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CORRESPONDENCE. communications relating to news and editor of Omaka Bee, Editorial Department.

SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION 54,507 Daily-Sunday 50,539

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bechining company, being duly sworn, says that the speciarculation for the month of September, 1916, 64,867 duly, and 50,519 Sunday.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Bubacribed in my presence and sworn to before me Bubactibed in my presence and swore this sa day of Getober, 1918.

ROBERT HUNTER, Netary Public.

seribers leaving the city temporarily uld have The Bee mailed to them. Ad-se will be changed as often as required.

Omaha did the honors gloriously in welcoming he next president. Besides other benefits of the output, the pres

nt political heat puts winter on the sick list for at least three weeks. A balloon station at Fort Omaha may be an-

ther way of handing us a package of the admin Reports from the Episcopal firing lines at St. Louis admit that the laity stormed the divorce redoubt and spiked the canon.

The certainty of Omaha becoming a billion follar city in annual bank clearings affords the

ght tonic for a Million Population club. Go The rising tide for Charles E. Hughes demon rated its force throughout rural Nebraska. The

outpouring at Omaha signaled the November Price uplifts yield various grades of annoy-ice. Their chief impressiveness lies in the effi-ency of the system which fixes the size of the

Footwear prices crowd other necessaries on alator. The sole comfort in this ascent is at the goods furnish the proper kicking ma-

Fire prevention day in Nebraska is set for No ember 3. Every day before and after offer like

Base ball magnates talk about excessive ad fees to world series games as though the idends were tainted money. Still their tone of regret for past offenses stops short of a refund.

aigners in suffrage states are con that women voters are a most uncertain political quantity. Similar coyness has been observed ng male voters, and sisters are adept in the

An aroused republican party bodes ill for the ommon enemy. Nebraska republicans are roused as never before. Therefore, shrewd ecrats should not delay making their funeral

Governor Morehead wisely chose a date close day for inculcating lessons of safety m fire. The lessons thus taught impress upo licans the duty of stopping short of burning

The prospect of a revival of life in deserted Fort Omaha is cheering for two reasons. Deso-lation will vanish from an enterprising homemaking neighborhood and its going will mark the first symptom of administration good will toward Omaha or Nebraska.

It is evident from General Funston's remarks to the Guardsmen that conditions on the Mexican border are not improving. An abundance of prom-ses by the recognized government fails to change the better the causes which prompted the bilization of the National Guard. Thus the tation grows more dubious. Vast expense entailed and a large army employed in guarding American territory and American citizens from ng outlawry. Every passing day increases the muddle precipitated by the administration.

Wheat and Flour

The government's October crop report reduces by 3,500,000 bushels last month's estimate of the yield of wheat. There are only 607,557,000 bushels, and we must have 625,000,000 to satisfy our own wants. But 160,000,000 bushels were carried over from last year's unprecedented crop, and this permits the exportation of about 160,000,000 during the current crop year. The average yield for five years immediately preceding last year's great crop was 728,000,000.

Burope bought 250,000,000 bushels of our wheat last year, and 338,000,000 the year before. It desires to-buy 240,000,000 here and in Canada during the coming twelve months. But Canada's crop, like our own, is short, only 168,000,000 bushels, against last year's 376,000,000. At the current rate of shipment, the surplus that can be spared by both countries will be exhausted in a few months, for the average of exports for the last two weeks the quantities were 9,747,556 and 7,862,217 bushels. Persistence of the foreign demand can scarcely fail to make prices higher.

Nearly 60 cents a bushel has been added to

nigher.

Nearly 60 cents a bushel has been added to the price of wheat here in the last three months, while the increase in the price of flour has been more than 50 per cent. Merchants say that our own people are buying food supplies of all kinds freely, owing to high wages and the prevailing properity. But a considerable further advance of wheat prices may cause a kind of automatic embargo—instead of the export embargo by statute which some demand—by reducing domestic consumption of wheat and leading to the use of substitutes, such as corn, of which there is at least a fair average crop.

