TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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OFFICES. naha—The Bee Suiding uth Omaha—2318 N street unto Omaha—2318 N street unto Suiding uth Omaha—2318 N street neoln—525 Little Building, ideago—318 People's Gas Building, ideago—318 People's Gas Building, ew York—Room 805, 236 Fifth avenue.

Louis—638 New Bank of Commerce, ashington—725 Fourteenth street, N. W.

Address communications relating to news and matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

AUGUST CIRCULATION 55,755 Daily-Sunday 51,048

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the swerage circulation for the month of August 1916, was 55,785 daily, and 51,645 Sunday.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before use this 3d day of September, 1918.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily dress will be changed as often as required.

Still, all things considered, October is some

Democrats heard from Maine all right, and from New Jersey, too. But disagreeable subjects are barred from present conversation.

Omaha fans need not envy the anxiety the world's series puts upon Brooklyn and Boston. The strain of capturing one pennant is a-plenty. "The precents of democracy," says the oracle,

"provide for a fighting chance for the little fellow." Also for galvanized bank charters, jail feed jobs and other incidentals.

The present Mexican regime differs from its predecessors in banking methods. Others were satisfied with the contents of the safes. Carranza takes over the whole works — so that nary a peso escapes.

Some years ago foreigners mocked the American dollar as an emblem of gross commrecialism. Now they are eager to pawn their clothes or any other acceptable security for a package of golden eagles.

The Kansas fire marshal gives notice that "October is the time to prevent January fires" and there is more truth than poetry in that. Lame furnaces and defective flues start conflagrations when coal is piled on to offset the midwinter cold

The rarity of extortion practiced on city via itors makes the offense all the more contemptible se who are guilty of it deserve the limit. Cordial public support is assured the authorities in vigorously suppressing this and every class of

The government of Sweden displays commendable vigor in resenting British aspersion on its neutrality. If all neutrals employed equally emphatic words the London critics of neutral motives might dispense with the mortise as a me-

New York City established a municipal garage on the first of the year. As a consequence repairs and upkeep bills were reduced from \$100,655 to \$50,000 in six months, and the hours of service materially increased. This showing of economy suggests imitation.

The vastly increased production of gasoline during 1915, 55 per cent over 1914, supplies a cheery excuse for the enhanced price. The huge output strained the capacity of tanks and refinerers. Similar causes produce like effects on ice men when the winter crop exceeds capacity. The latter neglected to copyright the excuse.

An economic revolution grips several labor sections of the south, growing out of emigration of negro laborers to the north. Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia are taking notice of the movement and manifest serious concern. A shortage of colored labor in these sections, where white labor is scarce, may develop a higher respect for an essential force in southern development

War Effects On America

The attempt to measure the effect of the war on American business by the actual sales of war munitions is obviously absurd. Not even the huge exports of fabricated articles begin to tell the story. These are enormous, easily surpassing anything in history. These exports not only went to the belligerent countries and to contiguous neutral countries—shut off from their normal sources of supply and with their internal production limited by the fact that they had to keep armies ready to protect their neutrality—but to the markets of remote countries. The United States has enjoyed almost a monopoly of trade in many stricles all over the world since the warbegan. More important still, our home market has been freed from the fierce competition that was curtailing production, closing mills and factories and throwing hundreds of thousands out of employment in the winter of 1913 and the apring and summer of 1914. Nobody can conceive of conditions more stimulating to American commercial and industrial activity than those brought by the war.

ceive of conditions more stimulating to American commercial and industrial activity than those brought by the war.

But the effects do not stop there. We are saving the \$150,000,000 American tourists have been accustomed to spend in Europe every year. It is estimated that the liquidation of foreign-owned American securities has resulted in our having to send only \$70,000,000 abroad in interest and dividends instead of the \$160,000,000 before the war. Furthermore, the drain of most of the \$30,000,000 a year aliens once sent to relatives abroad has been stopped. It is estimated that the annual interest payments on foreign bonds held in this country will reach \$87,500,000.

The bare recital of these facts shows how insulting to the intelligence of American citizens is the claim of the democrats that their party is responsible for current prosperity. There is no way it could have possibly stopped or even checked it, except by a general embargo on trade. Conditions in 1913 and 1914 were promoted by democratic policies, although the president considered them "largely psychological."

Make This Street Fair the Last One.

For every feature, but one, of the Wonderful Week just past-which has drawn to us the attention of the whole country, every loyal citizen of Omaha has felt a justified pride. The single exception, which has called for constant apology and which is mentioned only with shame, is the disgraceful street fair with its side-show monstrosities and dubious demonstrations which in stead of being a credit, is a positive discredit to our city.

