THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3d day of October, 1916.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Prophets of $2 wheat would command more attention if their doleful outgivings were slightly disinterested.

Bank deposits are mounting to record levels throughout the country. Should this flush condition persist bankers may become practical advocates of cheap money.

Assurances comes from the Sierras that Mount Lassen is not dead, merely sleeping. 'Tis well. The country at the present moment has more spouting than can be assimilated safely.

Fortunately for democratic spellbinders there is no hurry call for them in the District of Columbia. The district law against untruthful advertising renders ballyhooing a hazardous job.

Every passing day makes clearer the inability of Carranza's government to fulfill its promises to the United States. The "watchful waiting" policy finds a fitting teammate in Mexican manana.

President Wilson manifests considerable uneasiness over the issue of sectionalism, and rightly so. Truth is mighty in arousing the public to the gross injustice of southern domination in national affairs.

Hammers of meteorological science beat in vain against lingering faith in weather prophecies. The fortune piled up by the late Prophet Hicks goes to show that official weather sharps miss a lot of easy money.

Canada is paying a princely price for its share of the uncertain honors of war. A casualty list of 52,000 men out of a total of 300,000 sent abroad measures the sacrifices already made and glimpses the toll to come.

The revised version of the Carribean blow in the Danish West Indies definitely retains the island as fixtures in the hurricane zone. Holders of the cyclone belt may safely banish fears of unseemly competition.

Japan and Russia object to Americans securing railroad concessions in China. Of course, the double protest does not puncture the open door policy. Merely a reminder that the door for Americans opens out.

Those jobless kings of Europe waste valuable time sobbing over vanished glories. If they were wise enough to join King Ak-Sar-Ben's colony of retired monarchs, joy would supplant gloom and life become a glad, sweet song.

A note of satisfaction runs through the weekly output of official statistics showing the price uplift in necessaries of life. Producers of the goods will readily detect the note, but the pleasure is denied consumers. Theirs is the joyless task of digging up or going without.

Truly these are gloomy days for the Greeks. A few months ago the German-Bulgars swooped down on the seaport of Kavala and kidnaped the Greek garrison. Now the Entente Allies take over the Greek navy. Both sides sound the depths of humiliation for King Constantine.

The Hobo News, official organ of the International Brotherhood Welfare association, hails the Adamson wage increase law as a vehicle of hope of a government handout for the under dog. "Having exercised its right to fix wages for railway men," says the News, "congress may equalize them for laborers at any time." Congress must. Failure to treat all workers alike spells gross discrimination.

Shafts Aimed at Omaha

Plattsmouth Journal: Omaha has a wider spot on the map than she ever had before, all because she knows how to entertain the big men of the country.

Hastings Tribune: The Ak-Sar-Ben proves to be a bigger and better entertainment each year. It has already outdistanced the celebrated Mardi Gras festival at New Orleans, and is now classed as the best event of its kind ever put on. The historical pageant was by far the best that has been produced, and it proved quite an eye-opener even to that great student of history, President Wilson.

Fremont Tribune: The Omaha pageant showing the development of Nebraska was a highly creditable achievement. It was a theme worthy of the effort made by the wonderful Ak-Sar-Ben organization, which rose to the occasion in splendid performance. Not in its history of twenty-two years has it presented so magnificent a spectacle, ingeniously contrived to condense and impress the ancient and modern history of this young state. The people of Nebraska who journeyed to Omaha to witness the brilliant achievement in unprecedented numbers gave a fine response to a notable occasion that justified their expectations. This was but the beginning of the celebration of fifty years of statehood. The rest will be through the public schools, culminating with fitting observance on March 1 next. Then will follow in June, at Lincoln, a celebration under the auspices of the University of Nebraska. The successful manner in which Omaha has begun has set a high mark to be aimed at by the rest.

Hughes Answers Tom Marshall.

Mr. Hughes took occasion Saturday to answer the silliest of all the silly assertions made by the democrats in their desperation, that a vote for Hughes is a vote for war. President Wilson has insinuated as much, just as he has insinuated that all are disloyal who do not agree with his acts and professed beliefs, no matter how frequently he changes his mind. It remained for Thomas Riley Marshall, vice president of the United States, to put into words what the president conveyed by innuendo.