Hughes and the Farmers

Charles Evans Hughes has spent two very delightful days among the residents of the most fruitful region in all the world. He has seen the soil from which springs a never-ending succession of crops that bring a steady stream of wealth to Nebraska. He has come into close contact with the men who till those farms, and garner and market those crops. He has spoken to them plainly, and they have cheered him in reply. It will be hard to say on which side the most intense interest developed, but it certainly was a memorable experience for both Hughes and the farmer. The sincerity and candor of one and the unrestrained approval of the other shows that both sides felt the sympathy that makes for accord of purpose and sentiment. To these men Mr. Hughes spoke of America's dignity and importance as a nation, of the comprehensive nature of our ideals, and the integrity of our citizenship, to preserve which is the first duty of the government and the citizens alike. He spoke as a representative of a people and not of a class; he showed his knowledge of the farmers' problems and understandingly pointed out how their neglected interests may better be served. Above all. he impressed upon them the quality of devotion to country which rises above party or selfish in-ferest, and which regards patriotism as the first and highest duty of the citizen.

Mr. Hughes has met the farmers of a large section of Nebraska face to face, and there is no question as to the mutual regard that is developed as a result. Nor is there longer doubt as to the verdict that is to be rendered at the polls in No-

Allies' Answer to Mail Protest.

The long delayed reply of Great Britain and France to the note sent from Washington on May 24 last, protesting against the interception of mails between neutrals, is in effect a square-toed refusal to desist from the practice denounced by our government as lawless. In language politely formal the note, which is transmitted jointly the governments of Great Britain and France, insists upon the right and declares the intention of belligerents to open and examine letters passing between dwellers in neutral countries, and to determine if the communications be such as should be permitted. In plain terms the censorship has been made world-wide, and the only escape from it will be for neutrals to remain at home.

The positive defense of the attitude of the Allies on this question is unequivocal notice to neutrals that they are to be granted just such rights as may be compatible with the war plans of the belligerents who control the seas and no more. The admission that England and France accept the principle contended for by the United States, but differ with us as to its application, is a sardonic way of telling us that just at present they are in position to enforce their oversight of all our correspondence of whatever kind or nature with the world outside, and propose to do it. Traffic between the neutral countries of Europe and the United States is to be at the pleasure of the belligerents. International law is to be strictly observed, with each of the warring parties using its own advantage as a basis for interpretation of

No intimation is had from Washington as what will follow the reception of this note, which must be disappointing to all. In May our government demanded that the Allies desist from their lawless practice." In October they declare they will persist. How will this issue be met?

Straining Our Neutrality.

Action reported to have been taken by a committee of Greeks in New York comes dangerously near to being a violation of United States neutrality. This committee calls on all Greeks now domiciled in the United States, said to number 300,000, to join the Venizelos party. As Venizelos s in effect leading a revolt against the established government of his country, and for the purpose of carrying on war against nations with who United States is at peace, the step said to have been taken amounts to raising forces for the aid of a belligerent. This is unneutral in the highest degree. Our government can not prevent the Greeks living here from joining one or the other of the factions that now seek to divide their native land, but it should prevent any activity on part of either that amounts to carrying on propaganda. The New York committee deserves to be promptly checked, before its activity involves the United

Running on His Record.

The World-Herald rushes to defend the record of Senator Hitchcock in the last three years, and quotes from "Tom" Marshall and Ollie James to prove that our democratic senator is peeded in Washington. He certainly is, by the democrats, who have always been able to rely on him when a vote was needed to push over a party measure, and who could equally depend upon him to be absent when his vote might count against them. In citing the record made by the senator, the World-Herald overlooks these facts, and some other small items. It fails to tell that the democratic senator from Nebraska voted for the Underwood tariff law, that took the protection off wheat and corn and sugar and other of Nebraska's products, and retained it on cotton and goat's wool and such other commodities as the "solid south" is concerned in. To be sure he voted to restore the duty on sugar, when the democrats discovered what a serious blunder they had made, and he may be depended upon to vote to take it off again, if it be so recommended by the party's caucus.

As a matter of fact, the record of the senate for the last six years shows that Gilbert M. Hitchcock missed voting 523 times out of a total of 1,199 votes taken. In other words, his lapses amount to almost one-half. The times he did vote he was held strictly in line by his party's secret caucus, registering on the floor of the sen-ate decisions reached behind closed doors, and

under the domination of the southern oligarchy. His record is the one thing on which the senator has earned what the voters of Nebraska will present him-his retirement.

War has so cheapened human life abroad that nilitarists now speak of the "annual crops" of oys reaching military age with no more feeling than crops of field products inspire. The human factor and the food factor, in the eyes of monarchs, are on a common level, and one is sacrificed as readily as the other to conserve monarchial

National Guardsmen on the border are excusable for worrying about the homecoming. To be deprived of the felicity of viewing a presidential campaign at short range is one of the cruelest sacrifices duty exacts.