We know that the Ak-Sar-Ben governors themselves, take no satisfaction in the street-fair because their only excuse for continuing it is that it is a revenue-producing enterprise and that they see no other way of making up the proceeds with as little effort. We think that excuse, which is a humiliation in itself, finds its answer in the fact that as a money-maker the street fair is rapidly losing its potency for, on the face of it, with all the tremendous crowds brought to Omaha by the semi-centennial celebration, the beautiful street pageants and the president's visit, but a few thousand more admissions are registered at the carnival than were registered last year. It is really gratifying to note that the sort of amuse ment furnished by the street-fair does not maintain its popularity nor meet even the test of boxoffice requirements.

So The Bee suggests to the Ak-Sar-Ben board Why not make this street fair the last one? Why not devise some better way to finance legitimate Ak-Sar-Ben activities? Why not call upon public-spirited business men to make their parade fund contributions big enough to cover requisitions for that purpose, without being eked out by quarters and paddle-wheel dimes hoochie-coochie

"Keeping Us Out of War."

Driven from other defenses of the ineffec tive foreign policy of the present administration. the democrats resort to the cry that the presi dent has "kept us out of war." True, but so did every American president for seventy years, save Lincoln and McKinley. But in "keeping us out of war" Mr. Wilson has found it necessary to start two little wars, from neither of which can the United States extract any consolation comfort, and has kept the country continually on the verge of a big war by its vacilliating course. At the Omaha Auditorium he said we would fight, but we must know what we are fighting for. About the only reason the American people have ever accepted as cause for war is to redress a wilful invasion of our rights, or to succor an oppressed and otherwise defenseless people. This is well understood and no special credit can be claimed by an American executive who holds himself true to these American ideals.

Has Mr. Wilson maintained the dignity of the American nation, and the integrity of American citizenship? We know from his record that he has not deemed murder of Americans, violation of American women, destruction of American property, and general defiance of American rights cause for resentment beyond dispatch of notes to offenders, who have given them no heed. We know that today he is being flouted by the bigoted Carranza, while the desperate Villa and Zapata pay no attention to him. What we do not know is what will be his course in the future.

Aside from one Englishman and some Chinese Americans were the only foreigners to be murdered in Mexico. Carranza, however, showed no respect for the property rights of Frenchmen, Germans and other foreigners. These governments are not so deeply engrossed in the Euro pean war that they can not watch over their citizens aboard. For compensation for damages they have brought their case to Washington, this government, under the Monroe doctrine having accepted responsibility for the Mexican anarchists. Protests are just now being vigor-uosly renewed at the State department. We may be very sure that none of the European governments will abandon their citizens in Mexico, as ours did. This brings the settlement squarely home to us. Either we must satisfy the claims of the Europeans, or we must abandon the Mon roe doctrine, and allow England, France, Germany and other of the offended powers to deal

with Mexico directly.

This is but one of the embarrassments brought to the United States by the wishywashy methods pursued by the president in his efforts to keep us out of war. Postponing the settlement ies and multiplied the gray hairs of the manag- not make it easier, for the reckoning must be made up some time.

Skipping Two Years' Record.

Democratic spellbinders and minnesingers lightly skip over the first two years of President Wilson's term in office and put the loud pedal on the present-day boom. Jumping from 1912 to 1916, they omit about all that passed between. For example, they do not tell anybody that the 90-cent wheat of 1912 became 80-cent wheat in 1913, and 70-cent wheat in 1914. All they shout over is the \$1.50 wheat of today, saying nothing of the fact that if our democratic senator had had his way, and the embargo he proposed had been placed on war supplies, the price of wheat would now be down to about the point it reached in the good old days when democracy was arguing for free silver in order to restore prosperity that had vanished under its administration of national affairs. The men who stood in the bread lines in 1915 are no likely to forget so easily, and will hardly be bamboozled again by the promises of the free trade confidence men who pledged themselves in 1912 to lower the cost of living, and are now boasting about how they have boosted prices.

During the last six months of the fiscal year British war expenses overtopped receipts by \$9,000,000,000, more than half of it being newly created debt. The cost of war operations increased \$5,000,000,000 over the preceding six months. When the accounts are cast up at the finish the debt footings promise to stagger those who live to shoulder the load.

