

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By carrier. By mail. Daily and Sunday. 5c. 10c. Daily without Sunday. 4c. 8c. Evening without Sunday. 4c. 8c. Sunday only. 2c. 4c. Daily and Sunday Bee, three years in advance. \$10.00

REMITTANCE. Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only two-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—218 N. Street, Council Bluffs—14 North Main street, Lincoln—38 Little Building, Chicago—115 Peoples Gas Building, New York—Room 1108, 26 Fifth Avenue, St. Louis—406 New Bank of Commerce, Washington—72, Fourteenth street, N. W.

MARCH CIRCULATION. 56,628 Daily—Sunday 50,628

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of March, 1916, was 56,628 daily and 50,628 Sunday.

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

Alaska's latest gold stampede is headed for Doob. There is much in a name.

Sinn Feiners believe, as did the Volunteers of '98, that "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity."

As a means of advancing "the cause of humanity" a sure thing preventative of tire blow-ups would help some.

Some days must elapse before the country can secure the full box score of the conversational game on the Rio Grande.

Then, again, the "cause of humanity" would be materially advanced by piping some of the heat of the bleachers to the grandstand.

It is safe to assert, even before the returns are all in, that the cost of primary voting and campaigning have taken the uplift treatment.

The spectacle of Sir Edward Carson condemning the Irish rebellion proves again what a great difference it makes whose ox is gored.

The latest local order for postoffice supplies tops the high score. Imposing liberality is admirable, especially where the bill has no "come back."

Considering that Villa has been wounded in the leg, shot through the hips and punctured elsewhere, his speed record defies the rules of medical science.

Secretary Pool stands at the head of the democratic primary procession with 52,513 to the good. Let no envious rock tosser ruffle the surface of the water.

Still, if Henry Ford will not finance a personal party, doubtless arrangement might be made to see him through as a political shock absorber. Crank up!

Refusal of a Tammany man to accept the New York postoffice raises the question whether it is a case of insanity or diluted democracy. A searching committee is in order.

Lawyers are the chief boosters of a movement in Georgia to suppress bogus colonels and restrict the title to those holding commissions. Now let the bogus colonels counter on bogus judges, and the country, viewing the battle from afar, will forget its troubles.

Congressman Shafroth is right. The sacred pre-eminence of the male sex is a fiction. An official report put out at Chicago shows that women officeholders are just as quick and efficient as the men in acquiring the split salary habit.

In little less than four months' time the New York legislature disposed of a large amount of business by the pigeon-hole route, and left 540 bills for action by the governor and \$42,000,000 for the taxpayers to settle later on. It was not a very profitable session for bills, either.

Several candidates on the democratic primary ballot in Nebraska are taking great unctious to themselves over polling more votes than President Wilson. Oh, pshaw! Nearly every candidate on the republican ticket will get more votes than Wilson in Nebraska next November.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha. Compiled from Bee Files.

The following officers were elected for the next three months by the Omaha Reform club at its regular meeting: F. A. Proctor, president; F. M. Swanson, vice president; F. W. Pearson, secretary; E. Vanhook, treasurer; S. L. Bannister, chairman; W. W. Lynch, A. L. Steiner and John Varley, executive committee.

It is expected that the city council will soon take some definite action to decide what style of dress the police shall adopt.

Articles of incorporation of the Union Trust company were filed, the following being the incorporators: T. B. Callaway, A. J. Poppleton, Thomas J. Kimball, J. M. Orr and Charles Brockway.

James O'Neill and a large company will play in "Honey Creek" at the Grand Casino next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Marion Robinson, brother of Mrs. E. D. Swan, died at St. Joseph's hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Beckwith of Leavenworth are in the city for a few days on their way home from New York. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Livingston.

Mr. J. J. O'Rourke is making preliminary arrangements for the grand march of the Catholic Knights of America.

Must Fear Wilson's Weakness.

The New York World is just now strenuously exerting itself in making an almost daily appeal to the republicans to "also nominate Wilson," and backing it up with letters from staunch democrats following suit on the lead. It goes without saying that there is about as much chance that the republicans will "also nominate Wilson" as that they will "also nominate Bryan," for whom the same sort of an appeal could be made, to put patriotism above politics, peace above war, and humanity above nationality.