Wilson and Labor

Extract from a Speech Delivered at Wilkesbarre,

Pa., on Saturday, October 14. Pa., on Saturday, October 14.

Labor leaders who are shortsighted may at the moment get from a man in public office who is not actuated by justice. But the laboring people as a whole cannot afford to accept such gains. If unjust legislation is given them for improper reasons, then unjust legislation against them may be enacted for improper reasons. More than any other people in the country the wageworkers should insist on just and fair action. There is grave reason to believe that in the course President Wilson has followed he did violence to his own real convictions. Until he became a candidate for office, he was a bitter, ungenerous and date for office, he was a bitter, ungenerous and often unjust critic of labor unions. I have before me speeches and letters of his made and written in 1905, 1907 and 1909, in which Mr. Wilwritten in 1905, 1907 and 1909, in which Mr. Wilson says among other things that "labor unions drag the highest man down to the level of the lowest," and in speaking of the capitalistic class, he says that "there is another equally formidable enemy and it is that class formed by the labor leaders of this country," and again "I am a fierce partisan of the open shop," and again "The usual standard of the employe in our day is to give as little as he can for his wages. Labor is standardized by trade unions and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. I need not point out how economically disastrous such regulation out how economically disastrous such regulation of labor is. Our economic supremacy may be lost of labor is. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants." These were the utterbecause the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants." These were the utterances of Mr. Wilson when he was president of a university and had neither fear of nor desire to profit by the labor vote. In Mr. Wilson's "History of the American People" he explicitly stated that the Chinese ought not to be excluded from this country because it is better to have them here than it is to have the immigrants we now get from Europe. His words were: "The Chinese are more to be desired as workmen than most of the coarse crew that come crowding in everywhere at the eastern ports." Now he turns round the coarse crew that come crowding in every-where at the eastern ports." Now he turns round and says "Our gates must be kept open" to those whom he thus denominated a "coarse crew." Since he went into politics he has again and again, cessantly and continuously, reversed himself on what he had professed to be his deepest convic-tions prior to entering politics, and in each case the announced change of conviction agreed with what at the moment seemed to be his political

If it is alleged that President Wilson has been actuated only by principle in connection with the Adamson law, then I ask why he has failed to apply the same principle to the railway postal clerks, where he has full power. Estimating six days to the week, these postal clerks, operating between New York and Pittsburgh, are required to run 205 miles per day (for the present administration has reduced the number of crews from six to five), whereas the present trainmen's agreement requires only 155 miles per day, which is to be reduced still further by the Adamson taw. The only possible explanation of Mr. Wilson's action in one case and inaction in the other is hat only 400 men are affected in that case where the government has full control of the hours of labor, whereas 400,000 men are supposed to be affected by the Adamson bill. If it is alleged that President Wilson has been

Americans in Mexico

The tragic story of Chamal deserves a separate chapter in the history of American foreign rela-tions.

chapter in the history of American foreign relations.

Chamal is a pleasant valley in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, near where the one hundredth meredian crosses the tropic of cancer. An American discovered its possibilities, and, obtaining possession in the closing years of the last century, began to dispose of it in small parcels to American colonists. Making use of the Diaz propaganda then flooding this country and of the enthusiastic reports of American consular agents in Mexico, he had little difficulty in exciting the interest of substantial American farmers imbued with the old pioneer spirit, so that by 1910 more than 1,100 Americans had settled upon the land and developed it to the point of favorable comparison with similar undertakings in the United States. Then came the revolution.

At first the colonists suffered comparatively

At first the colonists suffered comparatively little inconvenience except from the lack of a market and from occasional exactions by passing troopers. Gradually conditions grew worse, however, and the future looked so black that many of them drifted away to the United States, leaving their property in charge of more adventurous neighbors. After the Vera Cruz incident and its reflex at Tampico their lives were endangered, and most of them fled the country, leaving what they were unable to carry to the mercy of the bandits, who were then beginning to infest the

bandits, who were then beginning to intest the country.

Robbed and abused by federalists, Villlistas, Huertistas and Carranzistas, following in rapid and alternating succession, the colony was so far depleted that in May of this year only 135 persons remained, of whom an even 100 were women and children. Following the invasion of Mexico by United States troops, and especially after Parral, the attitude of the natives toward them became so embittered that these few gathered up what arms and supplies they could and went up arms and supplies they could into the mountains to the west, where they in-trenched themselves, warding off occasional at-tacks by bands of stragglers from the Carranza army. There they remained until July 24.

