

Business Section Covered by Smoky Cloud



MORE CHIMNEYS POUR FORTH THEIR SOOT AND BLACK SMOKE.

JUST HOW MONEY IS MADE

One of Uncle Sam's Processes of Patterning His Pile.

BIG BUNDLE OF LONG GREEN

A Look Into the Print Shop Where Crisp Paper Money is Being Turned Out by the Bule.

The bureau of engraving and printing in Washington easily ranks first among Uncle Sam's money-making enterprises. A plant which annually produces approximately a billion and a half dollars in paper money, besides a variety of bonds, stamps, etc., worth millions, is an industry of surpassing importance.

On an investment of \$3,600,000 Uncle Sam produces an article the face value of which is redeemable at the gigantic sum of \$1,453,333,333, or over close to 400 times as much. It would require more than 100 horses to haul the annual output of money, while if that amount were spread out it would cover a quarter of the entire District of Columbia. During the process of manufacture the money is counted sixteen times, in almost every instance by different people.

Talking the bureau in connection with all its work, that is, the manufacture of money, bonds, postage and revenue and customs stamps, the yearly output is stupendous. The value of all this for a single year, taking last year as the average, would be close on to \$2,000,000,000, while in weight the yearly output is more than 2,000 tons. More than 4,000 people are employed in making these several articles. Such statements as these, showing the magnitude of a work going on every working day in the heart of one in Washington could be made in an almost endless chain, while the figures presented could be put up in an equally endless assortment with the same weird results. But none of them could impress one with the immensity of the work going on any more than the simple statement that in all this country there is nothing that compares with it.

Printing Process.
Paper money is printed from hand-engraved plates, four engravings constituting a single plate. In order that the paper will take an impression, it must be pliable enough to sink into the plate lines. It is for this reason that the paper has been moistened. When first received the paper is stiff and waxy, but becomes soft upon being wet. The first printing is that of the backs. At each machine a printer and a helper, the former being a man and the latter a girl. After a sheet has been printed it is removed from the plate and placed, printed face down, with the sheet coming next placed printed face up. Thus the two printed sides come together, and tissues are placed between every two sheets to prevent smearing.

When 200 sheets have been printed they are removed and taken to the drying room, where they are placed loosely in shallow compartments, and at the end of the working day heat is turned on this room, the doors of which are securely closed. The heat is turned off during the night, in order to permit the room to cool sufficiently for the employees to work in it the following morning. After the sheets have been dried they are examined, in order to detect any that have been badly printed, and the tissues are removed. The notes printed during the day are placed in the dry room that same night and examined the next day; thus two days are added to the four required in the wetting room. Of course, additional time may have been lost between the wetting room and printing room, according to the time which elapsed before certain piles of paper were needed in the printing room. Such waits as this use up the eleven days in the various processes of manufacturing the money.

The Second Operation.
After the backs have been printed, the sheets dried and examined and the tissues removed, the paper is again sent to the wetting room. And here it is again put through the wetting process. And again from here it goes to the printing room, this time to have the faces printed, after which the same work of drying, examining and removing the tissues is repeated, the entire work of making a note having required twelve days' actual work thus far.

The next step is that of sizing the sheets, a process which is among the most interesting of all those connected with the making of money. The work of sizing is done in a little room in the basement. On one side are three large brass kettles, while in the middle of the room is a row of machines somewhat resembling washing machines. In the kettles is a frothy, white substance, forced by a series of pipes through the machines and back into the kettles again, thus making an endless flow. The substance is glue. To 100 pounds of animal glue 640 gallons of water are required, to which is added twenty-seven pounds of alum. The resultant substance gives to the printed notes the same body which the paper had before going through the two wetting processes. On account of becoming dirty through contact with the printing ink a fresh supply of glue has to be made every two days. Before leaving this room the notes are recounted.

After leaving the sizing room the sheets are pressed and trimmed, following which they are ready to be taken to the room in which they are numbered, the final step in converting blank paper into actual money. In the same room they receive the seal which is the final token of the government's financial authority, and the sheet is separated into four parts. Nothing remains but to deliver the money to the United States treasury, which is done in the large van which has now become a familiar accessory of Washington's well known money plant. The work of sizing, drying, pressing and trimming requires one day for each, while three are required in the numbering, sealing and separating room, these seven days added to the twelve previously accounted for making nineteen. This length of time, together with the eleven days taken up between times, making the thirty, or the time necessary to the production of the note. Nearly \$500,000,000 is in the bureau vaults ready to be supplied to the treasury department upon demand.

Four kinds of notes are printed: United States notes, silver and gold certificates and national bank notes. The denominations of each printed are as follows: United States notes, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand dollars; national bank notes, five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars. There are eleven denominations.

To return to statistics, the sheets used in a year number 57,664,733, each sheet taking four impressions. That means that each day 220,132 sheets are printed. The paper costs annually \$405,000, or for a single day, \$1,100. The entire cost of manufacturing money is, for a year, \$3,600,000, or \$12,330 per diem. Against that, however, is the daily output of notes, the value of which is \$1,812,734.

