

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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The automobile smash-up season is apparently not yet closed. Slow up!

Those state house tremors must be symptomatic of the November crash.

Sultan Mohammed has written a poem on the war. Reverence for his position no doubt palliates the crime.

"Woman's hour has struck!" exclaims Mrs. Catt. Mere man, unheroic as usual, echoes back, "Is breakfast ready?"

The most encouraging development of the war is the noisy repetition by the combatants that they are not ready for peace.

Carranza troops are reported moving against Villa once more. In other words, the troops are on the go, but never reach the right spot.

Churches speculate in futures one day in the week, the grain pits on six days. The disparity of action measures the volume of business.

The Ak-Sar-Ben 1916 membership roll is completed. The eligibles who failed or refused to join without legitimate excuse ought to be placarded as undesirable citizens.

The sun of the diamond is setting, while the sun of the gridiron rises with customary glory. The rotation of sports marks the season's as clearly as the weather bureau.

Insurance Inspector Clayton considerably abstains from "rocking the boat" with navigation near the close, but manages to "spill the harmony beans" regardless of the high cost of living.

Now if Art Mullen shows us that he can land the land bank for Omaha, in the face of our senator's refusal to stand up for his own home town, there will be no room for democrats to question who is the "big boss."

It goes without saying in London that Britain will not take unfair advantage of the censorship for trade. Perish the thought. But should an unwary writer reveal new discoveries of gold, there may be something doing.

The candidate who pulled the populist nomination for congress out of the primary in this district has pulled out of the race. We will now see whether our versatile democratic congressman can re-discover that he is still a populist, too.

France starts the fall financial campaign with a credit of \$1,673,500,000 for the last three months of 1916. This will carry the war debt of the republic up to \$12,200,000,000, exclusive of an ante-war debt of \$6,300,000,000. A staggering load of debt supplements the great sacrifice of life France is making in the struggle for existence.

Nebraska Political Comment

Ord Quis: Trying to make Bryan the goat for the shortcomings of the Wilson administration is not only unfair to the Peerless One, but politics of the shabbiest sort. Mr. Bryan has enough political sins of his own to answer for without being made the scapegoat for Wilson's blunders.

Nebraska City Press: Six thousand grocery clerks in New York are striking for fewer hours of labor, more pay and, in addition, a certain percentage of the day's receipts of each store to be divided among that store's clerks. Let them take their grievances to Wilson; he'll find a way to make the grasping grocers come through. Besides 6,000 votes in New York ought to look good, for New York, in the language of the political prophets, is a "pivotal state."

Norfolk News: Congressman Dan V. Stephens was at home looking after his own personal political fortunes instead of on the job in Washington when the most serious national crisis of years came to a head in the shape of the threatened railroad strike last week. What the Third district of Nebraska needs is a representative who will represent—one who will spend less time writing letters and seeking votes and more time in congress, helping to solve the vital problems of government as they come up. William P. Warner's record in the state senate and as United States marshal under Roosevelt and Taft, is sufficient guaranty that he'd be on the job till the job was finished and that the big problems of public welfare rather than his own political interests would receive his energy and attention.

Fremont Tribune: In the republican campaign book, just issued under the auspices of the republican committee, Congressman Sloan of Nebraska has an analysis of the relation of the farmer to the administration under the caption "The Tariff and the Farmer." The Tribune's copy of the book has not yet come to hand, but it dares to say that Mr. Sloan has put over something on democracy in his treatment of the manner in which the administration has yanked protection off the products of the northern farmer and left them on the products of the southern farmer, and other vagaries of a misguided political party. Mr. Sloan immediately after taking his oath in congress displayed some specific knowledge of the application of the tariff to the farmer that irritated the free traders who have been doing business at Washington for the past four years. They have regarded him as too partisan and when you understand the meaning of that to be prepared to see to it that he is just as partisan as they are.

Hughes as a Campaigner.

