#### 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 \$4,507 daily, and \$0,539 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.

Like Banquo's ghost, the shadowy record of our democratic senator follows him around and will not down.

The official suggestion of potato bread deserves high rank among the administration's vaunted achievements.

A new grade of fossils is reported in Tennessee. Naturally the discovery slumped republican hopes in that section.

The spectacle of Art Mullen swinging the party lash enlivens an otherwise somber situa-As a party boss Art backs the circus clown out of the ring.

Woe to him who defies the democratic boss in Nebraska. His chances of reaching pie counter salvation are as slim as the chances of a republican candidate in Texas.

Heckling and rowdyism at political meetings are the last resort of whipped antagonists. Republican principles, like truth, are mighty and will prevail over shallow pretense.

It is not surprising to find the Railway Workers' Nonpartisan association opposed to the Adamson wage-lifting law. The measure works injustice not alone on three-fourths of railroad workers, but squeezes the multitude for the benefit of the few.

The suggestion of the federal government guaranteeing irrigation bonds offered at the International Irrigation congress, can hardly fail to cinch the irrigation vote. The congressman or senator who puts over the guarantee can safely dispense with campaigning in the wet belt.

The "drys" are trying to make capital of the alleged discovery in an interior Nebraska town of "two saloon keepers intending to vote in favor of the amendment." They hold up their hands in holy horror, though, when the "wets" produce two preachers who are going to vote against the amendment. It's a funny game!

Another promise is piled on promise of abolishing dangerous grade crossings on the Belt line. The last one fixes next spring as the time of fulfillment. Six months affords ample time for preparation, also for mental somersaults. The situation lilustrates how easily the offspring of careless officialdom flouts the needs of the

"What's the score?" The mute inquiry mussed up the solemn thoughts of the Episcopal convention at St. Louis and all but upset the afternoon program. Timely announcement of the result of the day's battle on Ebbets field relieved the tenwithout a ripple. The benediction extended by the Massachusetts delegation aided powerfully in calming sporting blood.

### Subsidizing the Doctors

The discussion aroused among the medical fraternity by the suggestion of one of its members that physicians should all be paid by the state for the prevention of disease instead of by individuals. individuals for trying to cure it, compels the thought that there exists one disease which their

utmost efforts are unable to eraulcate.

From the time Hippocrates propounded the yow of self-abnegation to his acolytes every vow of self-abnegation to his acoustics every branch of the profession, chemist, physicist and hygienist, has bent its effort to compat the illa-afflicting mankind. One by one the dread dis-eases, smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid and others have given way before their attacks, and hope is held out that tuberculosis and cancer may soon be overcome.

Everybody knows how zealously physicians

be overcome.

Everybody knows how zealously physicians have labored for both the cure and prevention of disease. Few, unfortunately, but have occasion to remember how their own physicians have responded to the call of duty, leaving warm beds to face winter snow and winds to minister to suffering; how tenderly they have welcomed newcomers into the world, or how sympathetically they have performed the last possible service for for those who were leaving.

The one disease most baffling to their skill has been an insidious one, hard to diagnose, and gripping the patients oftenest when all danger seemed past. Its symptoms are characterized by the appearance of nervousness, an unwillingness to talk of them to the physician, and frequently an aversion even to his presence. Some cases seem to be accompanied, however, by no more serious symptom than acute aphasia.

Payanaemia, or stricture of the pocketbook, is the disease in mind. It sometimes developsinto deadbeatorhoea, for which there is no hope or cure. For payanaemia there is some hope. Many reasonably houest people defer their payments of doctors bills unreasonably because he doesn't press them. Even thouga, he may be hard up for money used to purchase medicines for his patients, he usually manages to worry along somehow without disturbing their equanimity by complaint of their negligence, other than may be implied by mailing occasionally a formal statement of state subsidization the people can do much to reduce the inroads of this disease by looking a livity more closely to their own habits.

