

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION 54,507 Daily - Sunday 50,539

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of September, 1916, was 54,507 daily, and 50,539 Sunday.

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

Hecklers of Mr. Hughes get more than they bargain for.

Mr. Hitchcock! Are you "wet" or "dry"? Don't dodge the question.

This district is entitled to "a live one" in congress. The way to get "a live one" is to elect Benjamin S. Baker.

Welcome to Nebraska, Mr. Hughes! We will receive and entertain you again, later, as president of the United States.

Mr. Hughes is handing it out straight from the shoulder. Democrats are now wishing they had not insisted that he break his "silence."

"Democratic pep much in evidence as workers meet." - Headline in local democratic organ. Yes, and it was poured from bottles and drunk out of glasses!

Now with the laurels of the world's series reposing on the throbbing brow of Boston, the people once more are free to grapple with the minor task of "saving the country."

The naturalization mill is one industry concededly stimulated here in Nebraska by our democratic friends, but in this case they will hardly deny the business is only temporary.

With Carranza dollars giving a feeble imitation of life at 2 cents each in gold it is easy to understand why an American loan is esteemed in Mexican quarters "a vision of sweetness and light."

Just as sure as the meat packing industry shifted from Buffalo and Cincinnati to Chicago, so will its center finally shift from Chicago to the Missouri river, with Omaha, Sioux City and Kansas City dividing the honors.

Chickley Schwab still stands forth as the prince of optimists. He holds the steel orders of peace in higher esteem than steel orders of war. The huge reserve fund Bethlehem pulled out of the shell business forms a joyous generator of optimism.

A memorial to Carrie Nation reared in a Kansas town hardly rises to the level of the lady's achievements in life. Nothing short of a national monument with a tomahawk rampant will adequately testify to her influence in chasing Indian cigar signs off the block.

The Virginia autoists who came west filled with fear of auto thieves did well to put the exaggerations to a personal test. Had they noted reports of auto thieving in the east they would have been spared the shock of discovering that western enterprise in that line, annoying though it is, is leagues behind the activities of eastern thieves.

President Wilson's exhortation of those who raise the sectionalism issue comes right back to himself. Under his leadership the democratic administration is a flagrantly sectional government run by an oligarchy of southern democrats who hold their power through the disfranchisement of the great mass of the voters in the south. The fact of sectionalism sticks out so that it speaks for itself.

A Woman's View

It is doubtful if any man has explained his reasons for supporting Mr. Hughes with such clear, convincing logic as characterizes the statement of Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, whose husband was acting American ambassador to Mexico during and for some time before the seizure of Vera Cruz. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy says: "I am for Hughes because with my own eyes I have seen the destruction of a nation; with my own ears I have heard the cries of that bleeding, agonized remnant of what three years ago was the Mexican people; I have seen, under the auspices of the democratic administration, organized government destroyed in a sovereign state—whose greatest misfortune at this time is to be our neighbor. I have seen authority destroyed as certainly as if we had taken the machinery of administration into our physical hands and broken it. And in regard to all this I have seen installed an organized campaign of misrepresentation where the wrongs of this sister nation are concerned—whereby the cries of the people have been stifled, their agonies concealed, their rights—their human rights—trampled to earth. I have seen the house of God profaned, the ministers of Christ cast into ignominy, holy women defiled. And last, but not least, I have seen our citizens, whose right to protection there is as indisputable as that of the sons of England, Germany, France, Spain, Japan, despoiled of the fruits of honest labor. Our women have been outraged, our children tortured, our men left to lie in their blood. Now, with the help of God, and confiding in the underlying greatness of our nation, I hope for the vindication of our honor where other nations are concerned—and the performance of our duty where our own people are concerned. I am for Hughes—because I believe a man has arisen who, as chief executive, will safeguard our most precious possession on land and sea—at home and abroad—our national honor."

Hughes and the Hecklers.