An initial test of class power in politics is planned by the farmers of North Dakota. Farmers, it is claimed, constitute 85 per cent of the popu lation and assert their right to rule the state. A state ticket composed of farmers is up for ratification at the polls next month. If the farmers stick together and vote as they plow, political farming will become a lively industry in the bad lands and the good lands.

Life in Gotham is a merry round of hammer tocks for the jostling multitude. The street car strike barely ceased to worry when war broke out between milk producers and milk distributors While rival organizations indulge in heated debates a milk famine stalks about town and gets the consumers' goat interned in the dry belt.

Effect of Hughes' Decision tn Minnesota Rate Case

Judge Ira B. Mills Chairman Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission

Chairman Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

The service rendered by Charles E. Hughes, republican nominee for president, to those who pay the freight, should not be lost sight of in the present campaign. When he gave up the governorship of New York to assume the duties of judge of the United States supreme court, the highest tribunal in the land, there was pending in the lower federal courts, questions involving the validity of the rates made by the state commissions and the legislatures of Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota. The rates made by the state authorities in each of these states had been attacked by the railroad companies. An injunction had been obtained by the stockholders of the carriers, in the circuit court of the United States, preventing the enforcement of the statemade rates.

The Minnesota rate case was tried in the cir The Minnesota rate case was tried in the circuit court before Judge Sanborn of the Eighth circuit, and decided April 8, 1911. The freight rates fixed by the commission and the legislature, and the 2-cent per mile passenger fare were permanently enjoined, and shippers from April, 1911, to June, 1913, were permanently deprived of the legal rates fixed by the state authorities. On that date Judge Hughes' decision, in the favor of the shippers, was handed down; the decision of the circuit court was reversed, and since that time the state rates have been in force.

Judge Hughes' opinion in this case, known as the Minnesota Rate Case, will be found in 230 U. S. Supreme court Report, page 352. It is one of the most able opinions ever written by a justice of the supreme court of the United States, and will compare favorably with those of John Marshall.

In the circuit court Judge Sanborn practically took away the right of the state to make its local rates, by holding that the state rates were an interference with interstate commerce, and were prohibited by the Interstate Commerce act; and that the state rates were confiscatory for the reason that they would not produce sufficient revenue to render reasonable compensation on the value of the property used by the railroad companies in transacting their Minnesota business.

In finding the rates confiscatory it was sary for the court to fix a value upon the railroad property. The value of the country right-of-way of the companies was determined by Judge Sanborn, by using the market value of similar adjacent property and multiplying that value by three, so if the market value of a farm adjacent to the right-of-way was \$50 per acre, the court allowed the railroad company \$150 per acre, and the value of the improvements the railway company had made on the land as if they were new. Nothing was deducted for old or worn-out ties. Some of the depots and other station buildings were old, nearly worn out, but were all figured as if they were new and had just been built, while everyone were new and had just been built, while everyone were new and had just been built, while everyou knows that an old building is not worth as mu

A major portion of this right-of-way, which was being valued for the purpose of charging shippers rates upon their freight, had been given to the railroad companies either by the state or federal government. Over 13,000,000 acres of government or state land had been given them in the state of Minnesota alone.

The terminal properties of the companies in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth—I speak of them collectively—were valued by Judge Sanborn by first ascertaining the normal market value for ordinary business purposes, of the adjoining property, including the improvements thereon, and then increasing it by about 60 per cent, to find the railroad valuation, and to this was added the value of the improvements, which the railroad companies had actually put upon this land, as if they were new improvements just constructed.

Judge Hughes held against the railroad companies on both of their contentions, saying that the Interstate Commerce act expressly exempted state rates from its operation and that such rates tould be regulated by the state until congress took away that right by direct enactment. On the question of confiscation, on which Judge Sanborn predicated his extravagant notions of the value of railroad property, Judge Hughes decided that the railroads were only entitled to the actual normal value of their country and terminal properthe railroads were only entitled to the actual normal value of their country and terminal properties, measured by the market value of the property in the vicinity of the railroad, and not to enhance that value by a supposition of what the railroads might have to pay for it. He allowed the railroads to participate in the prosperity of the country by giving them the natural increased value of their land and no more.

He reversed the decision of Judge Sanborn, and held that the state rates, as to the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies was not confiscatory. This established the state rates for those companies, and the Chicago. Milwaukee &

those companies, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Soo Line and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, for Minnesota. The carnings of the Minneapolis & St. Louis were so small that the company was exempted from state rates, and the Chicago, Great Western case roads have refunded to Minnesota shippers over

is still pending.

