

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND 17TH.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Sunday Bee, one year, \$3.50

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$3.00

Daily Bee (with Sunday), one year, \$3.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Address all complaints or irregularities in delivery to the circulation department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.

South Omaha—219 N. 84.

Council Bluffs—22 South St.

Lincoln—26 Little Building.

Chicago—324 Marquette Building.

Kansas City—Hickman Building.

New York—10 West Thirty-third.

Washington—24 Fourteenth St., N. W.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor.

Editorial Department.

DECEMBER CIRCULATION.

50,119

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas:

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, as ascertained by actual count, for the month of December, 1911, was 50,119.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS,

Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1912.

ROBERT HUNTER,

Notary Public.

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

Henry Watterson is something of a letter writer, himself.

Planting the seed for better seed corn is sure to harvest out well.

Mr. Groundhog will have to outdo himself to hand out a worst package than has already been delivered.

Settlement of the shopmen's strike may yet be far off, but all strikes have to be won, lost or compromised.

When those Wyoming oil fields are developed Omaha will be just the right location for the pipe line terminal.

For ourselves we shall refuse to believe that Yeiser has been eliminated or sidetracked until the event actually takes place.

Money to finance the campaign to procure the nomination of a democratic reform candidate for president? Perish the thought.

Perhaps by reconvening the House of Governors the need of pulling off our national nominating conventions may be altogether obviated.

It is to be hoped that dual party will not form its opinion of American society solely on what its members have met with in New York.

A \$4,500 commissioner's salary looks mighty tempting to pie-bites who have never before rated themselves above a \$1,500 or \$2,000 job.

Russia retorts that it treats American Jews no worse than it treats Jews from other countries, which must be a most consoling explanation.

If Congressman Underwood is accused of shuffling the tariff bill cards out of fear of Bryan, he may yet have the Fairview statesman coming to his defense.

The county jail feeding graft proved the undoing of several Douglas county sheriffs, whose fate should be sufficient warning to those who come after.

If \$7,000,000 was gathered in by the gold brick concerns that have been barred from the use of the mails, no proof is needed to reinforce the adage about a sucker being born every minute.

It is doubtful, just the same, whether Senator Kenyon would have changed his allegiance as quickly if Iowa had projected some other favorite son, say Lafo Young or George D. Perkins.

The records of the marriage license clerk fail to disclose the signs of Leap Year activity naturally expected. The high cost of living must be deterring our girls from assuming the obligation to support a husband or pay alimony.

"Let us look carefully at things, and place the emphasis on those that are the most important," says Dean Beasey. But the wisest insists he is looking mainly on things, and there is great disagreement as to what is the most important.

Omaha spends more than half again as much money on its fire department as it does on its police department. It is doubtful whether such a showing could be duplicated in any other American city of more than 100,000 population.

One of the aspirants for the democratic nomination for governor denounces the talk about him pulling out of the race as "pure rot." If he is constituted like the average candidate, the greater the effort to induce him to withdraw, the more certain he will be that he has a cinch on the nomination.

Will the Experiment Pan Out?

Every citizen of Omaha should be made to realize that in changing to the commission plan of city government an experiment is to be undertaken on which will depend most vital consequences.

Will the experiment pan out? The answer to that question must await results, but certain prerequisites are essential to success.

The first duty devolves upon the citizens themselves to choose with sound judgment those who are to administer the government under the new law. The best selections may prove a disappointment, but still that chance will not warrant the assumption of unnecessary risk by awarding the responsible positions of commissioner to incompetents or disreputables, or as sinecures or pensions for misfits unable to make a living otherwise.

The inspiration behind the adoption of the commission plan of city government was the universal desire for a more efficient management of our municipal affairs, and for a cleaner municipal housekeeping. There was no idea of merely enlarging the powers of existing officers, nor of rewarding present officials with larger salaries for the same work. Somewhere the expectation lurks that concentrated authority and commensurate compensation will draw out a higher grade of men for these offices and bring to the taxpayers more intelligent and more effective service. Unless this expectation is met, at least in part, the innovation will not be wholly satisfactory, though it may be some improvement on what we now have. Every speculation on the outcome, therefore, resolves itself back to the initial need of getting good men to run for commissions, and then selecting the best and most capable to conduct the experiment.

