

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION. 56,519

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of September, 1914, was 56,519.

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

That Christmas-dream has now come true.

If Turkey has demobilized its army for lack of funds, score a big one for poverty.

October 20, and no killing front in Omaha. Can you beat that in any of your perennial summer lands?

If dodging shells from big guns is an art, some of our base ball players ought to make the finest kind of soldiers.

Those chairmen of the several state committees must be laboring under the delusion that they are running for office.

But how many of the warring monarchs are winking that good old hymn, "And when the battle's over I shall wear a crown?"

The joy of a Nebraska autumn is marred only by the thought that every one cannot share the blessings of living in this grand state.

It is highly appropriate that the Mexican national convention should be held at Aguas Calientes which in translation is "hot water."

While preaching the doctrine of beating swords into plowshares, some of our shrewd European neighbors are busy outfitting their guns.

"Fourteen ghosts and a dog," runs a German writer's description of one little town. Sounds like "Seventeen men on a dead man's stomach."

Three million good dollars have recently reached the United States in one bunch from Japan to pay for American merchandise. Which is not such a bad mark of friendliness.

Thousands of the expatriated Belgians are said to be planning on future homes in free America, and free America should be glad to have such sturdy blood infused into its veins.

A democrat may be sure he is serving the Lord when he made a republican squawm—Houston Post.

A republican who is true to his principles does not have to wonder when he is serving the Lord.

"Let us be just" is a mighty fine motto, which, unfortunately our amiable democratic contemporary applies only to events across the sea, but not to men and measures right here at home.

After those official war news bureaus in the different European capitals finish the present job, their services should be eagerly snapped up by "the interests" over here that are always in quest of favorable publicity.

A terrific outcry comes from the local democrats because the bulk of the new registrations are of republicans. The democrats should not play the baby act when they own the election commissioner's office as they do, and all they need is to get busy registering democrats.

The democratic demonstration in grand parade showed nearly 4,000 men in line with banners and torches. The line was headed by a company of old veterans among them Matt Clark, John A. Creighton, Samuel J. Howell, John I. Redick, Dr. Harvey Link, James Magaweth, "Bill" Snowden, Colonel Lorain Miller, Dr. George J. Miller and many others.

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The new fire engine house at Eleventh and Doreas is now almost completed, and will soon be occupied by a new company, with Mr. Joseph Vandergord as foreman.

Ms Harry Walker and wife of Mount Pleasant are visiting with Joseph and D. P. Redman, old family friends.

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Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

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A Ray of Hope in Mexico.

Villa's voluntary promise peaceably to accept the provisional president chosen by the national convention at Aguas Calientes, provided it is not Carranza, ought to furnish the basis for hope of real peace in Mexico. While, of course, there may be some doubt, as suggested by recent events, of Villa's ability to command his entire following, the chance favor peace and order if Villa sticks to this promise, other conditions being met. In a word, with Carranza out of the way for the presidency, Villa's capitulation would seem to remove the gravest single obstacle in front of the goal.

No longer may it be doubted that, bandit though he has been, this same Villa had a considerable following in northern Mexico. That being admitted, it would seem foolhardy if this convention invited a continuation of disorder and revolution by naming Carranza as its choice for provisional president. On the other hand, Carranza surely would lose prestige by attempting, even if he desired, to lead a new revolt. While many "ifs" still obtrude themselves, Mexico's restoration at this time really seems probable, at least easily possible. If the Villias and Carranzas will only exercise patience and common sense for just a little while, Mexico may be squarely on its feet again.

Nullifying the Nonpartisan Judiciary Law.

Our most distinguished and learned jurist sitting on the district bench, Judge Willis G. Sears, has rendered a decision, presumably without realizing its effect, nullifying the new nonpartisan judiciary law. He holds that for a candidate to have his name go on the official ballot for an election it is not necessary to comply with the requirement for nomination by petition signed by the prescribed number of voters, but that he may circumvent the law by having his friends write his name in on the primary election ballot. This ruling is bolstered by the assertion that the preliminary voting is merely a method of nomination substituted for old convention nominations without closing the entries.