One of the luminous features of Mr. Hughes' campaign has been the frank and fearless manner in which he meets the hecklers. Questions asked him are answered in an honest, straightforward manner, and with a force that carries conviction. Mr. Hughes has always been noted for his moral courage, meeting squarely every proposition put up to him, and dealing with it honestly and logically. At no point in his public service has he been found shy or evasive, seeking to hide his purpose behind a mass of words or cover deception with false logic and elusive promises. The democrats opened their campaign with a shout of "What would you have done?" This question has been met head-on by Mr. Hughes, who tells the country plainly and fearlessly what he would have done and what he expects to do. Contrast this course with the weather-gauge vacillation of our president, whose single-track mind lacks terminal facilities, and who is therefore always doubling back or going off at a tangent. Three years of Wilson's uncertainty and lack of determination have well prepared the nation to welcome a man who can reach a decision and stand by his announced determination. The hecklers have unconsciously done a great service for the people of the United States by giving Mr. Hughes his opportunity to squarely state his position.

Why Not Ask Senator Hitchcock?

Will Roosevelt and Root and Lodge and Bacon and the other Germany baiters be able to reach an agreement with the editor of "The Fatherland"? -World-Herald. Why not ask someone like Senator Hitchcock, who has reached an agreement with the editor of "The Fatherland"? The senator surely knows what must be done to secure "The Fatherland's" favor. It is not so long ago that "The Fatherland" exploited the senator in connection with a letter signed "Gilbert M. Hitchcock, U. S. S.," which begins:

My Dear Viereck: I have received your letter calling my attention to certain extracts from your paper, and in reply I am glad to say I have appreciated them and other matters which I have read from time to time in The Fatherland.

It is not the height of imposture for Senator Hitchcock's paper to propound the sneering question about "The Fatherland" and its editor, even while using "The Fatherland" favor for the senator's personal political capital?

"Sectionalism" in the Campaign.

President Wilson publicly expresses his chagrin that the campaign should be marked by a revival of the issue of "sectionalism." No one wants a "sectionalism" issue in this country, but who is responsible for the revival complained of? When the democrats came into full power in the nation in 1913, the first thing they did was to reorganize the government. President Wilson chose a majority of his cabinet officers from the south. He has two from the one southern state of Texas. In congress, senate and house committees were shaken up as never before. In the house, the chairmanship of every important committee save one was awarded to a southern democrat. Caucus rules were adopted which gave the southern oligarchy absolute control of all legislation, and not a law was passed but was considered with special reference for its application to southern interests. In the tariff bill, for example, protection was taken off the corn and wheat raised in Nebraska, but retained on the cotton and Angola wool raised in Georgia. "Pork" was made particularly fat for the south in the extravagant appropriation of public money to build postoffices at country crossroads and to "improve" dry creeks and muddy sloughs, while the Mississippi river bill took a chunk of money to protect planters south of Memphis that astonished even them. And so it goes, all down the line. The democratic party is dominated in all its activities by the "solid south," and openly admits it. The only sure way to end sectionalism will be to elect Hughes, who will be president for the whole United States, and not for that region he can see when he looks from the White House across the Potomac.

"Wiping Out Wall Street."

The democratic spellbinders in Nebraska are whiping it up on the Money Devil again, using Wall Street as a punching bag for their onslaughts, juggling mouth-filling lists of figures with the utmost disregard for facts, apparently relying on the hope that their hearers never read the market reports. The fact that Wall Street has not undergone a recent decline may easily be noted by looking over the daily stock transactions carried on there. That it has money to spare is proved by the sending of \$100,000,000 to London in a single week, to be loaned on "call" on Threadneedle street.

It would be occasion for marvel if Nebraska bank deposits had not increased under existing conditions. No state in the union has furnished more food supplies at higher prices to the warring armies of Europe. No act of the democratic administration is responsible for this, but it should not be forgotten that Gilbert M. Hitchcock was one of the democratic senators, who fought the president on his reserve bank bill, and voted for it only when whipped into line by the party lash. Another part of the record preserves the fact that Senator Hitchcock wanted to shut off the exportation of food and other war material to Europe. If he had succeeded the 70-cent wheat of 1914 would probably have been 50-cent wheat by this time.

The cold truth is that the democratic party had about as much to do with the present prosperity of Nebraska as it did with the hot weather of last summer that burned up the wheat in Oklahoma and Kansas and spared the Nebraska crop.

Someone who claims to be "a republican for fifty years" has been uncovered by the senator's newspaper sleuth who is going to vote democratic now. That's nothing! Why, Senator Hitchcock, himself, was a republican until he failed to connect with an office for which he ran on the republican ticket, after which he discovered that he was a democrat. And while he was recently fighting President Wilson to club him into yielding more patronage-pie, some of the democrats accused him of being still a republican.