A Delusion of the West.

In a current magazine article Prof. Edward A. Ross calls attention to what he dominates a "delusion of the west," consisting of the wholly imaginary belief that the west, or rather, middle-west, is growing much faster than the east. Analysis of the census figures fails to bear out this assumption, which Prof. Ross ascribes in origin to the fact that the center of population has moved steadily westward since the beginning of the republic along with the settlement of previously unoccupied territory. But this movement, he tells us, has covered a distance in the last two decades hardly worth measuring, with the fair prospect that the next census will disclose that it is now actually receding.

Accepting this idea of faster growth in population to be a delusion of the west, not much harm can ensue as long as there is steady growth, though the east may be populating the faster in its great cities. The stream of immigration into the middle-west up to this time has come wholly from the east, and the temptation of newcomers to tarry where they first land is quite understandable. The time seems to be fast approaching, however, when the tide of immigration will be divided and the inflow, to the extent that it continues, will come from the south and west, as well as from the east. What is sure to bring this about is the opening of the Panama canal, by which European immigrants may be deposited at Pacific coast points almost as quickly and as cheaply as at Atlantic coast points. When that time arrives, then, in the not distant future, the center of population will again take up its travels, and this "delusion of the west" become once more a reality.

The Proposed Lincoln Memorial.

Having made an appropriation of \$2,000,000 under the spell of the Lincoln centenary for a memorial to the martyred president, congress is confronted with the necessity of deciding the form which the memorial shall take. Two projects are being urged, one for the construction and maintenance of a national highway from Washington to Gettysburg as a sort of automobile boulevard from capital to battlefield, and the other an architectural setting of the mall in Washington connecting the capital and the Washington monument, eventually to be flanked with public buildings in the parkway. The proposed monument has the backing and approval of the American Society of Architects and the Fine Arts council, made up of leading painters, sculptors, architects and landscape designers, as well as of the Commission of Fine Arts, which is an advisory official body.

As between the memorial roadway and the structural monument, we believe the latter will appeal much more strongly to the general public. The love of art and architectural beauty is spreading very rapidly in this country, and the embellishment of the national capital as an example and encouragement to the artistic development of all our cities has an influence beyond the limits of the inhabitants of the city of Washington, and the large number who visit there, a number which is growing, and will continue to grow from year to year. The idea of a national highway is not to be deprecated, but when it comes it should be really national, eventually completing the whole transcon-

tinental stretch, and will cost many times \$2,000,000. The highway project should not stand in the way of the monument, which is quite within reach.

Get-Rich-Quick Swindlers.

No other agency or collection of agencies is as effective in meting out punishment and as a deterrent to the activities of the Postoffice department in prosecuting fraudulent use of the mails. The report of the bureau in charge of this branch of the postal business gives an estimate of \$77,000,000 as the sum fished from gullible people by various swindling devices in the last five years. This sum embraces only the concerns actually caught in the act of using the mails to defraud and takes no account of an equally large multitude of swindlers who carefully avoid the mail routes in search of victims.

The magnitude of the swindling business and the undiminished crop of victims emphasizes a pertinent feature of the bureau report. The postal authorities have no means of checking a swindling game at the start. In most instances a swindling game proceeds unmolested for years, owing to the reluctance of victims to appear as complainants and admit their gullibility. Hence the swindlers obtain vast sums before the postal authorities obtain sufficient evidence to warrant arrest and seizure. No method is suggested for obviating this difficulty. Apparently initial action, if taken at all, must be taken by state and local authorities.

Two laws in force in Kansas and Nebraska afford effective means of checking locally the most frequent schemes of deception in this country. In the former state no one is permitted to sell any variety of corporation shares, bonds or certificates without first obtaining a certificate of authority from the state banking department, based on a showing of the honesty and solvency of the concern issuing the paper. The Nebraska law is less sweeping, being restricted to corporations or associations issuing installment investment securities. The Kansas law is a recent enactment, that of Nebraska was passed in 1903. Both are efficient instruments for officials eager to safeguard the unsophisticated and punish the crooked.