As a result of the Hughes' decision the rail\$3,000,000 for overcharges in freight shipments,
and passenger fares collected from shippers and
passengers during the time this Sanborn injunction was in force.

People and Events

The widow's mite of Mrs. Ellen Stebbins Curtis Jones, deceased, of New York, totals \$28,000,000. Payment of the state inheritance tax netted \$1,100,000 and was paid in advance to secure

netted \$1,100,000 and was paid in advance to secure a 5 per cent discount.

The Minimum Wage commission of Massachusetts has approved a wage scale for women workers in clothing factories calling for \$8.75 for experienced adult workers, \$7 for inexperienced adult workers and \$6 for workers under 18 years of age. The figures do not indicate serious symptoms of heart calargement.

toms of heart enlargement.

A state building for state officers engaged away from the state capitol is to be California's contribution to the civic center of San Franciso. The building will provide office space for seventeen departments, the space totaling 80,000 square feet. Arichitects are invited to compete with plans and specifications for the honor and

square teet. Arichitects are invited to compete with plans and specifications for the honor and fees of the job.

Indiana's ceatennial celebration is moving through the state in sections, different towns and cities doing the honors in rotation. The finishing touch will be put on at Indianapolis, where a week of pageantry will be staged. The distance from the Indiana line to the Missouri river is about 500 miles, but it took fifty years to span the distance with a sufficient number of settlers to win statehood honors for Nebraska.

Detroit's millionaire cop, James Couszens, is on the job as chief of police, tagged with a program of moderate reform. Gambling must go. Conditions which encourage crime are booked for a long vacation. "I am not a prohibitionist," says the chief, with reference to the saloon question. "I'd on ont believe in denying another man the privileges you enjoy yourself. There are wealthy men in this city who are working for prohibition, knowing that if it carries they will be able to get their desires just the same. To me that is hypocrisy."

Primary races for nominations take considerable fatness out of ambitious political purses. It is no news to aspirants that the shakedown is expensive. In Illinois last month the primaries are said to have cost all round \$2,000,000. Reports of primary expenses now being published in New Jersey show the vanquished spent as much as the winners and some over. Six aspirants for the governorship and the United States senatorship spent a total of \$100,000, and there are more to hear from. Evidently the salaries are not the lure. Honor and power are the magnets.

Thought Nugget for the Day. O, many a shaft at random sent mark the archer little me And many a word at random spoken

May soothe, or wound, a heart that's

broken.—Sir Waiter Scott.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Beigrade captured by Austro-Ger-ian troops.

Envoys of the entente powers left

French captured German earth-works and several trenches east of

Germane again halted in advance n Dvinsk, but von Hindenburg on Dvinsk, but von Hindenburg crossed the Viliya east of Vilna. British casualties to date reported

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Duncan McDonald, the Montana champion, has arrived from Sait Lake City, where he recently worsted Slade, the Maori, in the ninth round of a giove contest. A match probably will be made between McDonald and McCormack or McDonald and Clow. Cormack or McDonaid and Clow.

The Ransom Comedy company opened at the People's theater in "Vigilantes," one of the finest pieces of frontier life now on the stage.

The 10-year-old son of William McHugh was shot through the han



by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of a playmate.

Asel Steere, late of the Wisconsin bar, and John E. Sundstrom. a Louisiana attorney, were admitted to practice in the Nebraska courts and will both locate in Omaha.

George B. Tzechuck of The Hee has gone to Iowa on a "ducking" expedition. Two farmers have already acquired a number of birds in anticipation of the coming of the Omaha gunner, so that there is no doubt of his returning with plenty of birds for his friends.

his friends.

At the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian association for the election of officers the following were chosen: President, P. C. Himebaugh; vice president, J. L. Kennedy; recording secretary, C. E. Reynolds; corresponding secretary, George A. Joplin, and treasurer, C. F. Harrison.

This Day in History.

1701—Charter for a college at New Haven (Yale college) granted by the

1701—Charter for a college at New Haven (Yale college) granted by the general court.

1767—Charles X, the last French king of the family of Bourbon, born at Versailles. Died at Gorz, Austria, November 6, 1835.

1782—Lewis Cass, secretary of war under Jackson and secretary of state under Buchanan, born at Exeter, N. H. Died at Detroit, June 17, 1866.

1811—John Stevens established a steam ferry between Hoboken and New York City.

1818—Congress of sovereigns of Austria, Russia and Prussia, with ministers from England and France, signed a convention at Aix-ta-Chappelle for the withdrawal of the grmy of occupation from France.