In his Omaha speech, and elsewhere in the state, Marshall stated that "A vote for Wilson is a vote for peace; a vote for Hughes is a vote for war." The absurdity of the charge is apparent to any sane thinking voter, and coming from "Tom" Marshall, humorist and campaign jester, it would get little if any attention; made by the vice president of the United States, it demands, and receives such prompt and unequivocal denial as ought to set to rest any doubt that might have been raised by Marshall's senseless assertion.

Mr. Hughes promises to restore the dignity of American government and the integrity of American citizenship to the respect of the world. This can be done without war, and will be achieved without resort to any of the miserable bluffs and backdowns indulged by President Wilson in his failure to maintain American rights, and through which he forfeited the high regard of civilized governments.

A vote for Hughes is a vote to restore the United States to its place of dignity and influence in the world; a vote for Wilson is a vote to endorse all his wretched blunders in Mexico and elsewhere and to sanction their continuance.

Threats of Conscription In Ireland.

The political end of the British government does not appear in pressing need of increasing the store of trouble on hand. The supply is fully equal to the ability of the politicians to handle it. There as elsewhere are marplots and schemers who care less for national unity than for advancing personal and political aims. Toryism constitute the rallying force of this class, and its characteristic hindsight is shown in moves to force conscription upon Ireland.

The object of the movement is too plain to masquerade as patriotism. Nothing would better serve the tory schemers in wrecking the pledge of home rule than compulsory enlistment among a people harrassed and discouraged by military rule. That such a movement is seriously considered under existing conditions does little credit to the sanity of the movers. Doubtless the responsible officials foresaw the tory danger and took steps to stop it. This is indicated in the report of Lord Wimborne, head of the Dublin Castle government, advising the ministry that "conscription in Ireland is neither feasible nor prudent at present." The fact that the lord lieutenant's report is concurred in by the chief secretary and the military authorities of Dublin, carries ample weight to squelch tory madness for the time being.

Before the war there were 34,822 Irishmen in the British service. Since the war, Lord Wimborne reports that 156,795 men enlisted and joined the colors in Ireland. This is a notable contribution to the imperial forces from a population abundantly supplied with reasons for indifference. Besides, it takes no account of thousands of Irishmen in English regiments and in the Colonial contingents. The showing does credit to the "fighting race." It constitutes a protest against harsh measures and an appeal for sympathetic treatment of Ireland.

England Will Continue to Pay.

Premier Asquith, asking for another billion and a half of dollars to carry on the war to the close of England's fiscal year, added nothing to what was already known. He urgently advised that the war be continued, and that the British be prepared to foot the bills. Without going deeply into details, he explained that the estimate of $25,000,000 as the daily cost of the war to England in money had been fairly well borne out by experience, and that he did not expect it would fall much below that figure. Of this a considerable sum will not be made part of the permanent debt of the United Kingdom, for it represents money advanced to allies, who in time will return payment. The stupendous sums of money involved in the war operations are teaching the world new lessons in finance, and the immense store of capital held in British hands is taking on new significance as the war progresses. England will continue to foot the bill for the entente allies, and will collect after peace has been declared.

Paid Athletes in Public Schools.

A report to Yale from a committee dealing with the subject of the university's athletics, just made public, contains meat for the consideration of all who have the good of school athletics seriously at heart. The committee recommends that Yale develop from its graduate and undergraduate bodies a system of athletic control that will secure adequate representation for the university or abandon intercollegiate competition until such time as it may be possible to achieve this. The committee says the employment of highly paid experts as coaches is absurd.

This thought has been growing in minds of men who have watched the development of athletics at our great schools for the last few years. The necessity of bodily as well as mental training is well understood, but competitive trials have led the reasonable purpose of athletic training and outdoor sports into at least the proximity, if not the actual, presence of danger. The paid coach system has reached a point where competition for these expert athletes exceeds that for competent professors who devote their abilities to intellectual pursuits. Some schools may be noted for high scholastic attributes of their faculties, but many more are better known because of their foot ball teams. Youthful enthusiasm for sport is too frequently transformed into zeal for victory, the true spirit of sportsmanship and generous rivalry being sunk in lust of conquest. In such schools athletic training centers interest in the building up of championship teams, rather than in seeing that the entire student body get the good of whatever of athletics may be available.