As every school boy knows it is not in the leaves of history for one great political party to "also nominate" the candidate of the opposing party and thus to admit that there is no one else who can successfully guide the ship of state through an emergency. The one time, since the days of Washington, when conditions made unity essential to the perpetuation of the republic was when Lincoln was up for re-election, but the democrats did not "also nominate" Lincoln, but, on the contrary, set up McClellan on a platform declaring the war to save the union a failure.

As a matter of fact were it not for the complications of the European war, the democrats themselves would in all probability hold Wilson to his one term pledge and nominate someone else. The only rational explanation of the World's campaign must be that it is born of fear of Wilson's weakness.

For the Waters of the Platte.

Proceedings between the states of Nebraska and Colorado, concerning the distribution of the waters of the South Platte river, will be more in the nature of equity than law before the court. For irrigation and similar purposes the doctrine of priority applies. The first to claim is entitled to the use of what he actually needs as against any other, and subsequent rights are listed in order. This rule does not halt at state lines, but applies throughout the length of the stream. In the present instance it may touch with adverse effect the interests of some settlers in both states, but in the end it will be advantageous to all. It may in the end have the effect of bringing about construction of storage dams to preserve the run-off of the flood waters that now escape, but which are easily transmuted through the soil into so much good during the long summer days when the stream is all but dry.

Raiding the Red Man Again.

While the attention of the public is occupied almost exclusively with the questions of foreign relations, certain domestic matters are being overlooked by all but those directly interested. Under pretext of extending to the Indian freedom in the management of his own affairs, the democrats in congress are preparing to open the way to his further spoliation. Bills now pending in the house and senate are calculated to deprive the red man of the slight protection he now has from the rapacity of the white man and place him at the disadvantage of being subject to any sharp bargain the unscrupulous may drive.

One of the most obnoxious of these measures is by Congressman Hastings of Oklahoma, the effect of which will be to remove control of the affairs of the Five Tribes from the Indian Bureau and place them entirely in the hands of a political appointee. As the richest oil field in the world, with other valuable minerals, is located on the lands of these Indians, the purpose of this raid is easily seen. Senator Johnson of South Dakota fathers a measure that would have the Indians name their own superintendents, while Senator Lane of Oregon proposes to place the entire control of Indian affairs in the hands of a commission of three to be appointed by and responsible only to congress. The effect of this legislation is plain to foresee.

The Indian is still generally considered an incompetent; the federal government is under the most sacred of obligations to give him the fullest of protection. If the democrats have their way as indicated by the bills they are pushing, it will leave the Indian helpless before rapacious whites, who seek to strip him of the last vestige of his wealth. Friends of the Indian, who have long labored to secure him justice, are energetically opposing these measures, but are compelled to fight a powerful lobby which is well entrenched in the democratic majority in congress. The measures are typical of the reform being practiced by the administration.

Either All or Nothing.

Mayor Medgett of Hastings has set a reasonable example for others in making out his list of expenses incurred in the late primary campaign. He has given the total amount of his expenditures, although the law will permit him to withhold some items. Other candidates have not been quite so open, or so truthful. The original design of the law was to procure such publicity as would possibly obviate the corrupt use of money in connection with elections. The primary law placed additional burdens on aspirants, in requiring that they make themselves known to their fellow citizens. To run for office in Nebraska is expensive, even for a well known and popular candidate. All this being admitted, and the value of the law being equally accepted, the candidate should be required to publish a full account of his expenditures, or be relieved entirely from the obligation. The result would be educative if only in showing just what sacrifices a man must make to get a nomination.

The last word on contributory negligence, so far as it applies to the rear action of mules, has been spoken by the Kentucky supreme court. In another way the doctrine finds vindication in the refusal of a Philadelphia layman injured in a train wreck, to sue for damages. "Any intelligent jury," he explained, "would bring in a verdict of contributory negligence. I might to have known better than to travel on the blamed line." The point is well taken, but great caution should be exercised in passing it as a line of defense.

An independent oil refinery, owned by the Wall Street Journal asserts there is no reserve supply of gasoline in store and the price bound to go up if people persist in hoarding it in increasing quantities. The effect entailed by the explanation was considered sufficient for a boost of half a cent.

Harvey on Hughes

North American Review.