But the cost of the paper is not the only large item in making the notes. There is the ink, of which 842 tons are used every year, or two and three-quarters tons a day. That costs \$142,000 a year, or \$475 each day. An important item also is the plates. The amount of money spent on these every year is \$140,000, or \$467 each day. The number of plates made in a year is about 2,414, or which number 2,141 are faces and the remainder backs. Seventy-five men are employed in engraving these plates, while an entire year is required in preparing the original plate, including the engraving of dies, transferring to rolls, etc. Three days are necessary, however, to make subsequent renewals of plates. It is possible to take about 120,000 impressions from plates for the backs, while the plates bearing the faces can only be used about 4,000 times.

Think of having almost two tons of crisp, unwrinkled bills, done up neatly in packages of 100 and of all the various denominations! Such is the weight of a single day's output from the bureau. The annual output weighs 544 tons.

DRESS TO SUIT THE WEATHER

Easy to Prevent Regular Winter Cold by Care in Wearing Proper Clothing.

Those who try to cure colds by drugs are only inviting constant attacks. Where these colds are of a troublesome catarrhal nature the first thing to do is to avoid excess of meat. On a day only should meat be eaten until you have been free from catarrh for at least a year. The skin and other organs which eliminate the body poisons should be kept in perfect condition. If not, these body poisons back up in the system, flood the mucous membranes of nose and adjoining cavities and catarrh becomes a fixed trouble.

All these matters attended to constantly and properly the next important detail is one of clothing. Proper covering of the feet is of great importance because it is a detail sadly neglected. The habit of wearing rubbers is the cause of colds and catarrh. Rubbers worn on the feet during damp or threatening weather is a habit dangerous to health. When a fond mother says to her child before going out: "Be sure now not to forget to wear your rubbers," she is practically bringing that child to a condition where colds will be an almost constant state of his health, weakening to any system.

Rubbers being practically airtight, they prevent evaporation from the feet and elimination of waste material; that is the things we must avoid if we are to keep the physical balance which makes for good health. Now, in very wet weather, sloppy snow or moist mud, rubbers may be worn for a short time; but the habit of keeping them on in the office, in stores, while shopping or in any other warm place, is where the harm comes. And this warning is necessary because once a woman has put on rubbers she will keep them on all day, regardless of weather or place.

What should be worn in wet or damp weather are stout shoes with cork or felt insoles if necessary. The habit of wearing storm-coats made impervious to water by some form of rubber preparation is equally injurious for the reason that they prevent the proper evaporation from the skin. To put these raincoats on when it is really storming and where one is to walk but a short distance is all very well, but to wear one as a cover coat, as is the general custom if the sky is cloudy, is certain to induce colds and catarrh.

We hear much about climate being the cause of catarrh, but the truth is that the climate has nothing to do with the matter. The real cause is that we do not dress according to the climatic changes. We put on or take off clothing according to the almanac, not according to the state of the weather and climate.

Many people will upon the approach of cold weather keep on the same weight of underwear, but as a protection—it is not a protection by any means—place against their skin some form of amenable chest pads or abdominal bandages. These will prevent just what nature demands for protection against colds—free action of all parts of the skin.

The wearing of furs, heavy wraps and thick overcoats is a cause of catarrh, and similar troubles. Of course, these heavy outside apparel are all right if care is taken to immediately remove them when entering warm rooms or halls, but this care is too often neglected. "No, I'm only going to stay a few moments; I'll keep my furs on," is really saying: "I keep a cold or a good dose of nasty catarrh." There is an old medical saying to the effect that "sealskin acquiesces kill more people than smallpox." The truth is that when a person enters a theater or any place where there are gathered a large number of all kinds and sorts of people, unless the skin is allowed to acc-

A Time-Saving Idea.
He was cashier in a downtown business house and his vacation had just ended. As he entered the office on Monday morning his associates rose to greet him, but he held up his hand for silence and before anybody could say a word he distributed among them a number of neatly printed little cards, reading thus:
"Thank you!"
"Yes, I had a dandy time."
"Oh, canoeing, fishing, golf and so forth."
"Yes, the weather was simply bully."
"Hard to get myself away? You bet."
"I ought to, I'm feeling fit as a fiddle."
And without a word he started in at his regular work.—Boston Transcript.

Lingering in Obscurity.
"My boy Josh is a good deal of a disappointment to me," said Farmer Corn-tossel.
"He isn't making his mark in politics like I thought he would," said the boy.
"Why, he got a very nice government appointment."
"Yes, but he seems satisfied to let 'em plod along. He has been workin' over a year and nobody has took enough notice of him to ask him to resign."—Washington Star.

Eats Freely But Has No Dyspepsia

Takes a mild laxative with good pepsin and insures his comfort and pleasure.

Fortunate is the man who can eat "anything" without suffering the tortures of dyspepsia, but as few are so fortunate, care should be taken in the matter of diet. Eating slowly, masticating the food thoroughly and taking a short walk after the heavy meal of the day will do much towards assisting digestion. Any grown-up person ought to know the peculiar foods that do not agree, and these should be avoided.