The paid coach may be as indispensible as the paid instructor in any branch of study, but his business should be to train the student body, rather than the team. Healthy college sport is not possible when winning is the sole end of training. The ideal of service pertains to sport as to any other department of education.

Eat potato bread and lower the cost of living, say the administration bakers. It is not a bread line suggestion, strictly speaking, but it squints that way.

Hughes and Compensation

—Minneapolis Journal.—

Workingmen's compensation has now been established by law in thirty-one states and two territories, and in addition the federal government grants it to injured employes. All this progress has been made practically in the last six or seven years. Before that the workman who met with accident had only the old common-law principle of employer's liability to rely on, and in practice this inured chiefly to the benefit of the damage suit lawyers

It was Charles E. Hughes, as governor of New York, who brought to completion the first practical compensation law, which has served as the model for other states to follow. In his message to the legislature in 1909 he recommended a special investigation, and as a result the Wainwright commission was appointed. In his message the following year he urgently recommended the adoption of the commission's suggestions. These were in the form of two bills, one substituting employers' liability for the old system by mutual agreement, and the other providing for compulsory compensation.

Both were passed by the New York legislature, and both were signed by Governor Hughes. There were grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the compulsory act, and these did not escape the governor's judicial mind. In a memorandum filed with his signature of the bill he said:

"The importance of providing a suitable scheme of compensation for industrial accidents and of avoiding the shocking waste and injustice of our present methods must be conceded by all open-minded students of industrial conditions. It is difficult to devise any method of compensation which will not be visited with severe criticism and a satisfactory solution of the problem can only be reached by experimentation. * * * With respect to the objections urged before me as to the validity of certain sections of the bill, I believe that the questions thus raised should be left to the determination of the courts. In this way only can there be an authoritative determination with respect to the measures that are within the limits of legislative power and a suitable shaping, in the light of judicial decisions, of the policy of the state with respect to compensation for industrial accidents."

What was an experimental measure in 1910 has become a widespread and widely approved system in 1916. Here was the beginning of perhaps the greatest and most beneficent labor legislation of recent times. Governor Hughes signed the bill on broad grounds of humanity and justice. His action has approved itself a thousand fold.

Cheaper Bread.

—Wall Street Journal.—

Not in forty years has contract wheat been at such a high October level; while flour has already scored an advance of 58 per cent in a year's time. Suggestions for solving the problem of higher prices are pertinent, therefore a few sensible extracts from a correspondent's letter are herewith given:

"A few years ago the Department of Agriculture made experiments to find a substitute for high-priced flour. It was discovered that by using one-third corn meal and two-thirds flour, a palatable, nutritious and much cheaper bread was obtained.

"If the people would use one-third corn in bread-making there would be no scarcity, and the people would benefit in health and pocket. If England, France and Italy did the same, the wheat problem would be solved."

Bread made from a wheat and corn mixture is, as the correspondent says, palatable and has the advantage of keeping moist longer than the all-wheat bread. Our grandmothers were accustomed to mix it from choice, and it was once customary for millers to sell mixed flour. But congress in its wisdom saw fit to disapprove of the practice. But as a considerable mixture of white corn in wheat flour cannot be detected by the taste or color, can congress be assured that bakers do not now mix it themselves to their own profit?

Out of the pinch of war Germany has learned to mix cheaper grain with wheat, and evidence is abundant that the virility of the people is not in the least impaired. It is safe to say they will have no foolish laws against mixing wholesome grains for food.

We think of barley in terms of beer instead of bread. As for oats, we haven't the sturdy sense of the Scot who, when taunted by an Englishman on his national fondness for oats which "in England we only feed to horses," replied, "Where do you find such horses as in England and such men as in Scotland?"

In our cotton seed is a valuable food product, now fed only to cattle or else dumped on the fields for the sake of the ammonia that is in it. But we don't know yet how to use it. Corn, barley, oats and cottonseed, all palatable breadstuffs, are fed to cattle or dumped into the malt vats, and we cry out against the rising price of bread, institute useless investigations and pray for embargoes to disturb the channels of trade. A little education in domestic economy seems necessary to a people who cry famine in the midst of plenty which they do not know how to use.