WE, THE PEOPLE, care more for what a man is than for what he says. If we know him through and through and believe in him, as we believed in Washington, in Lincoln, and in Cleveland, we do not need to be informed of his opinion upon every subject that may come up from penance in Mexico to ruffled birds in the West Indies. We do not think Mr. Hughes is a better American than Mr. Roosevelt, but we think he is just as good, twice as sound and many times as trustworthy. We do not care how much more intellectually than Mr. Root, but we care more about the hazard, and perhaps the wrong, of placing the tremendous burdens of the presidency upon the shoulders of a man who is living on "borrowed time." We do not know, indeed we doubt, that he is as keen and shrewd in mind as Mr. Wilson, but we think he is more dependable, and somehow or other we feel that he is more of a man—a regular feller, as they say on Cherry Hill, as contrasted—well, with whatever one's opinion happens to be.

So, we, the people, say or think. Do you doubt it? Ask the man in the street, on the sidewalk, in the car, on the subway, in the Pullman, on the jitney, in the vestibule after service, on the golf links before or after, downtown or uptown, in or out of clubs not dominated by masters of finance, in Hartford, Springfield or Peabody, in wealth-wallowing Pittsburgh even, or Columbus, or on the farms of Iowa, in Oregon or Washington, anywhere and everywhere, uphill and down dale, in this broad land, ask yourself, your wife, your plebeian uncle, your spinster aunt, and what do you find?

Some who distrust the supporters of Root; many who are angry at Roosevelt; not a few, inclusive of democrats, who are sick of Wilson; none whose conscience fails to bristlen at the mention of Hughes.

But—"will he take it?" Ay, there's the rub. God save the court! Implores Mr. Choate. It is too late for him to speak about the world. We cannot beat a man with no man, say the mighty leaders. Where would we be at without an understanding? queries Wall street. Nevertheless, patiently, but persistently, we have to ask will he, despite the fact that many think it might be safer to say would he?

He is observed that Mr. Hughes has never directly sought, or even been an inferential candidate for public office. When, in 1906, immediately following the insurance investigation, he was first "prominently mentioned" for governor, the republican politicians became as "nervous and excited" as all of us who advocated preparedness appeared to the president a year or so ago. Was he a candidate or was he not? Would he accept or would he not? Even then, as now, on August 22 he sailed for Europe, remarking pleasantly to the reporters on the steamer that he had no ambitions beyond what the practice of law could afford him. On September 25 he was nominated, accepted, and was the only candidate on the republican ticket who won at the polls. There was much opposition to his renomination in 1908, because of his veto of the popular 2-cent fare bill and of his opposition to race track gambling. Again he did not turn a hand, heedless of the consequences, but received 27 out of 107 votes and was re-elected.

"I do not seek office," he had said in 1907. "To me public office means a burden of responsibility—a burden of innumerable toil at times almost intolerable—which under honorable conditions and at the command of the people it may be a duty, even a pleasure, to assume, but it is far from being an object of ambition. I have not sought, nor shall I seek, directly or indirectly, to influence the selection or the vote of any delegate to any convention."

That was Mr. Hughes' position then. It is his position now. "I am not a candidate, actively or tacitly," he wrote to Henry Wood, "and, in view of my judicial office, I do not feel that I have any right to take part in any political discussion." In a word—and this, we are fully convinced, may be taken as fact if not as law and gospel—the old-fashioned man holds firmly to the old-fashioned idea that the responsibilities of the presidency are so great that it ought not to be sought and must not be declined.

Such is our interpretation of the sober thought and ardent wish of the American people. Never since that republic demanded that George Washington become its first president has there appeared so striking an instance of the office seeking the man. Never has been a call so peremptory, never a constantly swelling force so certain, in our judgment, to prove irrefragable. Rightly or wrongly, wisely or not, the will of the people will prevail, and Charles Evans Hughes will be the next republican candidate for president of the United States. And the overpowering issue will be one of men-of-ability, of judgment, of fidelity, but above all of character.

Hughes or Wilson? That will be all. When the lively wedding in Chicago shall have been supplemented by the sedate funeral in St. Louis, patriotism must drive a choice between the two. O Lord, save thy people!

Twice Told Tales

Schiller's Neutrality.