The whirlwind tour of Maine by Charles Evans Hughes has given another view of his capacity as a campaigner, and some of his democratic critics may have to revise their estimates of his ability to awaken his auditors. Tremendous crowds were out to hear him during the closing days of the Maine campaign, and even the colorless Associated Press reports support the statement that his reception was more than cordial, while his addresses aroused the greatest of enthusiasm. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Hughes has greatly disappointed those democrats who hailed him as a cold and austere man, and who have been comforting themselves with the thought that he would not be able to reach the heart as well as the understanding of the American people.

The fact that Mr. Hughes indulges in no grandstand plays, that his appearances are marked by no undignified exhibitions, must be taken as proof that he understands fully and quite as well appreciates the honor that has been thrust upon him, and realizes his responsibility as the leader of a great party. His devotion to the principles of that party which has proven the ablest as well as the most sincere exponent of the high mission of the American people in accomplishing the destiny of humanity, marks him as a man of warm impulses and ready sympathy, and a true champion of right and freedom. His record is unassailable, and his character is daily showing more and more of its attractive qualities.

Moreover, since their first experience with him, the administration defenders have ceased to call upon him for proof of his statements. They know that he is prepared to substantiate his assertions. Hughes is established as a campaigner of power.

Fall of the Quebec Bridge.

The disaster at the Quebec, the second of the kind to attend the attempt to span the St. Lawrence river with a railway bridge at that point, may again be set down to the score of mechanical failures. Nine years ago, when the great stone span of the structure collapsed, it was due, as subsequently developed, to a failure to properly calculate the strength of material required to support the weight put upon it. This was corrected, and the great stone ends of the giant bridge are safely anchored. The task of elevating the central span, perhaps the most stupendous of its kind ever attempted, has suddenly established that a miscalculation was made somewhere along the line. Aside from its importance as a factor in the transportation problem of the world, the magnitude of the undertaking was such as attracted unusual attention. It cannot be said to have failed, for the disaster must carry with it something of instruction to the projectors of the great enterprise, and renewal of the effort may be looked for. The loss of life and property is considerable, but no more than may be assumed as part of the risk in any similar undertaking. If the financial backers of the venture are not discouraged, the St. Lawrence will yet be bridged at Quebec.

Both a Difference and a Distinction.

The World, like other great newspapers, is operated on an eight-hour basis in all its mechanical departments. The men are paid price and a half for overtime. There is no Interstate Commerce commission to increase newspaper rates if earnings fall off in comparison with operating expenses. Yet The World manages to get along with its men and with its public obligations. That is one reason why we are unable to sob passionately over the wrongs of the railroads, much as we disapprove the arbitrary and autocratic methods of the brotherhoods.—New York World.

So far, so good! But The World does not tell the whole story. The Bee is operated on the same eight-hour basis as is The World in all its mechanical departments and under collective bargaining arrived at in the same way. The Bee's contract, as is likewise The World's, however, provides for the settlement of all matters in dispute by conciliation or arbitration. Our Typographical union scale, for example, is subject to and part of a general arbitration contract of which the introductory section reads as follows:

In the event of any difference arising between the parties of this contract which cannot be adjusted by conciliation, such difference shall be submitted to arbitration under the code of procedure provided by the International Arbitration Agreement, effective May 1, 1912, between the American Newspaper Publishers' association and the International Typographical union.

Another section, going into greater detail, reads:

All differences other than those specified in section 3 of this agreement, including disagreements arising in negotiations for a new scale of wages, or for hours of labor, or in renewing or extending an existing scale, or in respect to a contract, which cannot be settled by negotiation, shall be referred to a local board of arbitration in the manner stipulated in the Code of Procedure as set forth in Exhibit "B."

It will be seen from this wording that disputes affecting hours of labor, as well as those affecting wages, are arbitrable, and that there is absolutely nothing in the way, in union custom or precedent, of adjusting the basic wage day by arbitration any more than of fixing other conditions of employment. In fact, as we understand it, the trainmen's hours have heretofore been fixed as part of a scale negotiated in exactly that way.