When these common-sense aids fail, the next thing to do is to take a mild digestive tonic with laxative properties, and there is none better than Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It contains the greatest of all aids to digestion, food pepsin, it has other ingredients that act mildly on the bowels, and combined it forms a combination for the relief of dyspepsia or indigestion that is unsurpassed.

Its action is to tone and strengthen the stomach and bowel muscles so that they can again do their work naturally without outside aid, and when that happy moment comes all medicine can be dispensed with. It is the best remedy obtainable for any disorder of the stomach, liver and bowels, for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, headaches, drowsiness after eating, gas on the stomach, etc. Thousands of users will testify to this, among them Sergt. O. Shaper, Ft. Douglas, Utah, and Mr. J. A. Manchester, Manchester, Ia.

Syrup Pepsin is sure in its results and a vast improvement over chewing or swallowing tablets and pills, or taking cathartics, salts, etc., all of which are harsh and nauseous and at best do but temporary good. You can obtain Syrup Pepsin at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar a bottle.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 45 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Another King of Finance.

Norman K. Mack, who is a politician and who, therefore, never tells anything but the truth, relates this story about himself.

"On one of my trips to New York I had to visit a bank that is not very well known. I got mixed up in my sense of location and finally I asked a new-boy to direct me to the building, telling him that I would give him half a dollar for his services. He agreed and led me to the bank which was only four doors away."

"That," I remarked, as I gave him the money, "was half a dollar easily earned." "I know it," he said, "but, boss, you must remember that bank directors are paid high in New York."—Popular Magazine.

A Bachelor's Reflections.
The only decent excuse for doing what you ought not to do is not to do it. If a man was just wild to say the ten commandments something else would just naturally slip out first.

Give a man the little he wants here below and he'll kick himself because he didn't ask for more. Perhaps patient medicine men fill their stanzas with ancient jokes to show their skill in prolonging life. How it must hurt a mother when the son she thought was tied to her apron strings gets tangled up in some girl's shoestrings.—New York Press.

The rare pleasure of a happy Christmas, after a year of prosperity, health and good will, can find no better expression than in the spirit of the Sedan.

The woman who has known the luxury of an electric may now enjoy its exclusive comforts without its limitations.

To start she merely presses a button with her foot. To light the lamps she presses another at her right hand. Her consciousness of the mechanism is limited to the confidence that she may rely upon it.

The gasoline and electric motor provides the most effective electrical starting and lighting system known.

The left forward seat when not in use folds out of the way. She may pass to the front seat by entering from the curb on the right, or to the rear seat by entering the front door on the left.

This is a car to delight a woman's eye. Perfect proportions, sweeping grace of body lines, symmetrical guards, finished in a beautiful shade of deep royal blue, highly finished black japanned metal parts, nickel trimming. The rear seat has spacious comfort for the children. Interior finished in gray Bedford cord. Tight fitting windows that do not rattle. Sedan \$2575.

May we deliver a Sedan at your door on Christmas morning?

Rambler Motor Company
2052-2054 Farnam St. OMAHA, NEB.

The Ideal Xmas Gift for the Family

STEINWAY PIANO

Superior merit is invariably recognized. Not only in the United States, but every foreign country as well, has adopted the STEINWAY Piano as its leader and has made it the FAVORITE INSTRUMENT.

The STEINWAY has earned this premier position through its supreme qualities of tone and workmanship. The life of a STEINWAY so far exceeds that of any other make, that every USED STEINWAY is eagerly sought for and generally brings a higher price than any other NEW Piano.

Our STEINWAY parlors contain a superb collection of STEINWAYS in all its types. Let us have the pleasure of demonstrating to you the supremacy of the STEINWAY over other makes.

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Repairing Trimming

Buy Her a Real Christmas Present



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The woman who has known the luxury of an electric may now enjoy its exclusive comforts without its limitations.

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Rambler Motor Company
2052-2054 Farnam St. OMAHA, NEB.

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

Now a Double-Lived Non-Skid

Now our experts, who ended rim-cutting, have solved the Non-Skid problem.

It will probably double the average life of non-skids. See below.

No-Rim-Cut tires, with their oversize, save an average of 48 per cent.

That saving has made these tires by far the most popular tires in the world.

Now this added saving. Note what it means on a winter tire.

It comes in this way: We use an extra tread made of very tough rubber. That means a double-thick tread. The blocks are deep-cut and immensely enduring. They last for thousands of miles. They meet at the base, so the strain is distributed over the fabric. Old-time projections centered the strain on a small part of the fabric. These spread that strain, just as with the smooth-tread tires. That's the greatest saving.

Bulldog Grip
We present to the road surface countless edges and angles. In every direction they grasp with a bulldog grip. Please make a comparison with other non-skids. One moment will show you how we have outdone them. Over 200,000 are now in use.

Three Savings
Now in one tire we offer a tire that can't rim-cut—An oversize tire—An Ideal Non-Skid. Those are the reasons why Goodyear rule Tiredom. And why last year's sales were 918,687 tires. Ask for the Goodyear Tire Book—14th year edition. It tells all known ways to cut tire bills down.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Akron, Ohio
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