The following story is going the rounds of the continental papers, including even those of Austria. A German and a Dane met recently in Schiller's house in Weimar. As they stood gazing reverently on the scene the German, swelling with pride, remarked to his fellow visitor:

"So this is where our national poet, Schiller, lived?"

"Pardon me," said the other, "not national, but international."

"How so?" asked the German, with surprise.

"Why, consider his works," the Dane replied. "He wrote Mary Stuart for the English, The Maid of Orleans for the French, Edmond for the Dutch, William Tell for the Swiss."

"And what did he write for the German, pray?" broke in the other. Pat came the Dane's answer:

"For the Germans he wrote, 'The Robbers.'"—London Opinion.

Interference with Commerce.

A commercial traveler had been summoned as a witness in a case at court, his employers having sued a delinquent customer, and the lawyer for the defense was cross-examining him.

"You travel for Johnson & Co., do you?" asked the attorney.

"Yes, sir."

"How long have you been doing it?"

"About ten years."

"Have you traveled all that time, making a heavy mental calculation, not exactly traveling, I have put about four years of that time waiting at railway stations and junctions for trains?"—Case and Comment.

Led to It. The man had been haled before the magistrate on some trivial charge.

"Let me see," said the judge. "I know you. Are you not the man who was married in a cage of man-eating lions?"

"Yes, your honor," replied the culprit. "I am the man."

"Sitting wasn't it?" continued the justice.



The Stars and Stripes Forever.

OMAHA, April 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: I want to thank you for your editorial on "Teaching Treason." I am glad there is one club, the Rotary, that stands for the Stars and Stripes and that you have the bravery to come out and give your opinion in the face of the hand that threatens loyal papers.

G. B. SMITH.

North Platte Chamber of Commerce.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., April 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: In your daily there was an advertisement under the head line, "Commercial Organizations Consider the Eight-Hour Day." The manner in which this advertisement was gotten up was somewhat misleading and resulted in a good bit of misunderstanding between many of the railroad men and the members of the Chamber of Commerce of this city.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce has given the local papers a statement in which he claims that the Chamber of Commerce of this city did not adopt a resolution as against the eight-hour day that the railway employes all over the country are trying to get. I have been instructed by Platte River Lodge No. 29, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, to request The Bee to publish the same.

I am also enclosing a pamphlet which explains the employes' side of this eight-hour day move. R. E. BIGGS, Secretary Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 29.

To the Public: I am informed that a misunderstanding exists regarding the action of the Chamber of Commerce relative to resolutions presented to this body regarding the controversy between the railroads and their employes. In this behalf I wish to state that no action was taken by the North Platte Chamber of Commerce and that the matter has been held in abeyance pending further data, action having been deferred indefinitely. The attacks of several local employes upon the Chamber of Commerce, in this behalf, with threats to boycott, were unjust and uncalled for. "Dynamiters" simply cross the line, and trouble-bury your hammer and boot.

O. H. THOLECKE, President Chamber of Commerce.

Not Making Denatured Alcohol.

OMAHA, April 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your morning issue contains a deal item saying that the Willow Springs distillery here is preparing to turn out denatured alcohol for making smokeless powder. It states that:

At the Omaha plant the work of installing machinery, vats and stills is well under way and within a short time turning out denatured alcohol. In this behalf there has not been a dollar's worth of machinery, vats or stills installed, or bought, or ordered for any such purpose; in fact, there has been no additional machinery or apparatus of any kind installed. It must be that someone has played a joke on your reporter.

If this distillery ever produces denatured alcohol it will only be in a small way for local consumption, such as sales through drug houses, paint stores, and for anti-freeze mixtures in automobiles.

While the distillery has operated on a large capacity of late, it has been entirely on tax-paid goods, internal revenue tax paid for April being \$20,650.

A. L. MEYER, Manager Bar & Co.

Unfortunately Not Misquoted.

OMAHA, April 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: I want to add my vote of commendation to others which you no doubt have received on your editorial "Teaching Treason."

I hope Judge Sears has been either misunderstood or misquoted. But if he really said it, he deserves the most severe condemnation, whatever our former estimates of him may have been.

T. O. W.

Plan a "Dry" Banquet.