Baron Burian's Compliment.

The interview with Baron Burian, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, holds something of interest for Americans, although its general tone is no more or less than might be expected from any high official of either of the belligerent countries. Statements as to the desire for peace have been had from all, but each wants peace on its own terms. At least, neither side will give an ear to the other's proposals at present. Expressions of friendly regard for America, even though coupled with some renewal of criticism because of the munitions trade, might be made with better grace if they followed a satisfactory answer to the protest of this country against the attack by an Austrian submarine on an American merchantman. Baron Burian may rest assured that his sentiments in regard to peace are shared by all in this country, but he should not overlook the fact that a formal note from his office is overdue. It is one more of the bits of unfinished business awaiting attention of the State department, which may later serve to touch off another display of patriotic fireworks in connection with the Wilson campaign for re-election.

Thorough preparation before striking accounts for Roumania's speedy reach for the short ribs of Austria. Under ordinary rules of the fighting game a referee would be obliged to declare a "foul." But the game started on a foul, and foul it will continue to the end.

Cost of the New Wage Law.

Wall Street Journal. Railroad officers are busy attempting to decide just what the so-called eight-hour law for trainmen, effective January 1 next, means. They have decided that it clearly applies to switchmen as among those "actually engaged in any capacity in the operation of trains." Some are inclined to believe that it also applies to telegraphers and towermen.

The phrase quoted is obviously capable of a very broad interpretation, since the whole object of all railroad activity is summed up in the operation of trains. Railroad men assume that no such broad meaning could be given it. The law was framed and passed admittedly as an emergency measure to prevent a strike, and it was only the members of the four brotherhoods who threatened to strike if the law were not passed. The carriers will, therefore, not act on the theory that it applies to all railroad workers.

As railroad officers are not yet clear on the number of men affected, they have not been able to make any exact calculations of the additional operating expense to result from the application of the new law. If the present volume of business keeps up, the total cost for all roads will considerably exceed the estimate of \$52,000,000 put upon the eight-hour wage day for freight and yard men alone. Some rough calculations put the latter cost for a number of the larger roads at the following tentative figures:

Table with 2 columns: Railroad Name and Estimated Cost. Includes Pennsylvania, N. Y. Central, Baltimore & Ohio, etc.

These figures do not include any of the estimated cost of the extension of the eight-hour basic day to the passenger train service or to switchmen or signalmen. The effect will not be proportionately so serious in passenger service, as a majority of trainmen in that branch already make their 100 miles in eight hours or less. But roads which do a great deal of local and commuter passenger business will feel it seriously. Thus, President Eliott of the New Haven estimates that the total cost to the St. Paul will be around \$2,000,000.

Shafts Aimed at Omaha

Nebraska City Press: Omaha is getting to be a center for newweds. Twenty-eight marriage licenses were issued there Wednesday, many of them to young people living in the state. Omaha—The Gateway to Matrimony! A new slogan for the Commercial club.

Nebraska City Press: "Fainting Bertha" escaped from the Hastings asylum the other day, but was captured. This recalls Bertha's escape with the Omaha preacher who tried first to reform her and after getting some unpleasant notoriety came to the conclusion that some brands are not worth plucking from the burning.

Beatrice Express: The Omaha Grain exchange, in what they say is an effort to eliminate gambling in food products, has issued an order raising the margin on wheat deals to a point where the "piker" speculator cannot get in. The order will no doubt save the loss of a few dollars to some who have made a practice of trying to become wealthy overnight, but it will not have a tendency to wipe out the real evil, the bulls and bears who raise and lower the price on the farmer's products practically to suit themselves.