#### "You Can't Repeal a Surrender."

Charles Evans Hughes has made an answer to another of the hecklers' questions in a way that should smash all but the purblind defenders of the Adamson law. "You can't repeal a surrender," is his reply when asked if he would try to secure the repeal of that law. Whatever of harm this law will accomplish will have been worked long before Mr. Hughes can take office if elected. Its greatest harm was done when it was passed under duress, when the congress and the president surrendered all the power of deliberate government and enacted a law under the dictation of a small group of men, who were holding a stop-watch and threatening dire consequences if their demands were not immediately complied with.

If one group of men can thus hold no the government of a great nation, what is to prevent another group from likewise adopting the tactics of the footpad, and how long will our government continue when it is thus placed at the mercy of groups, each bent on its own selfish design, with no regard to the general welfare? "You can't repeal a surrender" any more than Appomattox or Sedan can be undone, but you can provide against repetition.

#### Oh, How Flimsy! Try Again!

Answering the charge of "inattention to business" laid against Senator Hitchcock and evidenced by his failure to respond to nearly half the roll calls since he has been serving in the senate, his Fides Achates who runs his personal newspaper organ for him offers the excuse that the senator is a member of several important committees, and that "it was impossible for Senator Hitchcock to attend to his duties on these committees and, at the same time, be in his seat on the floor of the senate to answer to roll calls."

What a crass attempt to impose upon ignorance! Is Senator Hitchcock the only senator who is a member of important committees? Why is it that committee work has not prevented colleagues, not so shifty as he is, from going on record when measures have come to a vote? Other senators less skilled in artful dodging, who spend less time on the golf links and devote more time to their official duties, are free from this charge of "inattention to business."

The initiated know further that the senate committee rooms are equipped with electric call bells which ring every time a measure or motion is to be put to a vote, and that the regular practice is for committees to suspend sittings long enough to allow the senators to go to their seats and answer to their names if they wish to. Why didn't our senator respond when the bells were rung? Be sure that if Senator Hitchcock's "notvoting" record is as bad as that, it is wholly of his own making.

Trot out another excuse or explanation!

#### School Board Problems Ahead.

It is well that public attention is being directed to the choice at the coming election of eight members of the school board, or two-thirds of the total membership, as required by the new law. Some good people are proposing a "slate," although no one seems willing to tell how and why the "slate" was projected. The "slate" candidates seem for the most part to measure up to requirements, although there are also others not on the slate running who are as well, if not better, equipped. What should be emphasized, however, is the imperative necessity for men on the school board who will not only bring to the position intelligence and capacity, but will also give the requisite time.

The school board has a pretentious building program under way, which is yet to be carried to completion, in which many intricate questions are involved. More important still is the contingency that, by Nebraska going dry, a revenue of \$350,000, now derived from license money, will be taken away, and either retrenchment must be forced on a wholesale scale or other sources of revenue substituted to make up the shortage.

The candidates, whether running on a "slate" or on no slate, should realize what is ahead, and the taxpaying public should also, in considering the different candidates, gauge them to the test of ability to grapple with these problems.

## Forty-One Billions of Moonshine.

Self-deception is the most pitiable form of delusion; the man who spends his time lying to himself is silly beyond conception. And that is the predicament of the democratic leaders just now, or they are deliberately trying to deceive the people by their persistent assertion that the wealth of the United States has been increased forty-one billions of dollars during the three years of Woodrow Wilson's term. Any increase in the general wealth of the United States must have come within the last fifteen months, for during the first year and a half of Mr. Wilson's term values were going down instead of up.

