular and economical in his footwear this is the ideal shoe. Hundreds of Omaha men bear testimony to the fact that this is the best shoe for $3.50 in the city.

We carry these $3.50 shoes in the same styles that we carry the higher priced shoes. High heels, short vamps, button and blucher, single and double soles, in patent colt velour and box calf, vici kid—and the best values on earth for $3.50.

See Them in Our East Window

Drexel Shoe Co.
1419 Farnam St.

RECEIVER FOR RALSTON LINE

Federal Judge Appoints Arthur E. English to Manage Road.

WILL FINISH PAPILLION LINE

Books of Company Show It is Insolvent, but Receiver Will Keep It Going and Furnish Power to Plants.

Financial embarrassment has brought the Nebraska Traction and Power company into federal court. On application of the Carbon Timber company, a Wyoming corporation, Judge Munger of the United States circuit court has appointed Arthur E. English receiver for the traction property.

Aside from $154,000 bonded indebtedness, upon which there is now, according to the petition, interest to the amount of $12,000 due, the traction company owes approximately $8,000 for material and supplies, and W. D. Crist, contractor, in charge of the unfinished portion of the road, is said to owe $5,000 for labor.

The Nebraska Traction and Power company has under construction a line from Ralston to Papillion, and a line in operation from South Omaha to Ralston. It was the original idea to link South Omaha and Papillion by trolley, going by way of Ralston. The line from Ralston to Papillion is graded about two-thirds of the way.

The petitioners set forth that owing to lack of funds W. D. Crist, the grading contractor, is unable to finish his work and that until the road is completed into Papillion the revenue of the road will not be sufficient to meet operating expenses. It is stated there is now an average monthly deficit of $300 and that unless some relief is given at once the traction line between South Omaha and Ralston cannot continue as a going concern much longer. It is estimated that $40,000 in addition to $14,000 subsidy due from Sarpy county farmers and business men will complete and equip the road into Papillion and it is the opinion of the petitioners that when Papillion is reached there will be a material increase in the earning power of the line.

Votes Money for Ties.

The Carbon Timber company brought the receivership action on account of a debt of $4,000, due for pine ties furnished in construction of the line from South Omaha to Ralston. This debt is said to be long overdue.

Accompanying the receivership petition is an official statement from F. A. Howard, treasurer of the traction company, setting forth figures to show that the company is insolvent.

In addition to operating a trolley system, the Nebraska Traction company is also under contract to furnish electric power to the Brown Truck company, the Howard Stove works, the Rogers Motor Car company and other concerns in Ralston, and the petition cites that if the traction company should cease operations, these industries would be compelled to shut down because of lack of power and that many workingmen would be summarily thrown out of employment.

The receiver is granted full power to manage the business of the traction company, and it is said that arrangements will be made for rushing the road into Papillion in accordance with the ideas of its original promoters. Receivers' certificates will be issued and there will be no cessation of operations, in fact, the work will be pushed with renewed vigor and the grading, which is now at a standstill, will be resumed at once.

CHINESE TO HOLD FUNERAL

Most Elaborate Burial Service Ever Held in City Planned.

LEW TONG'S BODY GOES OFF

Celestial Friends of Deceased Spend Great Sum on Details of Funeral to Train, Thence to Hong Kong to Ward Off Spirits.

An elaborate Chinese funeral service is to be held Sunday afternoon in the Brailey & Dorrance undertaking parlors, 1823 Cuming street, over the body of Lew Tong, a retired Chinese merchant, who died at his home, 119 North Twelfth street, last Tuesday.

More than $600 has already been spent to make the obsequies more impressive than any ever held in Omaha. Ten or twelve bushels of paper torn into inch square bits, with a hole in the center of each piece, have been prepared for distribution along the funeral route, which will extend from the undertaking parlors to the Union Station, where the body is to be placed on board a train for shipments to Hong Kong, China, for burial.

The paper bits are to be used in accordance with a long established custom of the Chinese in foreign countries. It is their belief that if the deceased Chinaman's body is returned to his native country before the evil spirits which have surrounded him during life, arrive there, the soul is not lost. In order to delay the evil spirits and allow the body time to reach China before them, these perforated pieces of paper are scattered along the funeral route and through the hole in each piece the evil spirits must go on their trip to China. Such a handicap is usually considered among Chinese to be too great for them.

CHAMPION SKATER IN THE CITY

Harley Davidson on Way to Europe for Further Conquests on Rollers.

Harley Davidson, world's champion skater, passed Saturday in the city on his way east to make a second invasion of Europe. The athlete was fresh from a trip through the west, where he met and defeated a number of fast roller skate men, and incidentally saw the Jeffries-Johnson fight.

Davidson made quite a hit for himself by a number of high-class exhibitions in London a short time ago and is in demand for further efforts there. He skated in Omaha during 1906.

The Paper Hanger.

A paper hanger is a man who promises by all that he holds sacred to be at your house on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, and sends word on Wednesday afternoon that he cannot come until Friday.

He brings a bucket of paste and some shears with him and as soon as he sees the paper you have bought he says it will not do. He criticizes your taste and judgment and shows you why the pattern is utterly unsuited to the room, until he convinces you that you must send the paper back and purchase the proper supply from him, although you know very well that he gets a commission. Then he goes away to order the paper and you continue to sleep on the davenport until the following Tuesday.

You discover ere long that the laws of paper hanging are as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and that no matter how you want the room papered you are absolutely mistaken.

If he weren't a paper hanger he would be a plumber. But after this you will welcome the snail-like plumber gladly.