Nebraska Political Comment

Nebraska City Press: Evidently the democratic World-Herald considers it an act of rank injustice for a republican newspaper to say cruel things about a democratic candidate for office, even though the things may have been true at one time; but it considers it an act of democratic mercy to throw mud itself in the direction of republican candidates for state office.

Monroe Republican: Two years ago the Columbus Telegram was roasting Congressman Stephens for using his congressional frank for the purpose of sending personal campaign literature to the voters, and was not friendly to the congressman's candidacy for re-election. But the other night in Columbus Edgar Howard introduced Congressman Stephens when he spoke there. And there was nothing said about the franking privilege, which Stephens is working overtime during the present campaign. But politics makes queer bedfellows, when one is a candidate for office.

Gandy Pioneer: "All ye Nebraska democrats, bow to me," says Mullen, the machine boss of the democratic party. "I am the personal representative of President Wilson in Nebraska. I have the only official acceptance from the president to come to Omaha, and you must consult me, the great political dictator." But there are a whole lot of good democrats in Nebraska that won't stand for Mullen and his machine, and there will be a clean up this fall. Many democrats prefer to elect republicans rather than to vote for men who are under the thumb of Mullen.

Kearney Hub: One of the most prominent democrats in Kearney told the Democrat that he would not vote for Hitchcock only for the purpose of trying to keep the senate democratic. But why vote for Hitchcock for that purpose? Why believe Hitchcock will keep the senate democratic? It is not so very long ago that Hitchcock joined hands with all of the republican members of the senate banking committee to defeat the democratic banking measure. Why place your confidence in his democracy? When codfish aristocracy is in evidence he hasn't any more democracy than a rabbit. John L. Kennedy has more genuine democracy about his every day make-up than Gilbert ever dreamed of.

Bridal Couple Elude Guests.

Guests at a fashionable wedding at Morgan Park, a Chicago suburb, stayed and stayed until the midnight hour struck, waiting to learn the honeymoon plans which the couple refused to reveal. At last the couple slipped out, locked the guests in the house and disappeared in a limousine. All of which supports the theory that youngsters are too swift for elders.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day.

Who has not felt how sadly sweet
The dream of home, the dream of home,
Steals over the heart, too soon to fleet,
When far o'er sea or land we roam?
—Thomas Moore.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria.

Serbo-Anglo-French forces attacked Strumitsa in Bulgaria.

Russians, after three attempts, pierced German line near Dvinsk.

Petrograd announced five German transports sunk in the Baltic by a British submarine.

After a two-days' bombardment German troops in the west regained a footing in the trenches recently lost by them near Auberivo.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Korty were the objects of a very pleasant surprise at their elegant new residence on Popplelon avenue, the occasion being the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding. Among those present were Messrs. and Mesdames Lininger, Haller, Parr, F. W. Reed, Fisett, Dan Shaw, Lyle Dickey, William Shaw, Swobe, Rheem and Manchester.

John J. Dillon of South Tenth street and Miss Mabel Woodward of Walnut street were married by Father McCarthy. The attendants were Misses Minnie Woodward and Annie Dillon and Messrs. Edward Dillon and Joseph Traynor.

Mrs. T. G. Magrane, the dancing teacher who has opened an academy of dancing in Metropolitan hall, is

planning on introducing the gavotte, the latest popular dance in the east.

W. G. Albright, while driving to South Omaha, was thrown out of his carriage and seriously hurt. The horses tore the valuable buggy to pieces and were themselves injured.

Omaha has at last the much-needed acquisition of a tenor singer. Mr. Trent comes here from Albany, N. Y., with high recommendations for his ability as singer and organist. He makes his debut in the choir at Trinity cathedral.

Mr. Leslie, the well known druggist, has taken his friends unawares by being quietly married to Mrs. Sherman. After the knot was tied they went down to St. Louis for a little jaunt and took in the Veiled Prophets.

This Day in History.

1816—General William Preston, minister to Spain, and noted confederate commander, born near Louisville, Ky. Died at Lexington, Ky., September 27, 1887.

1849—Interstate convention at St. Louis unanimously endorsed a national Pacific railway across the continent.

1870—Soissons surrendered to the Germans after four days' bombardment.

1875—British-Egyptian expedition into Abyssinia surprised and defeated with much slaughter.