During forty years of the steadiest and great est growth and development the world ever witnessed the material wealth of the United States increased at the rate of approximately two and one-half billions of dollars annually. To accept the present democratic estimate, our wealth has been growing at the rate of more than two and one-half billions monthly, or twelve times the average rate of increase during a period of construction and extension of enterprise unequalled in the world's history. This is the veriest moonshine, and recalls the days of Law's "Mississipp Bubble" in France, or the tulip craze in Holland, and may end in the same sort of crash, unless prudence supplants the madness of folly into which the democratic inflationists would lead the

country. Prices have gone up, and are going higher every day, but the inflated figures, due to the abnormal and uncertain demand of the European war, do not constitute wealth. Democratic leaders are making the parade to divert attention from their neglected promise to decrease the cost of living. The wage worker knows how much his wealth has increased under Wilson, and it will be pretty hard to convince him he has been so tremendously benefited in the material things

Old reliable signs fall down shamelessly in presidential battles. The fact that an orator wets his whistle" during the argument does not make him a wet champion. Even a "dry" argument may provoke a souse as readily as wet eloquence leads to a pledge. Out of the confusion there is but one sure road and one reliable sign: Vote the republican ticket straight."

Registration in all boroughs of Greater New York total 738,812, an increase of 33,000 over the registration of 1912, and a drop of 40,000 from local expectations. Party leaders consider the figures satisfactory, but both sides are guessing.

#### The Case for Hughes nd G. Usher in The New Re

I am glad to attempt to state the reasons which I find responsible for my decided preference for Mr. Hughes, even though others may feel them primarily the result of my professional training and interests. I have been constantly struck by the apparent unwillingness of educated and intelligent men to apply the admitted results struck by the apparent unwillingness of educated and intelligent men to apply the admitted results of the study of political science to practical politics. Though discouraging to me at other times volubly and with emphatic approval of the results attained by Bryce and Ostrogorski, these same gentlemen almost invariably treat the presidential campaign from the point of view of the reservence of the point of the property of the preservence of the p misconceptions about American government which they themselves as students long ago re-

Is it not in very fact true that we vote not for the president, but for his party; that the party leaders really direct the administration and the leaders really direct the administration and the legislation; and that the candidate's election promises are of importance only because through him the party leaders pledge themselves? Moreover, he is himself selected for his availability, for his supposed usefulness, not as an administrator and legislator, but as a vote-getter; so far as I can see for his re-election qualities and not for himself.

I am therefore concerned primarily with the fact that if I vote for Mr. Hughes I am merely putting a ballot in the box for government by the republican leaders, and, if I vote for Mr. Wilson, republican leaders, and, if I vote for Mr. Wilson, I am expressing my preference for government by the democratic leaders, both bodies of men being already determined to dictate to the president in every possible way, to allow his judgment and policies scope only when they coincide with their own. If, now, I allow myself to be led by the carrot dangled by the leaders before my nose—by the personal qualifications, speeches and promises of the candidates, by his smooth chin, by his residence in New York or New Jersey, by his supposed personal belief in peace or in a high tariff—I am falling into the trap laid for me and forgetting to pass judgment as best I can on the real problem itself: which of the two groups of leaders is the abler, more intelligent, more upright, more likely to grapple successfully with the country's problems.

I am also in the second place honestly con-vinced that the republican leaders are man for man abler, incomparably more experienced in affairs, and at least as disinterested as their rivals. We know that both parties will appoint to the administrative offices good party men. The re-publican leaders have a much wider range of men to select from than have the democrats; after all deductions and allowances have been made, the republican party, and not the democratic, represents the manufacturing, scientific, professional elements in the country. Edison and Ford may vote for Wilson, but the vast majority of the men from whose ranks the requisite skill must come to make preparedness a reality belong in the republican camp. I will vote for Mr. Hughes because I want to see the new administrators, in cause I want to see the new administrators, in the greatest administrative crisis the country has the greatest administrative crisis the country has known, chosen from the larger technical and professional body and not from the smaller. I want to see this difficult work performed by men whose hearts and brains have long been in it rather than by a body of men whose leaders are openly opposed to it and have espoused it only as a political necessity.