The erudite judge does not seem to perceive that the theory of the nonpartisan judiciary law makes the petition the machinery of nomination, and the primary-day vote an elimination election, with the election-day vote for final choice between those not eliminated. He does not grasp the fact that conventions and primaries appertain solely to political parties making up their party tickets, while our nonpartisan judiciary ballot is voted by men of all parties or of no party, and has nothing to do with nominations. It goes without saying that if the proceedings previous to the final election related merely to nominations, then the ballot would still be open after the primary to petition candidates for judgeships, and for as many as want to go to the trouble of procuring and filing of petitions, for when our constitution says that all elections must be free, it means that they must be free to candidates as well as to voters.

The only way the nonpartisan judiciary scheme can be successfully upheld is to make the freedom of candidates relate to the primary-day voting, otherwise the whole reform will go by the board.

A Protest that May Count.

The possible projection of the railroad question as an issue in the next presidential campaign may have a vital bearing upon the request of railroads to raise rates, now being heard by the Interstate Commerce commission. This implication nestles in a resolution addressed to the commission by the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative associations, representing 250,000 western farmers owning 300 elevators. These farmers, joined by the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association and other big shipping interests, have sent their lawyers to Washington with protests from twelve middle west and intermountain states.

This inter-pleading is expected to take the railroads greatly by surprise, as, supposedly, they counted on no serious opposition to their proposed increases. The protestants, it seems, base their intention of making a political issue of the fight—should it go against them—on the fact that after the commission had rejected the railroads' former plea for higher rates, President Wilson, after conferring with certain railroad magnates, issued an open letter substantially recommending a rehearing, which was put off immediately resorted to.

If the railroads resort to political pressure to gain their desires, the producers and shippers will be justified in using the same force.

Scouting for Provisions.

According to the Wall Street Journal, the British government, through a commissioner resident in Canada, is scouring the United States for equipment, provisions and munitions. It quotes an agent as saying: "If you'll show me where, I'll buy ten carloads of canned peas or beans, ten carloads of canned meats, 100,000 saddles, 100,000,000 rounds of cartridges, 1,000,000 rifles, 1,000,000 yards of tent cloth and just as many sweaters as anybody will offer. Yes, and I'll pay cash. You can deliver the goods anywhere you want f. o. b. I'll see that they get to the Dominion."

This agent, going here and there without knowing the best source of supply, was naturally meeting with poor success, but, according to the report, he managed to buy up the entire output of one small factory in New England. All of which indicates very clearly, not only the increasing drafts to be made upon us for food, but the grave status of unpreparedness in which the war caught England. But if the situation is so serious at this early stage, what will it be later? England faces, not only the terrible task of provisioning its own forces at home and abroad, but must share the burden with France and Holland of caring for hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of refugee Belgians. And all of the warring nations are sure to be similarly affected by this horrible upheaval.

A string worker, with headquarters in the World-Herald office, makes a Chicago newspaper say, in a dispatch dated Omaha, that our new hotel building alone is costing \$1,250,000 in addition to cost of ground and furnishings. Now, we are ready to boast about our new hotel with the loudest, but why fake it when every one knows the building contract price is under \$900,000? That kind of exaggeration does not help Omaha.

Uplift in American Trade

Crisis Successfully Met. Philadelphia, Public Ledger.

Not since the civil war was the United States called up to meet such a financial crisis as came with the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. Foreign exports were suddenly cut off. Imports necessary to many of our own manufacturing industries were wholly suspended. All American stock exchanges had to be closed, and so a blight was put upon all our markets where securities may be bought and sold.

On top of this came Europe's clamor to be paid in gold for the securities it had sold in the fortnight before the war began. With all Europe suspending payment of its own debts and demanding gold instead of merchandise from the United States, a financial strain was put upon this country the like of which had not been seen in fifty years.

But in two short months the American people have met this crisis successfully. Our banks satisfied New York City's maturing debt of about \$50,000,000 held abroad. A syndicate of bankers has also raised another \$100,000,000 of gold to pay off Europe's immediate claims against this country.

Money is now pouring back into the large eastern cities. Big deficits in bank reserves have been wiped out. Interest rates are normal for this season of the year and even less than in some previous years when crops were moving to market.

Never was the resiliency of our country shown in so remarkable a way. Without panic and without any alarming money stringency, the United States has emerged from a most trying financial situation, with the full knowledge that it has met every debt at home and abroad.