Nebraska City News: The same society writer for The Omaha Bee who made a fuss because a few of the society dames of Omaha got scarlet fever a few months ago and overlooked the fact that the children of the poor were dying with it is now gushing all over the landscape because some of the society girls of Omaha are learning to play the ukelele, as though that were a wonderful accomplishment, simply because society girls have taken up the fad. Nebraska City girls whose pictures have never been on the Omaha society pages have mastered the ukelele ages ago, but nobody is snorting about it.

Genoa Leader: If anyone in this neck of the woods dares to proclaim that Omaha is not a hospitable city they will have to fight the editor of this Great Family Necessity. We know better, because we were down there this week, and in company with about 150 other pen pushers from Nebraska and Iowa, enjoyed the time of our life. We went in response to an invitation from the Commercial club of that city, which from an early hour Monday morning until the wee small hours on Tuesday morning showed us a hot time. They entertained us, and amused us, they dined us and wined us (nothing stronger than grape juice, however), and when they had us properly prepared they took us out into the country somewhere to a den of torture where they got busy again. They bowled and rolled us, they poked us and soaked us, they lammed us and slammed us until if there was an atom of dignity left in the anatomy of a single editor in the bunch it was because he was knocked senseless at the start and had no realization of what they did to him. But it was great all the same, and we wouldn't have missed it for 100 acres of Texas land. So here is three cheers and a tiger for Omaha, she is all right!

People and Events

A shortage of prunes is reported in the northwest. Those who insist on a full measure at breakfast will presently find the bill is no joke.

One of Chicago's motorcycle squad is under a \$10,000 bond to answer a charge of doing the auto bandit act. In Cleveland a prominent business booster is under arrest for stealing autos as a side line. Next!

Fearing the government might experience difficulty in finding suitable sites for the armor plant authorized by congress, five Kentucky cities vied to show Uncle Sam the best five on the map. When you see what you want bike for it.

For the present year, ending July 31, prison industries netted the state of Minnesota \$380,827. Gross earnings amounted to \$2,811,956 and expenses \$2,431,129. The income was derived from the manufacture of binding twine and machinery.

A New York capitalist intimates in print that the services of soldiers on the Mexican border are not necessary. Ample protection can be had by building a wire fence along the line and keeping the wires hot with electricity. His kinship to the wire trust is not stated.

"Save money, love the Lord," is the motto handed out by Uncle Sam's War Yerkers who are looking Sundayward for salvation. Then the elect and Billy mounted limousines to view sites for his temple and devise ways and means to raise \$1,000,000 to finance the winter campaign in the metropolis.

The problem of the ages yields to the magic touch of genius. A Minneapolis boy of 13, has rigged up a device which automatically sprays the sleeping maid, waking her in time to close the windows and shut out the rain. Unbroken slumber is thus assured the family and the joy of living boosted a notch.

Philadelphians, gentlemen, like the brethren of other large cities, anticipated the railroad brotherhood strike by laying in large stocks of provisions and marking up the price. The strike did not come off, nor the middlemen. Provision prices stick to the strike figures, and local papers are printing samples of public resentment over the holdup.

Another section of the social failure of New York is threatened with an official bleaching of linen calculated to disturb the peace of highly respectable families. A recent raid of the morals squad in a street near Carnegie hall is said by officials to have netted documentary evidence of numerous surgical operations on the Mann act, which leaves the operators in a more debilitated condition than the law.

TODAY

Thought Suggest for the Day. Our doubts are traitors. And make us lose the good we oft might win by fearing to attempt.—Shakespeare.

By one year ago today in the war. Austria rushed reinforcements to the Italian front.

Paris reported last five days quiet at the Dardanelles.

Continuation of heavy cannonading all along the western front.

Sofia dispatches reported preparations for a mobilization of the Bulgarian army.

Russian forces at Vilna threatened with envelopment by the Germans under General von Hindenburg.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. Henry Yingling, the well known north Thirtieth street cigar dealer, was married to Miss Mary Gallagher.

H. W. Finch, representing T. J. Lister & Co. in stocks and bonds, has just started in business here with headquarters in room 19, Paxton House.