Unfortunately, the swindling game is rarely localized. The wider the scope of its operations the greater is its success. As a measure of personal safety and comfort the shrewd managers seek victims as far from the home office as practicable. State laws are thus rendered impotent in reaching the source of the evil, and the country's chief dependence must remain on continued, vigorous enforcement of the postal laws.

Another New School System.

Los Angeles is about to reorganize its public school course, lengthening it on the whole one year; that is, making the course from kindergarten through high school fourteen instead of thirteen years. It will consist of one year in the kindergarten, six in the graded schools, making the fifth year of junior university in character. At present the course in Los Angeles, as most other places, consists of one year in the kindergarten, eight in the graded schools and four in the high. The entirely new department is the three-year intermediary, which is contemplated as a means of effective articulation of the graded and high schools.

The theory is that at present the course is very defective, in that the graded school pupil passes into the high school quite unprepared for the latter. He has been accustomed to depend largely on his teacher for his studying in the graded schools, it is argued, while in the high he must be thrown largely on his own resources and the average pupil finds the gap wider than he is able conveniently to bridge. He loses too much time after he leaves the eighth grade and gets into the first year of high school in simply learning how to study. This intermediary department of three years becomes, therefore, the bridge required to span this chasm.

If it is really required for no other pressing purpose, it seems to be far from indispensable. Why could not special training be given in the seventh and eighth grades that would meet this same demand? It is, though, a fact that the graded schools are thus deficient in teaching the pupil how to study? If so, then the sooner we set to work to correct this defect the sooner we shall make our schools more nearly what they ought to be. Whether the grades were continued on as now or the three-year intermediary link was thrown in, the work would have to be done just the same, since there is to be no short-cutting to eliminate graduation. This revision of the course will throw pupils entering Los Angeles from other states and cities very much out of kilter. Thus far we know of no other state where a similar plan is proposed except Kansas.

It is quite the fashion to project new schemes for our school system, with which most people assume it to be their unquestioned right to find flaws. Our system, of course, is susceptible to improvement, but it has worked very effectively and stands pre-eminent as the background of our potent citizenship. As the Hon. Alfred Mosler, head of the British edu-

national commission, recently said: "America owes its position among the nations to its system of free education." Of course, that does not imply a perfect method or argue against changes in detail, but these changes, nevertheless, have to be made with the utmost care lest they injure more than improve.

Problem of the Theater.

Managers of the theaters are just now giving closest consideration to the problem of reviving interest in their undertakings. Profits are no longer available, and in many regards the business of the stage languishes. Up to date so many causes have been ascribed that the student is bewildered as to which is the most important.

It is admitted that the cupidity of the managers themselves has been responsible in a greater degree than any of the other causes for the condition. When a very few years ago the theater was at the very top wave of opulent prosperity, a general scramble for a share of the immense profits that were accruing to the owners and managers resulted in the building of a large number of theaters, the raising of the rentals on others and a general increase in the cost of operating. This naturally resulted in a competition for the services of actors whose popularity might draw the dollars from the public. All of this had the inevitable effect of increasing the cost of operation.

Then the public began to find its amusement elsewhere. Moving picture shows, have denuded the galleries of the high-priced houses; other forms of diversion have lessened the attendance of those who had formerly paid for the top-priced seats downstairs and the patronage left had to be divided among a multiplied number and variety of attractions offered by the rival managers. Only one result could be expected from this state of affairs, and it has followed.

One of the first steps that has been taken in the larger cities of the country has been to reduce admission prices. This will cut the unit profit, but may increase the total. But it is not all that must be done. A higher quality of entertainment is demanded and a restoration of the theater to its proper place in the social life of the people. The managers must solve this question themselves.

Why should Henry Watterson have taken the pains to transmit his tender missive to Senator Tillman through "my friend, the Hon. Swager Sherley of Kentucky," when a 2-cent stamp would have carried it through the mails, and a 10-cent special delivery would have insured a written receipt? Can it be that the Kentuck colonel felt it necessary to have a witness on the spot to report back just what happened when the "pitchfork" statesman read the communication?