1855—First overland mail from California arrived at St. Louis, 24 days 154—United States took formal possession of Alaska.

1902—Beginning of floods at Paterson, N. J., which damaged property to the amount of \$5,000,000.

The Day We Celebrate.

The Day We Celebrate.

Charles W. Hamilton, banker, is celebrating his fifty-seventh birthday today. He is a native son of Omaha, and was active in the United States National bank until compelled by Ill health to go into semi-retirement.

Emile A. Beesire, who has a silk shop in the new Rose building, is just 50 years old today. He was born in Perry, Switzerland, and before opening his shop was a department manager for the Brandeis stores.

William Maier, building inspector, was born October 9, 1858, at Waldhausen, Wurtemburg, Germany, coming to this country in 1853. He located first at Marysville, Kan, and is one of the old-time builders of Omaha.

Omaha.

Louis Beindorff, popular city ticket agent of the Union Pacific, is just 48 years old. He is an Omaha-born boy who has worked his way up.

Jay D. Foster, now head of the Foster-Barker company, is celebrating his fifter-fifth highday. He is now

Foster-Harker company, is celebrating his fifty-fifth birthday. He is now one of the pioneer class in the insurance business in Omaha.

Casper E, Yost today turns his seventy-fifth milestone. Mr. Yost is a Yankee, was once proprietor of the old Omaha "Republican," and also held down the postmasterehip of Omaha in the enrig days. He went into the telephone business when it was in its infancy and 's now one of the big men in the Bell system and president of several of its auxiliary state coroprations.

of the big men in the Bell system and president of several of its auxiliary state coroprations.

Henry G. von Windheim, manager of the Nebraska Seed company, is 45 years old today. He comes of a German family of nobility, his father being one of the Omaha pioneers and he himself being born here in Omaha. Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Easiern department of the army, born at Winchester, N. H., fitty-six years ago today.

Myron T. Herrick, former American ambassador to France and now the republican nominee for senator from Ohio, born at Huntington, O., sixtyone years ago today.

Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Episcopal bishop of Bethlehem, Pa., born at Fayette, Mo., sixty-eight years ago today.

Henry L. Myers, recently renominated for United States senator from

today
Henry L. Myera, recently renominated for United States senator from
Montana, born in Cooper county, Mo.,
fifty-four years ago today.
Miner Lee Bates, president of Hiram
college, born at Fairfield, Mich., fortyseven years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Re

Thankagiving day will be observed in Canada today. Today has been fixed for the an-nual observance of Fire and Accident Prevention day throughout the United States and Canada.

Trevention day throughout the United States and Canada.

The Massachusetts Forestry association is to inaugurate a campaign today to free the trees and other objects within the public highways of all signs and illegally posted advertising matter.

Utah's new state capitol in Sait Lake City is to be formally dedicated today with addresses by Governor Spry. President Joseph Smith of the Mormon church and others.

Charles E. Hughes, republican nominee for president, is scheduled to speak tonight at a republican mass meeting in Philadelphia.

Conventions opening today: New-

meeting in Philadelphia.

Conventions opening today: Newark, N. J., American Society of Municipal Improvements, National
League of Compulsory Education Officials; Atlanta, Ga., National Association of Stationers and Mahufacturers, Atlantic City, N. J., American
Railway association, American Electric Railway Accountants association;
Clacinnait, O., National Association of
Laundrymen; Providence, R. L. National Housing conference; Des
Moines, Ia., national convention of
Disciples of Christ.

The Bee's Port

ist the same as visiting and may go usiness establishment. You may go collar: the just the same as visiting any kind of a business establishment. You may go into a store to buy a collar; the smart clerk will ask if there is anything else and perhaps show you some shirts, neckties, hose, etc., and try to persuade you to buy. If you do make additional purchases he is considered a smart salesman. On the other hand, if you go to a barber shop for a shave and the barber suggests a haircut, shampoo, massage, etc., the wares he has to sell, and you give your consent, then the barber, according to Judge Foster, is not a salesman, but a grafter.

The barber is a business man rendering a necessary service to the community. Many barbers have homes and families, respected by their neighbors, and are good boosters and upbuilders of Omaha. They pay taxes, spend their money here and perform a useful function in our community. The barber will average up with any group of citizens anywhere. Then why this discrimination on the part of the police court. J. HECKER.

Nebraska's Abortginal Inhabitants.

Nehraska's Aboriginal Inhabitants.