What has happened in the financial world is but an omen of what must occur in our trade and commerce. The same vigor and buoyancy, the identical spirit of quick recovery which has made the United States the only great power that has gone ahead paying gold during the world's worst war, must soon set thousands of idle wheels in motion and bring work to tens of thousands of idle hands.

The salient fact about this country ever has been that it cannot be kept down.

Helpful Sign for Business.

Boston Transcript. Foremost among the signs of a return of normalcy in business conditions is the increasing demand for bonds. Recent action on the part of the stock exchanges, modifying previous prohibitions and formulating new rulings, has materially assisted the bond houses and stimulated investment demand. The improvement in the latter respect during the last fortnight has been so pronounced as to indicate, beyond peradventure, a definite turning of the balance. This is a very natural sequence of the situation created by the closing of the stock markets to open and active trading. Investors, finding this avenue of investment closed, have turned, consistently, to the bond market for opportunities of employing their surplus funds. It was a movement, however, slow in gaining headway, because many investors believed they saw the prospect of a speedy termination of hostilities and a resumption of ordinary commercial and financial activities. They preferred, therefore, to retain their funds in a liquid state awaiting this time. This was true of both foreign and domestic investors.

Conditions have changed now; and those with available funds are finding among American bonded securities the safest and most remunerative investments. Investors are loath to allow their funds to remain long in idleness; they demand their employment. But the European conflict checked the utilization of a vast amount of capital in commercial enterprises in the countries of the world, and a state of suspended animation ensued. Capital then turned to America, remote from war influences, recognizing, finally, that the aftermath of the war would retard the rejuvenation of the old world's commerce. A result of this turning of the foreign investor to American issues is the alleviation of the fear of a general overthrow of those securities, and a growing appreciation of the value of our own investments.

Cheerful Facts.

St. Louis Republic. While this country is suffering from the effects of business depression intensified by war it is nevertheless taking a fairly cheerful view of the situation because of the many encouraging facts which appear from day to day.

The manner in which New York took care of its European indebtedness, the ease with which the gold pool was formed, the fact that the intense strain under which the finances of the country labored in August and September produced no sign of panic are all circumstances which stimulate confidence in the ability of the country to take care of itself and come through its troubles triumphantly.

A further encouraging factor is found in the crop report, while the destructive work of war abroad is already reflected in large orders from Europe for supplies. It is also seen that, in spite of the demoralization which overtook foreign trade, exports are now going forward at a rapid rate in some lines of trade. Added to these heartening facts there comes the news that the shrinkage in bank reserves has stopped and the tide is turning the other way. In New York reserves are but little below the normal, and at the present rate of gain will soon be as high as usual at this time of year. This must result in easier money, and before long the retirement of emergency currency. Before many weeks the new banking law will be in operation and the country in much better position to weather any financial storm.

Made in the United States.

Entirely local in origin though it is, a suggestion made only a day or two ago in New York could be put into execution with advantage in other cities throughout the country. It was suggested that a day be set aside for the exhibit in stores and shops of "goods made in the United States." The author of the idea proposes that the various associations of merchants and manufacturers combine to find ways and means for showing "every conceivable article made in this country of a kind similar to those imported and which have a large or small consumption here." He recommended, further, that "at this display it could be arranged to show the foreign and domestic articles side by side in order to give the observer an opportunity to judge for himself the merits of the article."

From nothing at the present time, it seems to us, could the American-made product benefit more. Such an exhibit would be valuable alike to manufacturer and merchant and to consumer even in times of peace. But war, paralyzing many of the foreign industries, has so circumscribed the European field of manufacture that dependence upon the American product is bound to follow as a matter of course. Still, it should not be a dependence born alone of necessity. It should be backed by faith in both material and workmanship and by confidence in value. And nothing will contribute more toward establishing this confidence than such a comparative exhibit as has been outlined. The consumer would have opportunity to see and judge for himself. The educative value would be almost beyond estimate.

People and Events

One of the noticeable effects of the convulsion abroad is seen in the largely increased postal savings deposits in New York City, most of the increase coming from the foreign colonies whose faith in old world governments is decidedly wobbly.

Dr. Theobald Smith, one of the foremost bacteriologists in the world, has accepted the appointment of director of the new department of animal pathology at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, according to an announcement just made.

Should the members of the Belgian government seek in their flight a brief rest on the park benches of Havre they will encounter persistent and insatiable holdups. Park seats cost a centime a minute. The only article free in Havre is raw sea air.