Whatever defects may be found in historic art, no one may justly question the masterful power of political art fashioned by local artists. The pictured prospect of 200 jobs held out as a reward for democratic hustlers bids hope flutter its wings and scoot for the foot of the rainbow. Could ancient genius do better and get away with it?

Reports from Holland anent the attacks on Dutch shipping clearly indicate that Amsterdam, Volendam and Edam welded together do not furnish adequate emphasis for public indignation.

Competing With the World.

William R. Wilson, Chairman Republican National Committee.

President Wilson might well pronounce and adopt the slogan, "America Last and America Efficient," which is the antithesis to the expression and desire of Charles E. Hughes, who would have "America First and America Efficient." The president is still very desirous that American citizens—that is, the American laborer and farmer and as Mr. Hughes recently said, we are all laborers in this country—should depict from our present high standard of living, should give up our substantial homes; should throw away every luxury and comfort and get down to the level in wages, and what wages will buy, to the average workmen of the world. At Baltimore recently the president said: "My dream is that America will take its place in that great field"—meaning the world—"in a new spirit; I want to see America pitted against the world." This recalls what he said in his address to the extra session of congress which he called for the purpose of framing and enacting a new tariff law. In that address he said, "the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be to effect the competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world."

Now, let us see what this means. It means that our ports must be open to the free admission of competitive products; it means that the wares of Europe, Asia and Africa and the islands of the sea which are made by labor paid from one-tenth of one-half that paid our labor, shall come in here and be placed side by side with our own products which are made by the highest paid labor on earth. Human nature will assert itself and the cheaper products will be bought to the exclusion of the higher priced goods.

There is American machinery in Japan turning out today all kinds of fabrications that come into our markets. In the cotton mills of Japan the males get 20 cents a day; the females from 15 cents to 20 cents and the children 8 cents per day. In their steel foundries, males get 30 1/2 cents per day; females, 15 1/2 cents per day. In China the highest priced labor does not get more than \$3 or \$4 per month. These we may call extreme cases, but if we go into South America, or Europe, or Oceania, we find that wares are being made for the American market by people, none whom get more than half what is paid here.

Mr. Wilson would have us compete with these people not only in their markets, but in our own. Assuming that the cost of material is practically the same everywhere, yet the difference in the cost of labor, which in some cases is 90 per cent of the cost of production, is such that the American workman cannot compete with the workman of other countries unless he gets down to their level in wages and in his standard of living.

It is well that the American voters understand this question fully. If Mr. Wilson is re-elected there can be no change in the present tariff for at least five years, unless it is a change for the worse.

We are even now suffering severely in all parts of the country and there are thousands of men out of employment today, because of this desire of the president and because he seems to have a preference for goods made abroad to those made here in the United States. When the 30,000,000 of munitions, go back to peaceful occupations, they will have to accept the lowest wages of a century, even in England and continental Europe.

We are now importing more than ever before in our lives, even though 30,000,000 men are, for the time being, not producing anything that may come to our ports. We may then well anticipate with anxiety and dread what will be the outcome when those 30,000,000 men get to making wares that we want and which they will send to us because our markets will be the most profitable ones to be found.

Almost every other nation of the earth has protective tariffs which preserve their markets. Ours at present is very free trade. That is the situation today, and if the American people want to change it they will have an opportunity to do so on the seventh day of next November, by electing Charles E. Hughes president, and with him a republican and protectionist senate and house of representatives.

Plight of Refugees.

Washington Post

Congress appropriated \$300,000 last spring for the relief of American refugees from Mexico, but the State department by its interpretation of the measure restricted payments from the fund to bare cost of transportation and subsistence while en route. Through the regular channels border consuls and immigration officials repeatedly directed attention to the inadequacy of this relief. Six weeks ago, after consultation with border officials and a thorough investigation of the facts, a special report on the conditions was sent to Washington and presented directly to President Wilson through one of the Texas senators. Its receipt was acknowledged with an intimation that its recommendations would be considered and possibly adopted, if anything was actually being done in the matter, it has been given no publicity. Under this system in force hundreds of families, from grandfathers to babes in arms, arrived at the border half clothed, famished, debilitated as a result of their privations, and frequently actually ill, to find absolutely no provision made for their repatriation. Without the semblance of investigation they were shipped almost at random to points where they believed some distant kin or former acquaintance might help them temporarily. Penniless and fit only for the hospital, they were incontinently shunted off on communities where their reception was at best uncertain and their appearance frequently unwelcome. Some of them became immediately dependent on private charity, and the stories of some of the cases cited in the report to the president, were heart-rending.