At this time, after numerous appeals, secretly and circuitously conveyed to our government rep-resentatives, one of the border consuls obtained permission to send a special agent to the relief of the colonists. During thirty days thereafter they returned in small parties to the border, debili-tated, travel-stained and weary, penniless and stripped of every possession. Thence they were scattered about the country, dependent upon rela-

tives and strangers.

So much for the protection afforded by the American government to its citizens abroad!

Mr. Lovett's Position St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The announcement of Robert S. Lovett, president of the Union Pacific, that he will support Mr. Wilson for re-election might cause some astonishment, but for the reasons he gives, when analyzed in the light of Mr. Lovett's antecedents. It should be recalled that Mr. Lovett is a lawyer, born and educated in Texas and that he has been a democrat all his life. Mr. Lovett professes to be resentful about the Adamson act, but he finds that outweighed by other considerations. It is not improbable that Mr. Lovett recognizes that the Adamson act is an invalid measure and that it valid it would supersede the railway schedules, so what the railways might have to pay extra to freight trainmen they would save on passenger trainmen. In behalf of Mr. Wilson he recalls how he used the prestige of his office to influence the Interstate Commerce commission to grant an increase of railway rates, back when times were so psychologically bad.

But the old Texas lawyer's antecedents creep out in his reference to the tariff. He charges the republicans with having revised the tariff upward after promising to revise; it downward. He is wrong as to both statements. A revision on the basis of the difference of cost of production at home and abroad was promised, but the tariff was revised downward, false estimates while it was still a mere paper tariff to the contrary notwithstanding. The reduction in duties on all imports

revised downward, false estimates while it was still a mere paper tariff to the contrary notwithstanding. The reduction in duties op all imports for the first thirty-five months of the Payne tariff, compared with the twelve years of the Dingley tariff, was 21 per cent, according to treasury figures. Mr. Lovett's defense of the Underwood tariff affords another measure of his judgment and information on such subjects. That tariff was paralyzing industries and throwing millions out of employment, when the war brought a check to its normal operations. Everybody who can remember for two years and a half knows this to be a fact.

Thought Nugget for the Day.

Knowledge, in trush, is the great sur the firmament. Life and power are attered with all its beams.—Danie

One Year Ago Today in the War. Bulgarians captured Egri-Palanks and cut the Nish-Uskub railway at

engiand declared Bulgaria's Aegean coast blocksded. French aviators bombarded railway tation at Metz.

station at Metz.

Germans in Russia continued on the defensive and claimed the repulse of Russian attacks in Dvinsk, Smorgon and Wessolowo sections.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago

At the opening reception of the Im-perial club the Italian band furnished perial club the Italian band furnished the music for dancing and the twenty-five couples present had a most en-joyable time. The officers of the club-are as follows: Louis Littlefield, pres-ident; D. H. Christie, vice president, and E. G. Solomon, secretary and

treasurer.
Mrs. Will Millard, Mrs. Hamilton and Guy Barton made a pleasure trip

A movement is on foot to organize a chess, checker and whist club in



editor of the Swedish Posten, an influential Swedish paper published in New York, is in the city looking for a favorable site for a paper mill. Mr. Jacobson has become so very favorably impressed with Omaha that he has decided to move his paper from New York to this city and the material is now on the way.

New York to this city and the material is now on the way.

Work upon a second observatory has been commenced on the campus of Creighton college, which will be completed before the close of the present month. When maished it will be supplied with an excellent set of scientific instruments, one of which will be an astronomical clock and another a telescope of even greater power than that now used in the observatory which was erected a couple of years ago.

which was erected a couple of years ago.

A team belonging to J. Kaufman became frightened on Farnam street and ran away, colliding with a telegraph pole and throwing Mr. Kaufman out. He sustained several severe cuts, but was not seriously injured.

The newly elected officers of the North Omaha brass band are: C. J. Langer, leader; Charles Walker, president; George Reed, secretary; John R. Reed, treasurer. A. R. Toozer has acted as tutor and the present efficiency of the band is largely due to his untiring efforts.

This Day in History.

This Day in History.

1777—Surrender of the British army under General Burgoyne at Saratoga.