Edward and Arthur King of Detroit received the third degree in Masonry from Schiller lodge at Palestine temple last week, with the entire service in German. This is the first time the language had been used in this way by an English lodge in Detroit.

Down in Brooks county, Georgia, farmers have revived the old-fashioned smoke house for curing hams and haws, and with such success that packers' smoke-cured meats have been raised out of the market in the neighborhood. Another triumph for first principles.

The Bees Letter Box

Brief contributions on timely topics invited. The Bee assumes no responsibility for opinions of correspondents. All letters subject to condensation by editor.

Misrepresentation.

OMAHA, Oct. 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: Any person reading the misleading reports published in certain papers stating to be the official proceedings of The Central Labor union of October 16 would infer that Commissioner Lynch was seeking an indorsement as county commissioner from the central body at that meeting, which was not true. The commission read there emanated from the stationary firemen over a fireman who had been hired at the county court house. The only action taken upon the communication was to read same and ordered it placed on file.

Painters' union No. 109 of Omaha desires at this time to make this statement: They have not as a body indorsed any candidate, but have at all times, and do now, stand for fair treatment, and can truthfully say that at no time during the period County Commissioner Lynch has been in office, when the painters' union had a grievance pertaining to county work affecting their trade and brought to his attention that was not speedily adjusted to the satisfaction of the painters' union insofar as it was in their power to do so. So for the above reason the painters' union of Omaha believes credit should be given where credit is justly due regardless of who it is. J. C. RUSSELL, Business Agent, Financial Secretary, Painters' Union No. 109 of Omaha, Neb.

Rebuke of a Negro.

OMAHA, Oct. 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: What place have the negroes in the politics of this day and age? It is claimed by our superiors that they have no flag in politics, and I am at a loss to know which way they are drifting, for it seems as if they have been rotting wrong of late, and that they must drop the old party, and join the new, the ladies' progressive party. Then they will have a flag to fight under and for.

The War Only Just Started.

BANCROFT, Neb., Oct. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have read many of the letters in The Bee, and a lot has been written about the side of the allies. Many of the British blame Germany for the present war, but in 1906 the allies signed papers saying that Germany must be crushed. But the world sees now that Germany has gained, and that there is not an enemy in the Fatherland. On one side they are only sixteen miles from Warsaw, and on the other only forty miles from Paris. Even London has begun to shake, and its Board of Trade is looking dull. The whole German nation is as one behind the Kaiser, and if Germany were to select a president, William II would be the first president. My father is now serving in the German army. He fought in 1870, then only 19 years old, and is now 63, and says that only half of the army is out, and that the war is just started. The Germans are fighting for liberty which the British are trying to take away from them. The Germans fear nothing in the world, and the German state secretary said in 1883 that if the world should fight against us, we are ready. The Almighty God led the Germans in the field, and we stand or fall with Him, is the statement of the German soldiers. I hope to see Germany rule the open door in Europe.

Mashing the Masher.

OMAHA, October 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read with great satisfaction in The Bee that Paul Murray, a prize fighter, knocked out a couple of would-be mashers on North Twenty-fourth street. It would be a good thing if a few more of them could be knocked out, and then a decent girl or woman could go along Twenty-fourth street without being insulted.

University Consolidation.

SUTTON, Neb., Oct. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: Election day is less than three weeks away. The war and the various personal and party campaigns largely are occupying your thoughts. All of the questions of public policy to be decided at the coming election are important. One of these questions requiring your most earnest attention is that of university location. The progress of recent years by reason of cramped quarters. The voters must decide how this additional room will be secured and they must decide now.

The active advertising campaign of a group of speculators has only served to cloud the issue. Consider the slogan, "Move and save \$3,000,000 or stay and save \$2,700,000." If there is a particle of truth in the above statement would any sane person hint at removal? Certainly not. All of us would be in the anti-removal band wagon. However, the question of removal is a fair one and therefore there are two sides to it. Let us consider them briefly.

The chief question is: What location will best serve the interests of the people of Nebraska at the least expense in the long run? The answer "concentration on the farm campus" made by the commission of university presidents (Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan Agricultural colleges). These men were invited to investigate the matter at the instance of the Farmers' congress of Nebraska and their expenses (they were not paid for the work) were borne by the body in 1911.