Charles Geyer of the celebrated Geyer family of German acrobats, is in the city and will appear with the Steens at the exposition building, Mr.

Geyer is known to the professional world as the human serpent and doctor of Philadelphia have offered \$100,000 for his body after death.

E. A. Patch of Boston is visiting her son, Charles H. Patch of this city. She is accompanied by Mrs. D. D. Foster.

George Canfield of the Canfield hotel is at the Capital City taking in the state fair.

License to marry was granted Frederick Dahlberg and Emma Larson, both born in Sweden, but now of Omaha.

Friends of the Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Fowler gave them a reception at which they were presented with a beautiful and expensive easy chair. Rev. Mr. Wright made the presentation speech.

This Day in History. 1712—Captain Richard Derby, eminent Salem merchant, one of whose vessels took the first news of Lexington and Concord to London, born at Salem, Mass. Died there, November 9, 1783.

1816—A Mexican force occupied Galveston island and organized a government with Don Luis Aury as governor of Texas and Galveston island.

1881—Cornerstone laid for the new court house and city hall in Chicago.

1886—Dedication and opening of the University of Kansas at Lawrence.

1875—Assassination of General E. S. McCook by P. P. Wintermute, at Yankton, Dak.

1899—Cornelius Vanderbilt, millionaire and railroad magnate, died in New York City. Born at West Drop, N. L., November 27, 1843.

1900—President Kruger abandoned the Transvaal territory.

1901—The sessions of the Admiral Schley court of inquiry were begun in Washington.

The Day We Celebrate. Carl J. Ernst, assistant treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy north of September 12, 1817, at Gersdorf, Prussia. He has served one term as regent of the University of Nebraska and is now president of the Omaha school board.

T. Stroud is 62 years old today. He was born in Atlanta, Ill., and began his present business of wagon-making here in 1894.

Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, prime minister of Great Britain, born in Yorkshire sixty-four years ago today.

Sir George H. Percy, acting high commissioner for Canada in London, born at Lebanon, N. H., fifty-nine years ago today.

Dr. Frank E. Clark, founder and head of the United States Society of Christian Endeavor, born at Aymer, Quebec, sixty-five years ago today.

Most Rev. John Joseph Keane, archbishop of Chicago and formerly of Dubuque, born in County Donegal, Ireland, seventy-seven years ago today.

Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' league, born in Philadelphia, fifty-seven years ago today.

Prof. Arthur Schuster, secretary of the Royal Society and one of the most distinguished physicists of England, born in Germany, sixty-five years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. Galveston, Tex., celebrated its centennial today.

The University of Kansas at Lawrence, begins its fifth year today.

Maryland celebrates "Old Defenders' Day" today, in honor of the anniversary of the successful defense of Baltimore against the British in 1814.

The cornerstone of the new Parliament buildings at Ottawa, to replace the structure destroyed by fire last year, is to be laid by the Duke of Connaught.

The Connecticut legislature meets in special session today to make provision for taking the vote of Connecticut soldiers on the Mexican border.

Primaries are to be held in Louisiana today for the nomination of congressmen, judges of the state court of appeals and railroad commissioner.

Candidates for United States senator, representatives in congress and complete state tickets are to be chosen in the Arizona primaries today.

The democratic state campaign in Missouri is to be opened at Joplin today with a meeting at which Vice President Marshall and Senator Reed are scheduled as the chief speakers.

In the Colorado primaries today Governor George A. Carlson is opposed for renomination on the republican ticket by Samuel D. Nicholson of Leadville, Julius C. Gunter, former supreme court justice, is slated for the democratic gubernatorial nomination.

The participation of women candidates for United States senator, representatives in congress and other offices has given an added interest to the spirited campaign in the state of Washington, to be concluded with the state-wide primaries today.

Storyteller of the Day. He was fond of playing jokes on his wife, and this time he thought he had a winner.