LINCOLN, April 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: The result of the primary election here, in the main, been encouraging to those interested in the cause of the prohibitory amendment. On at least one of the party tickets candidates for the principal state offices favorable and pledged to the amendment have been nominated. A comparison of the votes cast for the dry candidate for governor on those tickets indicates a very favorable sentiment for prohibition and against high license. This should not lessen the efforts of our workers, however, to make what on the surface seems to be assurance doubly sure by a thorough organization of the dry voters of each county in the state, and by making as vigorous a campaign in the interest of the amendment as can be made. The primary vote should only be taken as an inspiration to greater endeavor. Victory for the amendment cannot and should not be taken for granted until the amendment is adopted by such a vote of the people in November as the constitution itself declares necessary for that purpose. Vigilance and faithful work on the part of the temperance people will win this victory. Lethargy and over confidence on their part may yet result in defeat.

It has been proposed by the executive committee of the state federation to file with the secretary of state on May 13 initiative petitions containing enough and many more names of legal voters than are necessary to secure the submission of the proposed amendment to the voters of the state at the election to be held November 7, 1916. It has been suggested that, on the date of filing these petitions with the secretary of state, a conference dinner at one of the hotels in Lincoln be arranged for at a cost not to exceed \$1 a plate. A special invitation to attend this conference dinner is extended to all the chairmen of the county and local dry federations of the state and to all interested workers in the cause of the amendment. The purpose of this conference dinner is to bring together the leading dry workers and to get better acquainted with one another and to exchange views touching the best methods of the future campaign. Those who are attended are requested to notify me by letter or card.

N. T. THOMPSON, Chairman Nebraska Dry Federation.

Protest Recreation Board Methods.

OMAHA, April 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: The underground officers of the Omaha Playground association, an association which for many years has quietly worked toward establishing playgrounds in the city, wish to protest against the recent action of the Board of Recreation in the selection of playground supervisors. These, according to the ordinance creating the Board of Recreation, shall be selected, trained and maintained purely in the interest of children; that in their selection and appointment appropriate examinations shall attend their fitness and training for the work to be committed to them, and that nothing else would be expected

than that examinations would be open for those attending the institute for playground workers, which has been, and is now, being conducted at the high school. As it is, the Recreation board has named fifteen candidates. It is said that three of these were named by each member of the Recreation board and from these, and these only, twelve supervisors and three assistant supervisors are to be selected by "competitive examination," whatever "competitive examination" in this connection may mean. If the secretary was correctly quoted by the newspapers, this "competitive examination," like a parenthesis, could be left out altogether without spoiling the sense.

No criticism is directed at the individuals whom the Recreation board has selected. They may be among the very best of the hundred or more candidates for these positions, but nothing can be more certain than that the method adopted by the board is wrong in principle. The action of the board is a rebuff to the more than a hundred earnest workers who are interested in taking up playground supervision as a profession and also to the thousands of Omaha people who are interested in seeing the best results obtained from our playgrounds.

E. A. BENSON, President. CHARLES E. FOSTER, Secretary.

Railroad Efficiency and Earnings.

OMAHA, April 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Several days ago, namely on April 7, The Bee printed a news item based on a statement issued through the publicity department of the Brotherhood of Railroad Enginemen and Trainmen in Cleveland, O. In this article it was contended that the shippers and merchants in the country would be benefited if the brotherhoods win their fight because "the eight-hour day demand is based on freight trains making twelve and one-half miles an hour in order to escape paying crews overtime." It was also stated: "Railroads, in order to increase their train earnings per mile, are loading their locomotives with every car they can possibly pull," and again, "the railroads will see to it, if the demands are granted, that there is very little overtime and will move their trains faster and, if necessary, make shorter trains to get over the road quicker and cut out unnecessary delays."

The facts in the matter are these: The long trains and the heavy trains are almost invariably the fast trains, many of them making more than twelve and one-half miles an hour. The slow trains are the way freight trains which carry local freight and stop at every station.

American railroads haul freight as they do at a lower freight rate than in almost any other country in the world because of the efficiency of their heavy engines, heavy tracks and long freight trains.

American railroads pay higher wages than any other railroads in the world because by means of the long freight trains they can haul more tons per mile at a less cost, notwithstanding the higher wages.