1879—New England veterans of the war of 1812 held their last reunion.

1898—Kimberley and Mafeking isolated by Boer commandos.

1900—Resignation of Prince Hohenlohe, the German imperial chancellor.

1902—President Roosevelt appointed a commission to investigate and settle questions involved in the great anthracite coal strike.

1909—Presidents Taft and Diaz met and exchanged friendly greetings at El Paso.

1910—Walter Wellman and five companions started from Atlantic City to cross the Atlantic in a dirigible balloon; rescued in mid-ocean several days later.

The Day We Celebrate.

Brower E. McCague, secretary and treasurer of the McCague Investment company, was born October 16, 1874, in Omaha. He is a Spanish-American war veteran and active in various local business organizations.

Bert Le Brou is today celebrating his thirty-sixth birthday. When at work he runs the electrical repair establishment that goes by his own name.

Edgar E. Calvin, once a telegraph operator, now president of the Union Pacific railroad, born at Indianapolis fifty-eight years ago today.

Right Rev. James D. Morrison, Episcopal bishop of Duluth, born at Waddington, N. Y., seventy-two years ago today.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Reber, who has been in charge of military aviation matters of the United States army, born at St. Louis fifty-two years ago today.

Dr. Beverly T. Galloway, director of the New York State college of agriculture, born at Millersburg, Mo., fifty-three years ago today.

Dr. Herbert L. Stetson, president of Kalamazoo college, born at Greene, Me., sixty-nine years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

A joint annual convention of the American Fisheries society and the National Association of Fish and Game Commissioners will meet at New Orleans today.

The Association of Art Museum Directors, organized at Chicago last July, will begin its second meeting today in Detroit.

Charles W. Fairbanks, republican nominee for vice president, is to devote the week, beginning today, to a speech-making tour of Ohio.

The fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of anti-cruelty work in America is to be celebrated by the American Humane society at its annual convention opening today at Cincinnati.

Three thousand representatives of factories throughout the country are expected at Detroit today for the annual convention of the National Safety council. Accident prevention will be the subject of discussion.

Half a dozen men and women, including a former member of the Massachusetts legislature, are to be placed on trial today on charges in connection with the death of Margaret Ward, whose body was found in an automobile at Salem one morning several months ago.

Storyette of the Day.

The pale-faced passenger looked out of the car window with exceeding interest. Finally he turned to his seat mate:

"You likely think I never rode in the cars before," he said, "but the fact is, pardner, I just got out of prison this mornin', and it does me good to look around. It is goin' to be mighty tough, though, facin' my old-time friends. I 'spose, though, you ain't got much idea how a man feels in a case like that?"

"Perhaps I have a better idea of your feelings that you think," said the other gentleman with a sad smile. "I am just getting home from congress."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Bee's Letter Box

Democrats Invade the Schools.

Oxford, Neb., Oct. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: The teachers in our public schools are receiving a circular entitled, "The Schoolmaster in the White House." They are also receiving a letter signed A. J. McKelway, director Bureau of Education and Social Service. This is written on the regular letter-head of the national democratic committee, who are Wilson's chosen managers for making public the reasons for the president's re-election. The object of this letter is clearly to inject politics in our public schools, and enlist our teachers as a booster club to advance the cause of the democratic party. Our schools, which are for teaching knowledge to our youth, are to become fake distributers for President Wilson. The letter says "Wilson is a man of clear vision, of far vision and of tender vision. Hundreds of thousands of mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts in our peaceful country owe the lives of their menfolks to him."

Great stuff to ask our teachers to inject into the minds of our youth. Was his vision clear when he declared it was none of our business how much blood Mexico spilled or how she conducted her affairs? If so, was it clear when he changed his watchful waiting to a policy of impudent intermeddling in Mexico's private affairs? Was his vision clear when he declared Huerta never should be recognized and then recognized him and asked him to do us the honor of saluting our flag? Was his vision clear or far reaching when he advocated knocking Bryan into a cocked hat and then made him secretary of state, or when he said the free canal toll law was right and should stand, and then went into congress and told them to repeal it at once without asking any questions? Has he shown clear, far or tender vision in preaching that his 1912 platform was a sacred pledge to be kept and not molasses to catch flies, and then repudiating every pledge, every plank even to the one that declared that only one term should be allowed a president?