For the greater part these people are working folks—clerks, mechanics and farmers—who went into Mexico as pioneers of that new and broader Americanism advocated by Mr. Wilson, when considering other Latin-American nations. They were performing a real service to this country in opening up new fields of enterprise, even though their primary motive was their own advantage. In their necessity they should have been considered wards of this government and treated accordingly.

In another way these refugees are entitled to consideration. When attracted to Mexico by an encouraged propaganda and the reports of our consular agents some years ago they had every reason in custom and precedent to expect the protection by this government of their person and property. When this administration substituted for the old policy one of perpetual postponement and warned these people indiscriminately to get out of Mexico it assumed a direct responsibility. If the new policy was endangered by their presence in the republic, where some particularly atrocious attacks upon them might force the issue, it was incumbent on this administration to see that they were not returned to their native soil under conditions more dangerous to their welfare than those they left behind.

With some plausibility the United States can plead the general issue of the right of nations to control their own internal affairs; it may even advance its peace theory as an excuse for not interfering to protect Americans on foreign soil. But it can offer neither reason nor excuse for its abandonment of American citizens upon our own soil and within its peaceful and proper jurisdiction.

Would Cheerfully Pay Much More.

Nebraska City Press: Senator Hitchcock needs the democratic "slush fund" being raised by the World-Herald with a subscription of \$1,000. It is quite likely that the senator would give a great deal more than that if he could be assured of as safe return to the capital next March. Indications are, however, that in spite of gigantic "slush funds" it will be a hard winter for democratic senators and congressmen.

TODAY

Thoughtful for the Day. No, the heart that has truly loved never forgets. But as truly loves on to the close; As the sunflower turns on her god when he sets. The same look which she turned when he rose. —Thomas Moore.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Bulgaria officially declared war on Serbia. Germans began heavy bombardment of French positions in the west. British troops captured Hohenzollern redoubt and two other trenches near La Bassee. Austro-German forces arrived at Pozarevac, Serbia, ten miles south of the frontier, and advanced south of Belgrade.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The original intention of the projectors of the new hotel on the corner of Tenth and Farnam was to erect a building five stories in height, but a number of merchants have recently circulated a petition and secured \$1,000, which will be used as a donation to the projectors of the enterprise with which to build a sixth story. Misses Carrie and Nellie Stevens were married at the home, 2508 Deerpark, the former to H. Kennedy and the latter to W. C. Blackburn. The ceremonies were performed by Rev. J. B. Maxfield and Rev. T. M. House, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn will reside in Denver, while Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy will make their home in Omaha.



Rev. J. B. Maxfield and Rev. T. M. House, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn will reside in Denver, while Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy will make their home in Omaha. The following Knights of Pythias have returned from Hastings, where they have been in attendance upon the sessions of the grand lodge: Messrs. Shropshire, Wilcox, Treitschke, Borden, Wiley and French. E. B. French of this city was re-elected grand keeper of records and seals. S. A. Holland, representing the Detective Publishing company of Cedar Rapids is in town making arrangements for a removal of his business to Omaha within a short time.

This Day in History.

- 1781—Sir Edward Hawke, the British admiral who prevented the French admiral to invade England in the seven years' war, died. Born in 1718.
1804—French victory over the Prussians at Jena, which opened the way for Napoleon's advance to Berlin.
1839—Engagement of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha announced with most pomp.
1855—Combined fleets of England and France passed through the Dardanelles at the Sultan's request.
1870—Palace of St. Cloud was fired on by the French army burned.
1876—Marquis of Lorne was appointed Governor-general of Canada.
1891—Consecration at Boston of Phillips Brooks as Protestant Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts.
1898—Thomas W. Ferry, former United States senator from Michigan, died at Grand Haven, Mich. Born at Mackinac, Mich., June 1, 1826.
1899—Opening of the Dismal Swamp canal, which was originally surveyed by George Washington.
1902—The decision of The Hague tribunal in Plous Fund case, adverse to Mexico and in favor of the United States, was announced.
1905—Peace treaty between Japan and Russia was signed by the mikado and the czar.
1912—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was shot in the breast by John Schrank, a lunatic, at Milwaukee.