American railroads could not haul freight at the present freight rates nor pay the present high wages if they are to be deprived of the economic principle and greater efficiency which they secure through the handling of long freight trains.

In 1914 the Interstate Commerce commission, speaking of this feature of railroad management, said: "In certain departments of railroading great advances have been made in efficiency in recent years. For instance, by increasing the train loading," the effect of this increase in train loading is shown in the following figures: In 1900 the average number of tons handled per train in the United States was 175.12. The average rate charged by the railroads per ton per mile was .91 cent. On this basis, in 1906 the railroads received an average of \$1.65 per freight train per mile run.

In 1914 the average number of tons of freight hauled per train was 461.8, and the average rate per ton per mile had been reduced to .73 cent, yet the earnings per freight train per mile at this lower average freight rate were \$2.31, or

twice as great as they were based on the higher freight rate charges of 1900. If the freight trains are to be shortened, this tremendous efficiency will be destroyed and freight rates will go up because the unions will have forced abandonment of the present day trains, and in addition to the increase in freight rates there will be the danger that wages, too, would have to be reduced.

Doing things in a big way is the basis of American industry, especially of the American railroad industry. The lack of understanding on the part of trade union leaders should not be permitted to derive American business men of the benefits which this system brings.

BOLLARD DUNN, Representative Association of Western Railways.

MAY DAY MIRTH.

"Did the girl's father put his foot down when you told him you wanted to marry her?"

"No; I would have much preferred it if he had, but he put it up"—Baltimore American.

"Are you going to make a garden this year?"

"No," replied Mr. Growcher. "I'm going to dig up a place in the back yard and put some seed into it, and then turn it over to the chickens for a picnic ground."—Washington Star.

"What's all this?"

"That's the golf score of a newly-wedged couple. They went around in forty-five classes and seventeen hugs."—Kansas City Journal.

"Pa, what's it mean to follow your nose?"

"It means to go the way your nose points."

"Then if our pig should try to follow his nose, I guess he'd turn a back somersault."—Boston Transcript.

"How did you come out?" asked his friend. "Well, as soon as I got a little bigger I'll raise whiskers; then you'll notice the dirt."—Kansas City Star.

"Well, have you been fixing your fences?"

"Been digging trenches," declared Congressman Pillsbury before you for a real fight."—Kansas City Journal.

LILAC BLOSSOMS.

Jay B. Iden, in Kansas City Star. The sweetest blooms that blow in spring are lilac blossoms, dear to me. As soon as my mother used to sing, 'And days of happy used-to-be. They nod, when morning breezes blow, And fill the air with sweet perfume. That 'minds me of the long ago, And love that lit my mother's room. It's curious how some little thing, A pansy blowing by the way, Or just a daisy blossoming, Can take one back to yesterday. And there, when they scent the breeze, I see an old time cottage lit With glorious love, like memories. Are clustering round the door to it. They ripple round my heart and sing The moments gone beyond recall; That's why, when flowers come in spring, I love the lilacs best of all. For, when the morning breezes blow, They fill the air with sweet perfume That 'minds me of the long ago, And love that lit my mother's room.

4% paid on Time Certificates. All deposits in the STATE BANK of OMAHA 15th & B. Harvey Streets

are protected by the Depositors' Guaranty Fund of the State of Nebraska. Commercial Accounts Invited. Safety Deposit Boxes, \$10 a year and up. 3% paid on Savings Accounts.

"MILWAUKEE SIX" at 6:05 P. M.

A Chicago train for Omaha people, which meets the most discriminating demand for good service and equipment. It leaves Omaha Union Station at 6:05 P. M. via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

arriving Chicago, 8:10 A. M.

Luxurious lounging observation car with private smoking compartment, library and buffet, steel sleepers with "longer, higher and wider" berths, dining car service that cannot be excelled, comfortable coaches and chair car.

This is your train, arranged especially for your convenience and comfort. Telephone us for your reservations and tickets. W. E. BOCK, City Passenger Agent, 1317 Farnam St., Omaha. Phone Douglas 283

Jetter's Old German Style Double Beer. Brewed and Bottled by Jetter Brewing Co., Ltd. OMAHA, NEB. Family Trade Supplied by Wm. Jetter. 3002 N Street. Phone Douglas 4831.