I find myself giving great weight to the attitude of Mr. Hughes and the republican leaders upon the second great issue of the coming four years—foreign relations. Mr. Wilson's challeuge to Mr. Hughes to declare the foreign policy of the republican party puts his rival in an awkward position. His own foreign policy has been carefully directed at the preconceptions of the American public and not at the European problems ostensibly concerned as understood in Europe. His notes were literally meant for home consumption. tensibly concerned as understood in Europe. His notes were literally meant for home consumption. Politically this was the only safe thing for him to do. He must at all odds do what the people would approve, whatever they thought of it and him in Europe. The Europeans would not vote in November, 1916, and the Americans would. Moreover, the deadlock in Europe was so great that Mr. Wilson and the democratic leaders saw

no danger in making political capital out of for-eigh events. Germany could not get at us, if she would, and, while the allies were getting the worst of it on all fronts, they would do nothing. It was therefore easy to "defend" American rights by bold statements and resounding threats, and it was also easy to keep us out of a war which they was also easy to keep us out of a war which they knew perfectly well none of the European powers had the least intention of declaring and which none of them\_could under the circumstances possibly wage. The democratic leaders therefore insilty wage. The democratic leaders therefore in-sisted on playing the international cards with a view to making votes for the campaign of 1916, and consistently forced the president to proclaim a policy which pleased the American people with-out regard to the national ability to execute it, and indeed without any probable intention to pro-ceed to such extremities as we constantly in-formed Germany and Great Bratain would follow

the least abatement of our most extreme demands.

If the power addressed did not too openly resent the belligerent tone of his notes, Mr. Wilson could then plume himself on having shown Europe what was what. And the people would like it! When, however, the power in question returned a sharp reproof, Mr. Wilson could turn the the turned a sharp reproof. Mr. Wilson could turn the other cheek and explain to the approving populace that he swallowed the insult because of his ardenit desire to keep the peace. It was a good game; heads I win, tails you lose. It cost nothing; ran no real risks, and made votes whatever happened. But it was not statecraft. It has brought upon us the scorn of Europe and has made difficult the path of future diplomacy. And Mr. Hughes and the republican leaders know it well. Before we can play any real part in the diplomatic discussions which will follow the war, we must reinstate ourselves in the world's respect and must regain our own. Mr., Wilson knows that it is impossible for Mr. Hughes to make this palatable and comprehensible to the man who reads nothing but the newspapers, but he ought to know that educated men can and do see it.

There is a very simple alternative and it is the policy I believe Mr. Hughes and the republican leaders mean to follow. It is clear, honorable, direct. Far from involving danger, it will indeed avoid the constant danger of war to which Mr. Wilson's diplomacy would have exposed us, if war with us had at any time been for the European powers even a thinkable proposition. This policy will deal with the international situation as it is, not as the American people believe it to be. It will deal with the international situation as it is, not as the American people believe it to be. It will insist that our notes apply to the foreign situation they ostensibly concern instead of to political exigencies in this country; that our notes shall be couched in language which will say what we have in mind to the European diplomats who are to read them, rather than in the language of Kokomo and Popham Corners. It will promise no dire vengeance which we are entirely incapable of executing, and will demand no concessions which we can obtain only at the point of the sword. The courageous determination of Mr. Hughes and the republican leaders to curry no favor with the electorate by the manipulation of foreign affairs is one of the strongest positive facts in the Hughes case.

The qualifications really needed by a president Mr. Hughes possesses, and, so long as he has them, I cannot see why any educated man should attach importance to policies he cannot as president enforce or an ability at political posturing no president should employ. We know him to be able, honest, upright, pure in life, conscientious, acutely intelligent, well informed, with an open mind and a readiness to take advice. That he will exert as beneficial a modifying influence uppn the party leaders as any recent candidate I honestly believe, and I cannot believe that any exigencies whatever would induce him to accept a second Josephus Daniels (if such can exist) or second Josephus Daniels (if such can exist) or censent to the sort of jobbery that went on in Porto Rico. He cannot in many things easily do less or worse than Mr. Wilson, and he may in a good many matters without displaying unusual in-telligence or rectitude do a great deal better.

Thought Nugget for the Day. Truth crushed to earth shall arise

again—
The eternal years of God are hers,
writhes with But Error, wounded, writhes

pain, And dies among his worshipers, —William Culien Bryant.