Omaha, Oct. 8.—To the Editor of
The Bee: You printed recently a letter from "A member of the State Historical society" who is rather doubtful
as to the historical accuracy of some
of the floats in the historical parace,
and particularly the Mandan float.
He does not think the Mandans ever
lived in Nebraska, but has the idea
they were in Wyoming when Lewis
and Clark came up the Missouri in
1804.

As I understood it, the Mandan As I understood it, the Mandan float in the parade was not intended to show an early Nebraska tribe, but simply the type of "oarth-lodge," often called "Mandan lodge," which was used by all of the agricultural tribes of the upper Missouri, including four Nebraska tribes. Modern archaeologists are pretty well agreed that the Mandans never were in Nebraska. They appear to have come from the east, reaching the Missouri somewhere in northern South Dakota and moving slowly up the river, building villages here and there. In 1738 the French explorer Verendrye found this tribe living in several large villages (some say seven and some nine) near the present site of Bismarck, N. D. They remained in that vicinity until after the great smallpox (about 1780) and were then forced by the Sioux to move higher up and build new villages on the Missouri near the mouth of Knife River, N. D.

The early tribes of eastern Nebraska were all agricultural and all lived in earth-lodge villages.

were all agricultural and all lived in earth-lodge villages. The Pawnees were almost certainly the first of these tribes to reach Nebraska. They came from the southwest or south and belonged to the Caddoan family of tribes, their closest kinsmen being the Wichitas who are generally admitted to have been the Quiviras whom Coronado visited in 1541. The Pawnees were therefore probably living in this region, if not actually in Nebraska at that date.

The Arikaras were living with the Pawnees, in fact, were a part of the tribe; but sometime before 1700 the Arikaras left the Pawnees and moved up the Missouri river into the Charits for all (Chorus.)

Dakotas. They are now living with a remnant of the Mandans at Elbo-

The Boes | Would Widen Harney Street.

Would Widen Harney Street.
Omaha, Oct. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: The congestion of traffic on Harney street during the busy hours proves that the street from Twentieth street during the busy hours proves that the street from Twentieth street during the busy hours proves that the street from Twentieth street destroys the beauty of our city. The property holders on the street are willing to have this done and the majority of them wave damages. While the street from the street are willing to have this done and the majority of them wave damages. While the street from the street are willing to have this done and the majority of them wave damages. While the street from the street are willing to have this done and the majority of them wave damages. While the street from the street fro

ing out the Klowas, and finally the Sloux arrived. Porcupine Bull (a very old Cheyenne) says he was just a little boy when the Cheyennes and Arapahees first moved into western Nebraska "to live," that is, not merely to hunt. He fixes the date 1828 and is apparently right. He says the Sloux did not move south to the Platte until after 1830, except Lone Horn's band which sometimes came down from the Black Hills to visit the Cheyennes and hunt with them.

GEORGE E. HYDE.

SUNNY GEMS.

"Do you think you will ever own a car".
"Why not? The controlling circumstances are bound to meet."
"What do you mean?"
"Auton keep coming down and I keep saving up."—Louisville Courter-Journal.

"Who gave the bride away?" asked Mrs.
Jones of her daughter, who had just returned from the wedding.
"Her little brother," replied the daughter;
"he stood up in the middle of the ceremony
and yelled, 'Hurrah, Blanche, you've got
him at last!"—New York Times.

"When that bad bey threw stones at you why didn't you come and tell me instead of throwing back at him?" said the good little boys plous mother.
"Tell you?" said the good little boy. "Why, you couldn't hit a barn door."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dealer in Antiques—Here is something in-teresting, sir—a brace of revolvers that were carried by Christopher Columbus. Customer—What! Revolvers weren't in-vented in Columbus' time. Dealer—I know. That's what makes them so rare.—Boston Transcript.

"And where are you from?"
"America."
"Is it true in your country every man has a chance to be president?"
"Well, we can hardly say that. But almost every family can own a motor car."
—Kansas City Journal.

"You look all worried and fagged out."
"It's that current history class I foolishly joined."
"Why?"
"History is being made faster than we can study it."—Chicago Post.

CAMPAIGN SONG, "MADE IN IOWA.

F. J. Lowe in Charles City Press. million men sought freedom in the war of '61.

of 'al.

And millions more praised Lincoln for the
work well done;
It was a hard fought battle, but he was in He could not holp but win it; he was not too proud to fight.

We have snotten

We strive for full publicity regarding our work. We believe the people have a right to know what we are doing and why we are doing it-to know how much money we take in and how we spend it.



NEERASKA TELEPHONE CO.