The Day We Celebrate.

John G. Willis, one of Omaha's pioneers, now retired from active business, is celebrating his seventy-sixth birthday today. He was born at Chalton, N. Y., and was formerly in the real estate business. Milton C. Peters, president of the M. C. Peters Mill company, was born October 14, 1853, at St. Louis. He started the Bemis Bag company in St. Louis in 1880, remaining with the concern twenty-three years, fifteen of them as manager of the Bemis Bag company, going into his present business for himself in 1895. Joseph Merritt, who with his brothers, runs the Merritt drug stores, is just thirty-five years old. He was born right here in Omaha, of one of the pioneer families. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president, born at Wytheville, Va., forty-four years ago today. Rt. Rev. Patrick A. McGovern, Catholic bishop of Cheyenne, born in Omaha, forty-four years ago today. Lillian Gish, celebrated motion picture actress, born at Springfield, O., twenty years ago today. William H. Thompson, United States senator from Kansas, born at Crawfordsville, Ind., forty-five years ago today. Ivan M. Olson, infielder of the Brooklyn National league base ball team, born in Kansas City, Mo., thirty-one years ago today. Jack Britton (William J. Breelan), champion water polo player of America, born at Clinton, N. Y., thirty-one years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

President Wilson is to address a delegation of Pennsylvania democrats today at Shadow Lawn, his summer home. Charles E. Hughes begins an invasion of Nebraska today, speaking tonight in Lincoln and remaining in that city over Sunday. The manufacturing conference of the United States have designated today for the first annual national observance of "Candy day." The Elephant Butte dam on the Rio Grande river, the biggest reclamation project ever conceived in the United States, is to be dedicated today with notable ceremonies. The annual national convention of the Daughters of the K. K. is to assemble at St. Louis today and will continue its sessions until next Tuesday. A great charity bazaar to raise money for destitute families of imprisoned Irish patriots is to be opened today in Madison Square garden, New York City, under the auspices of the New York committee of the Irish relief fund. Of interest in golf circles will be the wedding today at Newburgh, N. Y. of Miss Doris Tiffany, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Walton C. Tiffany of Newburgh, and Jerome D. Travers, four times amateur golf champion of the United States.

The Bee's Letter Box

See Ourselves as Others See Us. Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: When Congressman Sloan made an address before the Young Men's Christian association, in Aurora, he told us the four representatives of the railroad men compelling the house of representatives to pass the Adamson law that they wanted. Editor Burr of the Aurora Register criticized Sloan for talking politics on such an occasion. Editor Burr teaches a Sunday school class of men, and nearly every Sunday he gets off some politics, tariff views or populism to the class.

Burr joins with the World-Herald in saying those who criticize the democrats are "knockers." The democrats criticized the republicans during the sixteen years they were in power to the extent that a weak man was influenced to kill McKinley, and cartoons and abuse were frightful, but they did not call it "knocking." It is only "knocking" when it hits the democrats. They say "No one likes a knocker. Why didn't they say that when they were doing the knocking?" Burr, in his paper, opposed the increase in railroad men's wages a few months ago, but when Wilson reneged to them, Burr did too, and he is now defending the Adamson law.

Neither the murder of Higgins nor that committed in Saratoga was the first. Higgins's clothing, the coat of Higgins, Mr. E. J. Allen said that Baker, the accused, confessed after sentence of death had been pronounced upon him by Judge Lake. That is not so. He made no public confession, and he was hanged on the day appointed by the judge, just west of the old capitol. The Saratoga murder and lynching occurred just outside of Omaha, in 1893, as Mr. Allen states, and therefore may be dropped from the gruesome list.

The first time that the young territorial village was compelled to hang its head in shame was on the occasion of a saloon war, when men had been fired by the effects of rum. I am sure you might catch it an argument arose which, in time, developed into a quarrel. One man—a stranger in the crowd, pulled a dirk knife and disemboweled a harmless looker-on, Tom Killian. The murderer and his escape—a very easy matter at the time, and was never found. This was in 1861. Tom Sutton, a first-class officer, was sheriff. Mr. Sutton was succeeded by Mr. Andrew DeJone, another capable public officer. JOHN RUSH.