These mid-year commencements for the high school may be all right in their way, but the June graduate, stepping forth amidst green leaves and fragrant flowers, is apt to be impressed with a more roseate view of life's pathway.

Serious Thoughts for Serious People. Chicago News. President Taft may not set this cold world on fire by discussing economy, but he is pretty sure to get the attention of the people who pay the bills.

Why Hold Back? Chicago Record-Herald. The Chinese republic wants the great powers to give it recognition. Why should this republic wait until the efforts monarchies of Europe hand in their resignations?

Showing the Goods. Cleveland Plain Dealer. Purse proud millionaires now lead their guests to the kitchen and open the ice box, displaying a whole pound of butter and creating an enormous sensation among said guests.

Indemnity for Injustice. New York Tribune. The president's pardoning last week of a man who had served nearly a year and a half of imprisonment for a crime of which he was quite innocent furnishes an example of the sort of case in which a pending New Jersey bill proposes to pay indemnities to the victims of miscarriages of justice.

Employers' Liability. Pittsburgh Dispatch. Such an opinion given by a unanimous court puts an end so far as interstate commerce is concerned to those long-standing evasions of liability for injuries or deaths among the employees of the railroads. Of course, the decision does not reach employees engaged in commerce wholly within the territory of any single state.

A Hint to Cuba. Philadelphia Record. A hint of intervention on the part of the United States will be sufficient to put an end to the bickering of Cuban patriots who really desire to maintain the present status of independent government. But there is undoubtedly a disaffected element of the population who would prefer American control as a guarantee of future stability. Intervention has no terrors for prospective investors who desire to develop the resources of the island.

Cold Storage Regulation. Philadelphia Record. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is firmly of the opinion that if the cold storage dealers were obliged to make monthly reports of their stocks in hand of butter, eggs, meat, fish, etc., it would go far to determine the question of supply and prevent undue speculation. This opinion of the secretary corresponds entirely with popular opinion. The cold storage gentry should be required to show their hands. An advance in prices that is not justified by scarcity partakes of the nature of theft.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

JAN. 28.

Thirty Years Ago—A reception was to be tendered Mr. Charles Hanko, recently returned from Europe, by his friends, the entertainment taking place at Mrs. Hall, but had to be postponed on account of his illness. The committee was made up of John H. Erck, George M. O'Brien, Joseph Redman, John Brant and Carl Grandpre.

About 5 o'clock this afternoon the water main on Cornish street burst, flooding the adjacent low land. The break occurred at the foot of the hill just east of the Loara woods.

A general meeting of grain shippers was held at the Board of Trade rooms to discuss the question of seed wheat, and a resolution adopted urging on the farmers of the state "the importance of sowing better varieties of seed wheat."

The expense of putting the telephone into the smallpox hospital will be about \$100.

A deed of trust on parchment covering about thirty-six pages has been filed in the county clerk's office. It paralyzes the deputies who get 25 cents for copying such instruments.

Five brothers, George Krause, Charles Krause, Otto Krause, Theodore Krause and Adolph Krause, met at Ed Maurer's last evening, being reunited for the first time in fifteen years. The eldest is 26, the youngest 22, and there is a sixth brother, not present, the occasion being the trip of one brother around the world.

Twenty Years Ago—Society turned out for "She Stoops to Conquer," at the Boyd. In boxes were Miss Hoagland, Miss Laura Hoagland, Miss Wadleigh, Miss Maud Wadleigh, Mr. J. C. Sharp, Mr. W. A. Pastore, Jr., Miss Boyd, Mrs. Boring, Miss Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. Bierbecker, occupied Governor Boyd's box near the proscenium.

Herman Parkieser, employed at Cady & Gray's lumber yard, was stricken with paralysis and had to be taken to his home at Second street and Woolworth avenue.

Mrs. J. W. Cotton sang to a large audience in the hall of the Young Men's Christian association.

E. D. McKinney, employed at Hungate's ice house, Sixth and Pacific streets, fell from the building and seriously injured his back.