Where are there any facts in recent history to substantiate the claim that the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of the United States are indebted to the amount of the lives of all their male kindred to whoop it up for Wilson's re-election? It certainly can't be the two wars Wilson has got us into with Mexico, both the fruits of his meddling policy, and both monuments to the discredit of our administration before the civilized world. It certainly can't be his wobbling back and forth in his foreign policy, which has given all the belligerent nations reason to ignore our rights, and which has brought the war to our very doors. In fact, this claim is a slander on the intelligence of the American people and to try to inject such barefaced falsehoods into our schools as truths should have the condemnation of all fair-minded citizens regardless of party.

A. C. RANKIN.

Eight-Hour Gold Brick.

Omaha, Oct. 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: The article appearing in your paper of even date cautioned and signed "Time and a half," was read with much pleasure, not because he has exposed one of the now numerous gold bricks being handed out by our democratic administration but because there seems to be one working man that has looked beneath the surface and analyzed this fake eight-hour law. I am sorry he did not sign his name, because he can well feel proud of the completeness of his exposure of this shell game now being played upon the working class. Mr. Hughes knows whereof he speaks when he declares this the rankest of class legislation (capitalist interpretation of the law) and you know that is what guides the courts in their deliberations. President Wilson, in slipping this one over on the railroad men, has proven that he is a master mind when it comes to playing politics for votes.

I really feel sorry for the working men who have fallen for this hot-air peddled out by democratic politicians. I do not condemn them, because I used to be an easy mark myself and I was just as gullible as the most unsophisticated.

President Lovett of the Union Pacific railroad is favoring the re-election of President Wilson and he also opposes Wilson's so-called eight-hour law. How is that for sincerity and consistency? Workers, for God's sake, if not for your own, read, think, study out these things for yourself, and win your economic problems through your own organized strength. Put no faith in politicians nor their laws; your strike was not settled, it was only postponed.

JESSE T. BRILLHART.

Democrats and the Adamson Law.

Omaha, Oct. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: In their wild scramble to defend the Adamson "eight-hour" law the democratic leaders have in the last few weeks developed about six entirely different lines of argument, each one conflicting with most of the rest. One of their latest concoctions was printed in the local World-Herald, October 11, and was to this effect:

"The judge (their pet name for Mr. Hughes) urges that we investigate before legislation. He would stop the nation's business; every bank in the country would close within a week; there would be a panic; the children would cry for milk, the people for bread."

That is the democratic view. They hold that the government of the United States is so weak that it could not prevent a little group of men, its own citizens, doing more damage to the country than the invading army of a foreign enemy might do. We republicans, I hope, have a higher opinion of our country. We don't believe that the nation has sunk so low that the president is forced to follow the example of those rotten old Byzantine emperors, who habitually bought peace whenever any trouble threatened, because they did not have the power to enforce peace or even the courage to attempt to enforce it.

These same democrats were solemnly assuring us a short time ago that no one had threatened or put pressure upon the president or on congress to force the passage of the Adamson law. Now, they tell us that if the law had not been passed, the nation's life would have been paralyzed: "The children would have cried for milk, the people for bread." That is what the railroad brotherhood chiefs proposed to do to the country. If the democrats do not consider that a threat, what do they call it? The beginning of love-talk?

We all know the brotherhood chiefs made some such threat—to tie the country up into a hard knot—but a good many of us do not believe they could have done it. The union leaders in New York tried the same game recently and failed utterly. They could not induce their own men to commit any such outrage on the public. The unions can't strangle without strangling themselves.

The democrats assume that President Wilson and congress had two courses of action open to them: To take the roads' side and let the brotherhoods do their worst; or to take the brotherhoods' side and force the roads to surrender. They do not seem to realize that there was a third side to the question—the people's side, and that the president might have said to the roads and to the brotherhoods: "Since you won't arbitrate, go on with your quarrel, by all means; but I warn you both that the roads are going to be kept open, if I have to bring the troops back from the border to keep them open." That would have been a crime against union labor, wouldn't it? The president's plan was either to give the unions what they wanted or stand aside and permit them to strike a blow at the nation's heart, in order that a little group of the highest paid union men in the country might be benefited.