Gabriel will have to blow several encores before he gets the paper-hanging brigade to resurrect.—Chicago Post.

Lad Deserts the Navy to Help Needy Parents

Is Ordered Back to Stand Trial, Although Enlisting Under Required Age.

Loyalty to his parents and the knowledge that they were in need of his assistance brought John Earl Tompkins, son of Willett E. Tompkins, 2111 North Twenty-seventh street, to a decision to desert the United States navy, according to a statement made by Edward L. Bradley, attorney for the young man and his father, Saturday morning after the Tompkins had dropped their habeas corpus proceedings to have the youth released from jail.

Young Tomkins will be taken to Philadelphia for trial by court-martial on the charge of desertion. Attorney Bradley said no defense will be made and the lad will throw himself upon the mercy of the court.

"The boy enlisted when he was under the lawful enlistment age," said Mr. Bradley. "He misrepresented his age in order to get into the service, but his enlistment, nevertheless, was in good faith. He was willing and anxious to remain in the service until he received word that his mother, who had not been in good health, had changed for the worse. He felt that his father needed his assistance, as his mother needed constant care and her illness made her a burden to the man, a burden that was not the less hard because the husband was willing to bear it. So he left the navy a few months ago and came home to help."

Bigger, Better, Busier—That is what advertising in The Bee will do for your business.

AFTER THE WEDDING BELLS GO TO RUBELS

S-U-C-C-E-S-S

The success of the Rubel stores, both in Omaha and Minneapolis, is looked upon by the commercial world as marvelous. Within 18 short months in Minneapolis, and less than six short months in Omaha, our business has grown to such an extent that even the general public marvels at what is termed phenomenal SUCCESS.

To those familiar with our methods of doing business, our success does not seem phenomenal, but only a natural consequence.

At no other store can be found such an attractive stock of housefurnishings—representing only merchandise of the highest quality—merchandise that has all the ear marks of being superior in Style, Finish and Workmanship—merchandise that can be safely guaranteed to give full satisfaction.

Not alone do we excel in character and quality of our housefurnishings, but we excel also in giving our customers the benefit of the most liberal terms of payment and in granting concessions in times of misfortune.

Our treatment of customers is always courteous—no one is unduly urged to buy—everyone is invited to inspect our store and stock. You are welcome to our time—we consider it yours. Take all you want of it. Reliable merchandise, Liberal credit, Free trial use, and exchange privileges guaranteeing you against mistakes—courteous treatment prompt service spells SUCCESS. SUCCESS spells RUBEL'S.

Old Stoves Taken in Exchange.

ROCKER SPECIAL.
In American quartered oak. This Rocker is indeed a surprise value and we are certain that you will recognize this rocker as a most extraordinary bargain. It is extra large and strong and beautifully finished. By glancing at the illustration, you will get a fair idea of the handsome appearance of this rocker. It is upholstered in the best grade Chase leather—it is substantial—has a full spring seat and back also upholstered in Chase leather—has ruffled edges and a handsome rosette at each corner. Rubel's Special Sale Price..... $5.45

EXTENSION TABLE SPECIAL.
We wish to call your attention to the fact that this table is made of heavy, solid oak, specially selected and highly finished. The design is most pleasing and sufficiently elaborate for any home. The base is of a fancy design and has extra large claw feet. It is fitted with patented non-warping slides; has a 45-inch top and extends 6 feet in length. It is a table well worth $20. Rubel's Special Sale Price..... $12.75

RUBEL'S STEEL RANGE SPECIAL.
The grandest range on the market at the price. Has every new feature. It has a large six-hole top, extra large oven and high closet, exactly as shown. All beautifully nickel trimmed. The range is made of heavy gauge blue steel, requiring no blacking. Every range guaranteed. Rubel's Sale Price..... $22.50

Special Sale on Heaters

We have the largest line of stoves in the Northwest—every stove the product of reliable manufacturers; absolutely guaranteed. Our prices are lower than can be had elsewhere.

Old Stoves Taken in Exchange.

16-inch Fire Pot

$16.50 $28.50 $39.50

Oak Heaters

These Oak Heater are very heavy, well constructed and beautifully nickel trimmed. Our prices, quality considered, cannot be equalled. Do not purchase a stove until you see what we offer.

EVERY STOVE SOLD SET UP FREE.

EVERY STOVE GUARANTEED

$4.75 $6.50 $8.75

MORRIS CHAIR SPECIAL.
This Morris Chair is made of solid oak throughout; it is finished Golden and Early English and is upholstered in genuine leather. We are selling these Morris Chairs at a price lower than other stores ask for imitation leather. Rubel's Special Sale Price..... $9.75

LIBRARY TABLES.
We offer for this week an extraordinary value in library tables. These tables are made of genuine quarter-sawed oak, finished in Golden Early English or Fumed Oak. We also have them in Mahogany finish with genuine Mahogany tops. These tables are of pure colonial style and usually massive, exquisitely finished. A limited number will be sold at the extremely low price of..... $13.75

RUBEL'S SEWING MACHINE SPECIAL.
A high grade, easy running drop-head sewing machine. This machine is guaranteed to be the equal in every respect of any sewing machine made, regardless of price. This sewing machine is of the high-arm variety. It has an automatic tension and bearings are made of thoroughly hardened steel. The stand is made of selected quarter-sawed oak, beautifully polished. Machine complete with attachments—only..... $16.85

1513-15 Howard Street

RUBEL'S

1513-15 Howard Street