President Kimball of the Union Pacific, who was asked to exhibit the two plans for the union depot for public scrutiny and selection, explained that the plans, which cost \$15,000, comprised 30 sheets of paper and could not, therefore, handily be thus displayed. There was much public discussion over them.

Ten Years Ago—Giving his warrant as the official opinion of Attorney General Prout and Deputy Attorney General Norris Brown, Governor Savage refused to appoint a Board of Fire and Police Commissioners for Omaha.

Thomas A. Fry, president; Fred Metz, vice president; Mel Uhl, secretary; H. J. Fenfold, treasurer, were the officers elected for the year by the board of governors of Ak-Sar-Ben.

N. W. Wells and others controlling the ownership of the Omaha & Council Bluffs street railway, the Manawa line and the Douglas street, began a movement for the merging of the three companies into one.

Edward Bodie, father of Mrs. Hay C. Merrill, was laid at rest at Prospect Hill cemetery, Rev. T. J. Mackay conducting the funeral services.

The Crocker-Deuel contest for the office of register of deeds was appealed from county to district court on the prayer of Crocker.

James H. Bulla of South Omaha, who had been very sick, was able to be up and about.

Martin Johnson, who six years before had suddenly disappeared from his home near Omaha, as suddenly returned, explaining that he left the country because after renting a farm in Saunders county he decided he did not like it and thought it best to leave without telling where he was going.

People and Events

Colonel Roosevelt and Colonel Bryan are reported to have invested in 1912 model automobiles, thus leading many to the impression that they are going some.

To show the political kids of Illinois what an elderly fox can do in the running business, Senator Shelby M. Cullum with his four score years blithely tripped to the proper office and was first to the notice of his candidacy for another term.

Pending propositions squinting toward peace contemplate disarming the police of Washington and New York—relieving the former of the pistol and the latter of the club. Advocates of disarmament fear the present system retards the business of short-arm crooks.

Justice of the Peace G. W. Garman of Pine Creek township, Clinton county, Pa., has held that office for forty years and still has three years of his present term to serve. He is 70 years old and has gone through all his life but twelve years without his right arm, which he lost in a threshing machine.

The piping and other fittings are being put in the new Union Pacific shops, which are now approaching completion.

The president yesterday sent to the senate the name of John Campbell to be surveyor of customs at the port of Omaha.

The expense of putting the telephone into the smallpox hospital will be about \$100.

A deed of trust on parchment covering about thirty-six pages has been filed in the county clerk's office. It paralyzes the deputies who get 25 cents for copying such instruments.

Five brothers, George Krause, Charles Krause, Otto Krause, Theodore Krause and Adolph Krause, met at Ed Maurer's last evening, being reunited for the first time in fifteen years. The eldest is 26, the youngest 22, and there is a sixth brother, not present, the occasion being the trip of one brother around the world.

Twenty Years Ago—Society turned out for "She Stoops to Conquer," at the Boyd. In boxes were Miss Hoagland, Miss Laura Hoagland, Miss Wadleigh, Miss Maud Wadleigh, Mr. J. C. Sharp, Mr. W. A. Pastore, Jr., Miss Boyd, Mrs. Boring, Miss Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. Bierbecker, occupied Governor Boyd's box near the proscenium.

Herman Parkieser, employed at Cady & Gray's lumber yard, was stricken with paralysis and had to be taken to his home at Second street and Woolworth avenue.

Mrs. J. W. Cotton sang to a large audience in the hall of the Young Men's Christian association.

E. D. McKinney, employed at Hungate's ice house, Sixth and Pacific streets, fell from the building and seriously injured his back.

President Kimball of the Union Pacific, who was asked to exhibit the two plans for the union depot for public scrutiny and selection, explained that the plans, which cost \$15,000, comprised 30 sheets of paper and could not, therefore, handily be thus displayed. There was much public discussion over them.

Ten Years Ago—Giving his warrant as the official opinion of Attorney General Prout and Deputy Attorney General Norris Brown, Governor Savage refused to appoint a Board of Fire and Police Commissioners for Omaha.

Thomas A. Fry, president; Fred Metz, vice president; Mel Uhl, secretary; H. J. Fenfold, treasurer, were the officers elected for the year by the board of governors of Ak-Sar-Ben.