The Adamson law has been called class legislation. It is worse even than that—it is class legislation within a class, a law favoring a little group of union men at the expense of all the rest.

GEORGE E. HYDE.

Flying a False Flag.

Omaha, Oct. 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: Several days ago I learned that Mr. Wilson, candidate for state railway commissioner, had filed with the secretary of state two affidavits, in one of which he swears under oath that he affiliates with the socialist party, and in the other he swears that he is a democrat.

It seems to me this method of obtaining votes should not be tolerated. It would be absurd to say the platform of the socialist party is in harmony with the platform of the democratic party, or that the platform and principles of the democratic party are in accord with those of the socialist party.

If Mr. Wilson is a socialist he should not mislead the democrats by making a sworn statement that he affiliates with the democratic party, and, likewise, if a democrat he is not acting in good faith when he states that he is a socialist. To what political party does he belong?

While I am not acquainted with Mr. Wilson's integrity or ability, I am thoroughly convinced and I believe that the voters of this state will agree with me, when I say that he has not the qualifications which merit him the support of the voters of this state, regardless of their affiliation.

CHAS. H. MERRIAM.

SMILING LINES.

"I won't have and dogs around the house. They track in the mud, and that I won't have."

"But I like dogs," said her husband.

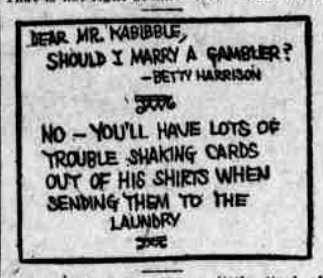
"Makes no difference. I'm boss around here."

"You are eh? Where do I come in?"

"At the back door, and be sure that you wipe your feet, too."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Have you anything to say in your defense before sentence is pronounced against you?" asked the judge.

"Only one thing," said the convicted burglar. "The only thing I have objected to in this trial was being identified by a man that kept his head under the bedclothes the whole time I was in the room. That is not right at all."—New York Times.



"My dear, I'm getting a little tired of angel food."

"Oh, dovey, how can you talk so? Ordinary food is so prosaic for people just married."

"Still you could make some spoon bread."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Minister—Mackintosh, why don't you come to church now?

Mackintosh—For three reasons, parson. Firstly, I dinna like yer theology; secondly, I dinna like yer singin', and thirdly, it was in your kirk I first met ma wife.—Boston Transcript.

NEBRASKA.

Come picture with me, the passing years;
And feel with pride how Nebraska fair
Struggled and won, "It takes grit to win!"
And now she enters proudly in,
As a state among states, and reigns,
Like a King.

It was back in the days of Fontenelle—
When wild was the Indian's war-like cry;
The deer and buffalo roamed at will
The howl of the coyote loud and shrill
That Lewis and Clark made that famous trip,
Up the old Missouri in a little skiff,
And following up the old Indian trail,
Found a pretty nook in a shady dale
On an endless prairie. On western plains
No fairer spot could Nebraska reign.
Who can imagine the cares and strife
Of those who dared the frontier life,
When neither child, or man, or beast?
Could comfort find; much less a feast?
The rustic scenery of the wild,
Had lured them forward—like a child
An old sod cabin now and then,
Marked the home of big-hearted men
Who were joined together in one grand cause;
But think of the rough, worn hand, and pause.
It was hard work and honest toil
That stirred up the loam of Nebraska soil;
She yielded forth such golden grain,
That any state might proudly claim.
It makes a true heart leap and thrill,
To know that friendship and hearty good will
Like those grand old days, are with us still.
Have you forgotten the Pony Express;
Which sang to the gateway of the West?
When it traveled Nebraska but once a week,
Bringing the message we lovingly seek;
Now the Big Iron Horse over the rail
Bows to Nebraska with much avail,
The hand of industry, over the West,
Makes us a grand striving state at its best.

Ah! what a chance in Nebraska fair;
See the golden opportunities we share.
And gazing over the landscape far.
She shines for us like a morning star;
And now that the mighty battle is done,
And the grandest victory has been won,
Let us in memory drop a tear,
To those way back in the early year;
And teach the child in generations to come
To love Nebraska, Our Home Sweet Home,
To kiss the earth, and the Golden Rod;
All under the sheltering wing of God.

Omaha. —MAUD KELLEY.

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