The Real First Murder in Omaha.

Omaha, Oct. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: In order to keep history straight in the courts for years to come, I would explain my reasons for supporting Judge Sutton this fall. It is a ten-to-one bet that Nebraska will go "dry" in the November election and, the democratic party in Nebraska having gone out of office in this state, because of the liquor interests of the state, it would be an injustice to Neville to elect him governor and his true friends will try to keep him out of a position that will undoubtedly destroy him forever in the eyes of the people, because he will be compelled to either repudiate the promises he is now making the people or the powers in control of his party and administration will make a farce of his organization and completely destroy its efficiency.

I lived for some time at North Platte a number of years ago and knew Keith's father and uncle, from whom he was named, quite well and from what I hear he is in every way a bright, well-meaning young man, too bright to be sacrificed in the manner in which he undoubtedly will be if elected. I have lived nearly fifty years in Nebraska and always supported the democrats until now. SHERIDAN SIMMONS.

Life Long Democrat Breaks Over.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: Having been a democrat all my life and never having voted for a republican governor, I thought I would explain my reasons for supporting Judge Sutton this fall. It is a ten-to-one bet that Nebraska will go "dry" in the November election and, the democratic party in Nebraska having gone out of office in this state, because of the liquor interests of the state, it would be an injustice to Neville to elect him governor and his true friends will try to keep him out of a position that will undoubtedly destroy him forever in the eyes of the people, because he will be compelled to either repudiate the promises he is now making the people or the powers in control of his party and administration will make a farce of his organization and completely destroy its efficiency.

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As to Abstractors' Charges.

Omaha, Oct. 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: Real estate traders are in the best position to judge pro and con the question of abstractors' charges, as they are the intermediaries in trade in different counties in both Nebraska and Iowa, whereas the local real estate men operate in their own home county, or town, so a few comments may not be out of the way. The bill complained about by Mr. Morrison is high compared with most Nebraska charges, but it is well to remember that with the multitude of suits and judgments always being spread on the records in such a county as Douglas county, Nebraska, that a search should be paid for at fair prices, and it would not be fair to compare the Omaha charges with the charges in Washington county, Nebraska, as the time consumed in searching the records is much less. In Pottawattamie county, at Council Bluffs, a similar bill would be figured at about \$5, and in Iowa the abstract companies have to maintain expensive record books, which in Nebraska are maintained by the different counties. Here there is competition and dealers are allowed all the way from 25 to 50 per cent by the abstract companies. In Glenwood, Ia., there is only one abstract concern, who have a practical monopoly, but there such a bill would be only \$3. Here, then, is an example of a monopoly doing work cheaper than it is done under competition.

To sum up, the abstract business should be regulated by law, but the Torrens system, while in working order in some new countries, like western Canada, could only be made to fit in here at enormous expense (and taxes are high enough, now). There is another feature to the Torrens system which would not recommend it.

IF IT COULD BE DONE, COUNTY CHARLIE CHAPLIN WOULD BE A SINGLE MAN TODAY!

"My husband mentioned creamed oysters," said the bride. "I wonder how they are prepared." "Sort of a sundae effect I imagine," ventured her girl friend. "Creamed oysters are served with ice cream, no doubt."—Louisville Courier-Journal. Debatante—I wonder why women used to wear such wide wedding rings. Blaise Matron—Because at that time, poor things, they expected them to last a lifetime.—Life. College Niece—Oh, Uncle, what a funny looking dog! He's a recent acquisition, isn't he? Country Uncle—Think of that now! An' werra I've been callin' him an' orany yeller mongrel!—New York Times.

WINCHESTER RIFLE AND PISTOL CARTRIDGES. When you go to buy cartridges for your rifle or pistol, you want to consider that you're buying something "sight unseen." In other words, "you don't know what's in 'em." That's the very reason why you should buy a reliable make. The reputation of Winchester cartridges is sufficient for you. They are always reliable. They are made for all kinds of rifles and pistols, and you'll be sure to get this celebrated make if you ask for THE W BRAND.