1835—Edwin Forrest first appeared in England, at Drury Lane.

1841—Expedition by Texans under General Hugh McLeod captured by Mexican troops near San Miguel, and marched under guard to the City of Mexico.

marched under guars to the City of Mexico.

1853—Fillbusters under Colonei Walker sailed from San Francisco for Lower California.

1866—Corneratone laid for the Kansas state capitol at Topeka.

1870—Emperor Napoleon III declared that "there can be no prospect of peace on the basis of ceding to Prussia a single foot of French territory."

tory,"
1896—Henry E. Abbey, operatic and theatrical manager, died in New York City. Born at Akron, O., June 27, 1846.

1895.—Algernon S. Paddock, former United States senator from Nebraska, died at Beatrice, Neb. Born at Giens Falls, N. Y., November 9, 1830. 1980.—Betrothal was announced of Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands and Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Schwerin. 1907—First wireless dispatch over the Atlantic ocean for commercial pur-

1912—Turkey formally declared war against Bulgaria and Serbia.

The Day We Celebrate.

The Day We Celebrate.

Charles E. Moyer of the Moyer Stationery company was born October 17, 1853, at Lockport, N. Y. He went into business in Lockport in 1874 and has been in business in Omaha since 1891. 'Harold C. Evarta, telephone engineer with the Nebraska Telephone company, is 35 years old today. He was born in Hartford, Conn., and is a graduate of Yale. He has been engaged in the work of telephone engineering for eleven years.

Edward B. Lefferts is just 29 years old today. He is superintendent for the American Smelting and Refining company's plant here.

Brigadier General Frederick W. Sibley, who led the Fourteenth cavalry in pursuit of the Mexican bandits, born in Texas sixty-four years ago today.

Robert Lansing, secretary of state in the cabinet of President Wilson, born at Watertown, N. Y., fifty-two years ago today.

Earl of Selborne, who resigned his position in the British ministry because of differences with his colleagues over the astilement of the Irish question, born fifty-seven years ago today.

James B. Garfield, secretary of the interior under Roosevelt and now one of the directors of the Hughes campaign, born at Hiram, O., fifty-one years ago today.

J. Ous Crandall, former National league pitcher, now with the Gakiand Pacific Coast league base ball team, born at Fowler, Ind., twenty-eight years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Timely Jottings and Reminders

Colonel Roosevelt is to leave New York today on a speech-making tour that will carry him as far as Albuquerque, N. M.

Stockholders of the Denver & Rio Grande rallway are to hold their annual meeting today at Denver.

Charles E. Hughes is to carry his campaign tour across South Dakota today, concluding with a night speech at Sioux City, Ia.

Representatives of the hardware trade throughout the country are to gather at Atlantic City today for the twenty-second annual convention of the National Hardware association.

The National Reform association has called a convention to meet today in Tremont temple, Roston, "to consider the relation of the European war and the world's distresses."

Claims of Pennsylvania cities to the location of one of the proposed federal farm loan banks will be presented to the Federal Farm Loan board at a hearing to be held at Harrisburg today.

The establishment of the first rall-

today.

The establishment of the first rall-way postoffice service in the United States on October 15, 1884, between New York and Philadelphia, is to be commemorated tonight by a dinner party to be given by an New York City branch of the Rallway Mail association.

The Boe's Park

Silver Creek, Neb., Oct. 13c—To the ditor of The Bee: If one would un-erstand President Wilson's utterderstand President Wilson's utter-ances (very many of them are of the sophomoric order, and Wilson prob-ably don't understand them himself), he must "international them himself),

acces (very many of them are of the sophomoric order, and Wilson probably don't understand them himself). he must "interpret" them—to use a Wilsonism—in the light of the fact that he considers, and knows, himself to be a great autocrat, having absolute power—a big boss, in common phrase—but is too modest to say so. To illustrate this from his speech of October 7 at Long Branch:

"You know that it (the democratic party) is united as never before, and you know that there is no conflict of counsel within its ranks."

And with the above rule in view, what does that mean? Simply this, that there are no conflicts within the ranks of the democratic party for the reason that it lets Wilson do all the counseling and follows him like a poodle dog at the end of a string, or cringes before him like a measily cur under its master's lash. (Please take note that this is no figure of speech but a plain statement of actual fact.)