N. W. Wells and others controlling the ownership of the Omaha & Council Bluffs street railway, the Manawa line and the Douglas street, began a movement for the merging of the three companies into one.

Edward Bodie, father of Mrs. Hay C. Merrill, was laid at rest at Prospect Hill cemetery, Rev. T. J. Mackay conducting the funeral services.

The Crocker-Deuel contest for the office of register of deeds was appealed from county to district court on the prayer of Crocker.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

She—Will you marry me? He—You will have to ask father first. She—I did, but he refused me.—Judge.

"I am wedded to my art," said the prima donna. "Well," replied the harsh manager, "if you couldn't treat a regular husband any better than you do your art, some man is lucky."—Washington Star.

She—So many foolish people tell me I sing like a bird. Do you think so, Mr. Darty? "Certainly I do." She—With a giggle—Oh, you flatter me. What kind of a bird do you think I sing like? "A screech owl."—Baltimore American.

"I understand that your spinster friend has gone into one of the professions?" "Yes." "Indeed, and what is her particular pursuit?" "Man."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She—I'm afraid I cannot marry you. I want a man who possesses a noble ambition, one whose heart is set on attaining some high and worthy object. He—Well, don't I want you? She—Oh, George, darling, I am yours!—Boston Transcript.

"Officer, would you mind walking a block or two with me? I have to pass a dark alley a little way ahead." "Got too much money with ye?" "No, nothing. I've got a pound of butter, four eggs and six slices of bacon."—Chicago Tribune.

"Men are so contrary. In the days of chivalry, a knight was always fighting and begging for his lady's glove." "What of it?" "Just watch a man's face these days when he gets the mitten!"—Baltimore American.

Kondusko had fallen and freedom was shrieking. "Confound her noise! We should have bound and gagged her!" exclaimed her enemies, mortified at their glaring oversight.

From which we seem to learn that the whiskered panderers and fierce misers of those days, while expert marauders, lacked the resourcefulness of the modern burglar.—Chicago Tribune.

HOME-KEEPING HEARTS.

Better it were to sit still by the sea, Loving somebody and satisfied; Better it were to grow lonesome on the knee, To anchor you down for all your days, Than wander and wander in all these ways, Land forgotten and love denied.

Better sit still where born, I say, Wed one sweet woman and love her way, Laugh with your neighbors, live in their way, Be it ever so simple, the humbler the home.

The nobler, indeed, to bear your part, Love and be loved with all your heart; Drink sweet waters and live in a spell, Share your delights and divide your tears; Love and be loved in the oldest way, Ere men knew madness and came to roam; From the west to the east and the whole world wide— When the lived where their fathers lived and died— Lived and so loved for a thousand years.

The Highest Point of Efficiency. Our prescription department has attained that distinction and no effort is spared to sustain that reputation. There is no prescription so simple that it does not require careful attention. At 16th and Dodge we maintain one of the largest and most complete prescription departments in the United States—employes of character and ability. The same service at each of our stores. Clerks in this department must not be annoyed. This perfect service is for you—at the lowest prices obtainable. Sherman & McConnell Drug Co. Five Good Stores in Omaha.

Good Opportunity for Investment in Substantial Home Industry. The condensed milk and Canning Factory that I am erecting at Papillion, Nebraska, is rapidly nearing completion, and I am now offering a limited amount of Waterloo Creamery Co. preferred stock at \$100 per share, drawing interest at the rate of 7 Per Cent Per Annum. We will guarantee to convert all outstanding stock into cash at the end of three years. This investment is bound to be profitable for the investor and will result in great benefit to the milk industry in Douglas, Sarpy and Washington counties. This is the first "Evaporated Milk" factory in the state of Nebraska. Our brand will be the "Elk-horn Evaporated Milk." If you are interested send for list of men who have already subscribed and such other information as you may desire. Reference, First National Bank, Omaha. Waterloo Creamery Co., LEROY CORLISS, Pres. Omaha, Neb. You are cordially invited to inspect this plant at any time. Papillion Interurban line terminal.