## One Year Ago Today in the War.

Angio-French army advanced into Serbia by forced marches. Italy declared war against Bulgaria and an Italian fleet sailed for the Agrean

Aegean.
Germans launched attack on Artols to recapture lost ground, but failed.
Von Hindenburg's army drove Russians back in fighting about Jacobstadt and pressure against Dyinsk increased.

#### In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

A petition has been filed with the county commissioners asking for the incorporation of Park Vale, which vilincorporation of Fark Vale, which vir-lage comprises the section lying south of the city limits and north of the stock yards, being a part of school district No. 37. The citizens of Wai-nut Hill also have been holding meetings to take steps looking toward the incorporation of Wainut-Hill as a village.

In response to a call from Messre In response to a call from Messrs. Heimrog, Baumer and Spetman, com-mittee on behalf of the German-American school, about fifty German-ladies attended a meeting at Ger-mania hall for the purpose of mak-ing arrangements for a fair to be giv-en for the benefit of the school men-tioned.

Jack Morrison's son was the suc-cessful competitor for the dog cart offered as a prize at the Catholic fair.



He received 3.300 votes, a majority of 800 over his heaviest competitor, a son of J. Murphy.

The following took part in an entertainment given by the young folks of the First Methodist Episcopal church: Misses Kitteli, Milestone. Edith Davis, Edith Jones, Mabel Fonda, Mamie Fetch and Messrs. Walter and Lewis Dale, Clyde Weston and Frank Brown.

Tompson-Houston Electric Light company has secured possession of

company has secured possession of the poles, wire and local license of the late Sperry company and intends to incorporate them into its system. It will put in place shortly a mam-moth Corliss engine which will enable a greater number of lamps to be sup-piled and at the same time permit the introduction of a number of in-candescents.

candescents.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the H. F. Clarke Drug company it was decided to purchase several lofs in the heart of the city and build thereon a large business house.

#### This Day in History.

1770—James Kilbourne, the pioneer with whom originated the proposition to grant lands in the Northwest Territory to actual settlers, born at New Britain, Conn. Died at Worthington, O. April 9, 1850.

1842—Walhalis, temple designed percentage memory of illustrious

to perpetuate memory of illustrious Germans, opened at Ratisbon by king of Bavaria. 1864—The confederates under

king of Bavaria.

1864—The confederates under General Early were defeated by the federals under General Sheridan at battle of Cedar Creek, Va.

1869—Dr. Charles W. Eliot was inaugurated president of Harvard university.

versity. 1875—Sir Charles Wheatstone, fn-

troducer of the electric telegraph, died in Paris. Born in England in 1802. 1897.—George R. Pullman, president of the Pullman Palace Car company, died in Chicago. Born in Chautauqua county, New York, March

1994-The president directed Sec-

retary Taft to go to Panama to reas-sure the people of the pacific inten-tions of the United States.

1912—The siege of Adrianople by the allied Balkan armies began.

1915—The United States recognized General Carranza in Mexico.

#### The Day We Celebrate.

The Day We Celebrate.

Charles H. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the Brown Realty company, was born October 19, 1875, right here in Omaha. He studied at Phillips academy and Harvard and is associated as stockholder and director with a number of local banks and financial institutions.

Dr. William A. Hostetter, practicing physician, is fifty years old today. H: was born in Morris, Grundy county, Illinois, graduated from the Omaha Medical college in 1894 and has been devoted to his practice ever since.

has been devoted to his practice ever since.

Robert A. MacFarlane, president of the Robert Dempster company, was born in Ottumwa, Canada, October 19, 1872. He was in the photo supply business in Minneapolis and St. Paul for ten years, coming to Omaha in 1904.

C. Fred Bradford, chief clerk of the stationery department of the Union Pacific, continuously for twenty-two years.

Frank J. Norton, the well known abstractor, is today celebrating his forty-sixth birthday. By birth he is a native of the Badger state.

Dr. William L. Pickard, president of Mercer university, born in Upson county, Georgia, fifty-five years ago today.