This was also the position of the legislature, the Board of Regents, chancellor, the donors of the various colleges and many others.

If the men familiar through experience with the practical administration of state universities favor removal as the most economical solution of the dilemma, why are some voters honestly opposed to removal? It is because they do not know where the university farm is. Ask any of them the proposed location of the university and they will tell you in shocked tones, "Why, it is two and one-half miles from the center of business in Lincoln." They do not know that Lincoln is built up to the proposed site on two sides and the village of University Place adjoins the farm campus on the east. Obviously the university is not going out into the country. With the business district but twenty minutes away by street car, students who have business in the city will find ample means of reaching it. Nor is car fare a necessary expense in the majority of cases. Many a country child walks miles to school when he is "madder and less in need of physical exercise than is the average university student."

Another favorite anti-removal question is, "What can you do for the student working his way through school?" Student boarding and rooming houses will require just as many waiters and furnace tenders as they do now. Those working in offices and the like will have farther to go, but this is not an insuperable obstacle. For instance, in Seattle the University of Washington is seven miles from Pioneer square and five miles from the edge of the business district. Yet in one fraternity of some twenty-five men students all but four were earning all or part of their way through school.

Supporting the downtown campus win. Are there any precedents in the matter of dual universities? Plenty of them. We need go no farther than Iowa to see the effects. There the industrial and agricultural colleges are at Ames, the others at Iowa City. The registration in both institutions is above 2,000. In the matter of appropriations Ames is liberally dealt with. They get a quarter of a million for a single building. And Iowa state university? It is dealt with as niggardly as some other state universities. Friends of the university, beware! History will repeat itself. Iowa with its mines and manufacturing is less fundamentally dependent on agricultural interests are less powerful. Farming interests are less powerful in the Iowa legislature than they are here. Yet Ames is fat and Iowa City lean. Of late years our state agricultural campus is receiving more generous treatment from our legislature than is the "downtown" campus in proportion to students. Does not that show the drift of public thought?

Let the voters consider the facts and make up their minds. The farmers' congress is on record for removal. The Lincoln labor council is on record for removal. The university presidents themselves recommended removal as providing room for development for more than the next twenty or twenty-five years. Brain and brawn are united for removal, but every one must vote if the question of university location is to be settled now and for all time.

F. G. WOLFE.

SAID IN FUN.

"My wife seldom criticizes me," said Mr. Meekton. "Lovely disposition." "No. Good discipline. She's afraid that if she keeps noticing me I'll get notions of self-insurance."—Washington Star.

"Your daughter seems to have a great many suitors." "Yes, at least four or five." "Which one does she favor?" "I don't know. She seems to be observing a strict neutrality."—Detroit Free Press.

"Shall I pump up the tires, sir?" "Well until we get out into the country. Jacques heard a doctor say that the air around here is very impure."—Kansas City Journal.

Edith—The wretch! So he actually proposed to both of us! Oh, I wish we could think of some way to punish him! Madge—We can; you marry him, dear.—Washington Star.

WIRELESS.

Anna M. Hyde in Youth's Companion. A spirit poised on the winds am I. Held at rest by a power divine; In din or silence of earth or sky The hush of a listening heart is mine.

Wild birds, passing on tireless wings, Cry aloud as they speed along. While sails out from the harbor swing, In din or silence of earth or sky. And gaily rises the sailor's song.

The earth's dark pageant moves beneath. The lights of the firmament wax and wane. The day is plunged in its shadowy sheath, And drawn its glistening length again.

But never the sky, and never the sea, Starry with lights, or abrim with stars; Never the morning speaks to me. Never the sunset's crimson bars.

O, hear the whispering winds that come. With not a thrill to my waiting heart; Unheeded rises the city's hum— The city and I are things apart.

Till, soft on the silently beating air, My cool leaps after its answer sent; The wise old words go blundering by. Caught from my spirit a message bare.

When lo! with a mighty, soulful cry, My cool leaps after its answer sent; The wise old words go blundering by. Caught from my spirit a message bare.

But spirits akin have touched and blent.

F. G. WOLFE.

The days of 100 percent profit profit slipped away when the Gordon established the record price for five knots - \$3.00

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25c "Reflex" brand, ^{was} now 15c 35c "Welco" brand, ^{was} now 25c

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