"My dear," he said, as they sat at supper, "I just heard such a sad story of a young girl today. They thought she was going blind, and so a surgeon operated on her, and found—"

"Yes," gasped the wife breathlessly.

"That she'd got a young man in her eye!" ended the husband, with a chuckle.

At a moment there was silence.

Then the lady remarked slowly: "Well, it would all depend on what sort of a man it was. Some of them she could get along with."

"Yes," said the wife, "Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph."



Why Pinchot is for Hughes.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9.—The Editor of The Bee: It is the duty of every American citizen to make and support openly his choice among the candidates for the presidency. That duty is especially solemn this year because great events and great decisions are certain to confront us during the next administration. I am writing to give you my reasons for my own choice.

I am neither a democrat nor a republican, but a progressive. Yet, there being no progressive nominee, unless I choose to support a candidate who can not be elected, I must vote for either Wilson or Hughes.

For many months after his inauguration, I thought well of President Wilson. In many respects I liked what he said about what he was going to do. He talked well and made a good impression. It was only when I began to check up what he said during the next administration, I am writing to give you my reasons for my own choice.

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better. I am confident that under him these policies will be safe. He is a strong man who will dodge no moral issues, and he will give us an honest and an efficient administration.

As a progressive I believe in nationalism. So does Hughes. I am certain that under Hughes the progressive policies will fare better than under Wilson, and that the safety, honor and welfare of the country will be immeasurably surer hands.

I can not vote for Wilson because I can not trust him. He does not do what he says. Hughes does. Therefore my choice is Hughes, and I shall work and vote for him.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

The String to That Law.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: There appears to be considerable comment just at the present time over the passage of the Adamson bill by congress for the purpose of giving the trainmen the threatened relief they demanded and which President Wilson appeared to be willing to give them.

The bill, as I understand it, gives the trainmen what they demanded, in wanting a provision that at the end of six months a commission shall report upon the workings of the law.

Now it appears to me that if the president and congress were sincere in wanting to give the trainmen what they wanted, they should have passed a law with no strings attached. If this law was a good one and one which they believed in passing would stand, why did they put it on trial for a period of time which would carry it past the election in November?

Did the democratic congress at the demand of the president pull off a political deal to secure the trainmen's votes and after the election was over the commission would find the bill not a workable affair.

I do not blame the trainmen for wanting to better their condition. If I could get congress to make the hours of newspaper man less and cut them down from eighteen hours a day to seventeen and a half, I would do so, but I should want the law one that would stand on its own merits and not be passed on a political basis.

To me it looks like a political deal pure and simple, for if congress had faith in the bill why did it not make the bill law right from the start and not hitch a string to it which might be pulled after the election was over. Perhaps I ought to be more charitable and call it merely another instance of the inability of the democratic party to meet an emergency and solve it effectually.

P. A. BARROWS.

Why They Wouldn't Arbitrate.

Omaha, Sept. 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: Too much criticism is being heaped upon President Wilson and the trainmen by the "press," men in "public life" and even ministers of the "gospel." Why criticize the president when he was left absolutely no alternative to ward off the calamity which threatened the whole country.

The trainmen offered to arbitrate all their demands except the eight-hour day. They knew that the eight-hour day would not receive as much consideration from an "arbitration board" before it was put into practical use as it will from the "Interstate Commerce commission" after it has received a tryout. The eight-hour law will not stand if it is unjust to either side, but President Wilson and congress gave the American people a chance to compare the report which will be made by the commission and the prejudiced statements made by the railroads. It is always easy to condemn others when the excitement is on, but the question is, "What would you have done, with your delicate state of mind on the question between capital and 'labor'?" You would perhaps have said "Strike," to your everlasting regret. The audacity of the trainmen and their power so stunned you that you "lost your head" and threw away the hammer and came back to "watchful waiting." I trust that when "Uncle Sam" takes control of the "Sante Fe" after the 1st of January he will find a place for Mr. Ripley. F. JOHNSON, 314 South Twentieth Street.



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