Dr. John H. Finley, commissioner

county, Georgia, fifty-five years ago today.

Dr. John H. Finley, commissioner of education of the state of New York, born at Grand Ridge, Ill., fifty-three years ago today.

Dr. John C. Breckenridge, president of Winona (Ind.) College of Agriculture, born fifty-eight years ago today.

William J. Burns, who has an international reputation as a detective, born in Baltimore fifty-five years ago today.

Mordecal Brown, pitcher of the Chicago National league base ball team, born at Nyesville, Ind., forty years ago today.

#### Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Trafaigar day, the 111th anniver-sary of Nelson's famous victory, will be celebrated today throughout the

British empire.

Both Hughes and Fairbanks are scheduled to speak at a republican meeting to be held tonight at Youngstown, O.

meeting to be held tonight at Youngstown, O.

Former President William H. Taft is to speak in Baitimore tonight in behalf of the republican national and state tickets.

President Wilson is to visit Chicage today to deliver an address under nonpartisan auspices.

Prof Alexander Graham Bell, Theodore N. Vail and other notables are expected at Atlanta today for the annual reunion of the Telephone Pioneers of America.

The annual convention of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality is to meet in Milwaukee today for a three-day session.

# The Bee's Pin Letter Box

Warning of a Mother.

Omaha, Oct. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: As I read in your letter department so many articles on saloon it sends my mind back to my little gir. For our sons and daughters sakes you men who vote and you mothers use your influence with your boys and men that vote and have them work against this political work called prohibition. You mothers who have seen women from the red light district move next door or in the same house after they had been run out of there by what a few called law and you fathers and mothers who have had your heartache over your little gir as I have through the same "prohibition" of vice. These people were and always will be to the end of time, but since the red-light district was voted out there have been more young girls and morried women misled by that lise out there have been more young girls and married women misled by that law in one year than these were in ten before, as they are just like the boot-legging places will be under "prohi-bition of liquors," in houses, up alleys, in pool roopis and, maybe, right next

In pool rooms and, maybe, right next door to me and you, as was the case under "prohibition of vice."

Inst the same as thousands of our sons pass the saloons and are good, fine young men and, maybe, stop-in and think nothing of it, but let those same places be closed up and foruidden and these same young men and boys will be sneaking up the alleys and in these places, possibly thinking it smart for a while, but, heaven only knows where they will end.

Two different men said they saw different men said they saw as me boys cutting the wires and a good many think it was the trick of some one to put out the lights and break up the meting in that way. Such tricks have been resorted to before and it seems to me that it is a pretty low-down trick.

The wires when they fell cut my forehead and nose, and I suppose I am the only man in Omaha who can say he has shed blood in the cause of our next president. Hughes, Putting

As to Introductory Remarks.

Omaha, Oct. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: I was at the Hughes meeting at Kansus City, September 1, and when the chairman arose to introduce the speaker, he said, "Ladies and gentlemen, the next president of the United States, Mr. Hughes."

Mr. Hughes arose and said, "A brief introduction, but sufficiently explicit."

The great audience applauded heartily.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

one of the greatest men our country and the republican party have produced. It might be well to investing at the find out what caused those heavy wires to fail just as Governor Hughes began his address.

FRANK A. AGNEW.

LAUGHING GAS.

"Those the farmers will never get to be financiers."

"Why not?"

## Against Compulsory Medical Inspection.

Inspection.

Omaha, Oct. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee; Yesterday's paper contained the report of the death of a little child on the operating table in the office of a local physician, following the administration of an anaesthetic and the removal of the boy's tonsils. This tragedy, which one of the physicians involved is quoted as saying was "simply one of the certain percentage of fatalities under anaesthetic which can neither be explained nor avoided," should be a lesson to the citizens of Omaha.

avoided," should be a lesson to the citizens of Omaha.

During the last year there has been considerable activity on the part of the medical profession to secure compulsory medical inspection of school children. Quite frequently we hear it hinted that a law should be enacted giving local health boards more authority along those lines.