Again this from the same speech:

"Some very interesting things have happened in the democratic party in the last three years and a half. When I went to Washington I went with certain men in my mind who had long been influential in the counsels of congress and who, I was told, were reactionaries, men, I mean, in the democratic ranks. And I want to say for these men that no wheelhorse in harness ever pulled harded than they did in the direction of the party's program of progress. So that I can testify that back of me as leader of the party there is an organized, enthusiastic team that is ready to do team work and obey every signal."

"The party's program!" And who made that program? "Why, I, me, Woodrow Wilson. Who else should make it?" says Woodrow Wilson. "I am the democratic party."

"I can testify that back of me as leader of the party there is an organized enthusiastic team that is ready to do team work and obey every signal."

Do you hear that, you free born American citizen; do you hear the boss talk? Obey every signal. Yes, do what Wilson commands to be done, as in the case of the repeal of the

ter of the child labor bill, the Adamson strike measure, and all other administration measures.

And who is it that commands this congress of ours that we have fondly considered to be a great, independent body of legislators voicing the will of 100,000,000 people—the congress of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Zach Chander, Ben Wade, Stephen A. Douglas, Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, O. P. Morton, James G. Bialne, and scores of other Illustrious Americans? It is not the president of the United States—he would have no right to command them—but it is a greater than the president, namely Woodrow Wilson, the "leader" of the democratic party.

Wilson, the "leader" of the democratic party.

And so the really great, overshadowing question in this campaign is, or ought to be, this: "Shall we elect a "leader"—Woodrow Wilson—to dominate congress and the whole country with autocratic, usurped power; or shall we elect a president—Charles E. Hughes—to serve the people as their chief magistrate, himself subject always to the constitution and the law?" CHARLES WOOSTER.

SUNNY GEMS.

She—Before you go I must show you the handsome clock my aunt sent me. He (factiously)—Some of my friends tell me that I am homely enough to stop a She—Oh, that won't matter. It can started again.—Boston Transcript.

Patience—You say he married under a misapprehension? Patrice—Ten; he thought he understood women.—Youkers Statesman.

HER MR. HABIBBLE A MAN WITH BLACK EYES IS CALLING ON ME - SHOULD I MARRY HIM? - MISS ZINKY BLAVYZ -NO - FROM YOUR DESCRIPTION OF HIM, HE'S ALRIEADY MARRIED THE

"How true it is."

"What?"

"That the rain falls alike on the justant the unjust."

"How about those who work in the subway?" inquired the New Yorker.—New York Sun.

"Does my practising make you nervous? "it did when I first heard the people round about discussing it," repiled the sym-pathetic neighbor. "But now I'm getting so I don't care what happens to you."— Christian Register.

FIND NOTHING

OVERLOOKED.

LOOK OVER A INCHESTER AND YOU WILL

That's what has made the reputation of Winchester Rifles, aside from their own peculiar and successful construction. The system being all right, the next thing is to make them right. This the Winchester people have always done. They spend large sums of money in testing materials, in inspecting and gauging parts, and in testing finished guns for manipulation and shooting, so when the gun reaches you-it's a perfect shooting iron. There are Winchester Single Shot Rifles, Repeating Rifles and Automatic Rifles, and you can get them in various calibers suitable FOR ALL KINDS OF HUNTING

FLORIDA ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

The SEMINOLE LIMITED Train, consisting of Exquisite Sun Parlor Observation and up-to-date Steel Pullman Cars, runs daily throughout the year.

Direct service to the south and southeast.

Tickets on sale daily on and after October 15th, good returning until June 1st, 1917.

RATES TO PRINCIPAL POINTS AS FOLLOWS: Jacksonville\$54.56 Palm Beach\$73.06 Tampa\$66.16 Key West\$87.66 Daytona\$61.26 Havana, Cuba . . . \$92.15 St. Petersburg\$66.16

Tickets to other points at same proportional rates.
For descriptive literature, tickets, etc., call at City Ticket Office,

S. NORTH
District Passenger Agent
Phone Douglas 264.

407 S. 16th St.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana

October 27 is the last day for registration. If you do not register before that time you cannot vots. If you have not already registered go to the Election Commissioner's office in the Douglas County Courthouse any day and do so. If you have moved since you registered you must register again. We urge every republican voter to ask himself this question: "Have I registered?" tot, do so, at once. To be a voter carries with it a slight burden, but one which it to be cheerfully borne by all citizens who are interacted in government.

F. S. HOWELL Chairman Republican County Central Comm

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