Compulsory medical inspection is only the first step. In places where the medical profession has been successful in putting the system into effect the next step has been compulsory compilance with the recommendations of the medical inspector. In one eastern city the Board of Health sued the parents of a child because they refused to obey the order to have his tonsils removed, and the court ordered them to have the operation performed.

Parents of Omaha, do you want to

ordered them to have the operation performed.

Parents of Omaha, do you want to risk having a child "one of the certain percentage of fatalities," because some young school doctor orders an operation? At least 40 per cent of the

people of Omaha do not resort to people of Omaha do not resort to medicine or surgery when they are ill. Is it fair to them to place their chil-dren under the domination of a med-ical man through the guise of com-pulsory "medical" inspection of public school children? C. P. DAVIS. 3560 Woolworth Avenue.

Disfranchising the Militia Boys.

Omaha, Oct. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: I would like to inquire why The Bee: I would like to inquire why the republican state papers do not make campaign mitterial from the fact that the democratic administration turned down the proposed bill to allow our soldiers on the border to vote by mail. It is very evident that our National Guard are not to return home before election, and I feel that a greater injustice has not been perpetrated by the democrats than to deny the Guard the right to vote at the coming election. I am a woman greatly interested in a big republican victory and one whose father was a soldier.

#### Who Cut the Wires

South Side, Omaha, Oct. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: In reading your account of the great Hughes meeting last night, I noted that you said the electric wires that fell onto me and ohers broke loose and fell.

Two different men said they saw some boys cutting the wires and a

k samart for a while, but, heaven only knows where they will end.

Now. Mr. Editor, if you will only print this for me and I can help to save some other mothers' heart-aches for her boy as mine aches for my little girl. It may be knowing that I have helped some mothers maybe, thousands, help to mend my aching and broken heart.

A BROKEN-HEARTED MOTHER.

As to Introductory Remarks.

Omaha, Oct. 18.—To the Editor of

"I hope the farmers will never get to be financiera."
"Why not?"
"Because they will naturally want to water their stock."—Haltimore American.

"Success in life is a relative term," the philosopher said.
"No doubt," the man of easy, habks replied. "But when a person who has reached middle age eitil depends on an aiarm clock to kelp him hold his job, I consider that his life is a failure." "Birmingham Ago-Herald. Caller (waiting for an invitation)—Two clock! I fear I am keeping you from your

Hostess—No, no; but I fear we are keep-ing you from yours.—Beston Transcript. DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, OUR LANDLORD IS THE HANDSOMES! MAN I HAVE EVER SEEN-SHOULD I SEEK AN INTRODUCTION

LOOK FIRST - MAYBE ITS PROHIBITED IN YOUR LEASE W.

"My word!" exclaimed the Briton, indig-nantly, "You Americans are always calling us slow, Just cite an example, will you?" "Certainly, Chuelded the New Torder." "An Beglishman can stand a Partiament and be seen and a marrican who wanted congressional seat has to run for it."— New York Times.

#### 

# 621 Residents of Nebraska



TIMES SQUARE

registered at Hotel Astor during the past year.

1000 Rooms. 700 with Bath.

A cuisine which has made the Astor New York's leading Banqueting place.

3.00 to 400

At Broadway, 44th to 45th Streets-the center of New York's social and business activities. In close proximity to all railway terminals. O MINISTERIOR DE LA COMPANIO DEL COMPANIO DE LA COMPANIO DEL COMPANIO DE LA COMPANIO DE LA COMPANIO DEL COMPANIO DEL COMPANIO DEL COMPANIO DEL COMPANION DEL COMPANION DEL COMPANIO DEL COMPANIO DEL COMPANION DEL COMP

# Senator Beveridge, of Indiana

October 27 is the last day for registration. If you do not register before that time you cannot vote. 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!" If not, do so, at once. To be a voter carries with it a slight burden, but one which ought to be cheerfully borne by all citizens who are intereated in government.

Chairman Republican County Central Committee

