

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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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 14 day of October, 1916. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

As a measure of safety, Mr. Wilson should insist on his cabinet officers wearing mufflers.

Business records of Omaha crowd so fast upon each other that one rarely reaches the elevator before going to smash.

That democratic "vote-for-Hughes-is-a-vote-for-war" fake is apt to explode at the muzzle in the hands of the perpetrators.

Oklahoma yeggmans are selfish to an unusual degree. Taking the bank cash, if properly insured, may be forgiven, but making away with the notes of debtors imperils hope of redemption.

Out of America's bounding prosperity a little may be spared to succor the Syrian victims of Turkish cruelty. Innocent sufferers of war, their deplorable condition appeals to our generosity, and calls for hearty, liberal response.

What deal has President Wilson made, in person or through his political agents, to secure the public support of railroad magnates like Lovett of the Union Pacific and Underwood of the Erie? Is some more "invisible government" brewing?

Chicago bakers who vainly sought to interview the president should be thankful that nothing worse happened. Mr. Wilson's official Baker furnishes all the worry the administration can assimilate at this time.

Ambitious German students will grieve little over their exclusion from the Rhodes scholarships. German universities supply all essential needs. Besides, traveling from Bonn to Oxford is inconvenient at the present time.

Hecklers at republican meetings are accorded reasonable courtesy and their questions answered. Similar action at democratic meetings reveals the mob spirit. The civil answer and the roughneck blow measures the character of the republican and democratic arguments.

Yes, but why wait until just a few days before election to tell us that the balloon station, taken away from Omaha by our democratic administration, is to be restored to us in the future? Had it been left here all the time we would know that we had it.

More than a month ago transatlantic travelers brought reports of the capture of the submarine Bremen by the British. Now the loss is admitted in German diplomatic circles at Washington. In this, as in all submarine captures, the British adhere to the policy of official secrecy.

The taxpayers of Douglas county remember with regret the last time a democratic board of county commissioners managed the affairs of the county. The way to keep the board on a basis of business and efficiency is to elect the two republican commissioner candidates, Frank C. Best and A. C. Harte.

The vagaries of electric current excites the wonder of its votaries. Capricious beyond expert control it wonders hobo-like from its regular path and jumps on any conveyance promising a ride home. That the juice should tackle water pipes and tap the precious fluid without paying meter rates constitutes a defiant assault on municipal ownership.

Side Light on Peace

When information is obtained through spiritual mediums, prophetic vision, or plain imagination, that peace is about to be negotiated, it is time to stop and reason. If you are in doubt, reason out the meaning of the action of the British government in taking charge of the importation of wheat and flour.

That government announces that it will take charge of the purchase and transportation of these supplies. At the time of this announcement it purchased a large quantity of wheat in Australia and will supply the necessary transportation facilities. The individual trader will be eliminated. This means British control of the wheat of Australia, India and Canada. Through its control of transportation it will indirectly control the Argentine supply and in a large measure the surplus of the United States.

The Entente Powers have been pooling resources, from gold to gunpowder. They will probably pool the surplus food supply of the producing world. So long as they can eat they can fight. Were peace in sight, they would not be scouring the world for a supply of one of the most important of "munition" wheat.

Neither would they be taking this step if they anticipated an early opening of the Dardanelles, either by peace treaty or the elimination of Turkey by force of arms. It is commonly accepted that Russia has a store of surplus wheat. If it were to be soon accessible, their policy would be different. It is plain that the Entente Powers are preparing for a struggle whose end they do not yet see. It is not believable that this action in assuring a supply of wheat for the future is consistent with plans for early peace, and it is increasingly evident that peace waits on the will of the allies and not on that of Germany, or even Mr. Wilson.

Washington and Villa.

Nothing that has transpired in a long time has given American sensibilities such a shock as the parallel set up by Newton D. Baker, President Wilson's secretary of war, between the soldiers of the American revolution and the bandits who have devastated Mexico. In comparing the men who fought to make this nation to the murderous marauders who have destroyed order and civilization throughout Mexico, the secretary of war inferentially sets up a comparison of leadership, and thus makes his affront to American intelligence and patriotism the more offensive. Americans hold in deepest reverence the picture of George Washington, on his knees in the snow at Valley Forge, praying for strength and guidance in his struggle to lead the American volunteers to final victory. Newton D. Baker sees his counterpart in Pancho Villa, sacking a ranch or wrecking a church; for Light Horse Harry Lee, Zapata will fit in the Baker picture, Thomas Jefferson will be represented by Carranza, and Benjamin Franklin must stand side by side with Louis Arredondo.

It is to be marveled at that patriotic societies all over the land are blazing with indignation at the effrontery of the secretary of war?

Nebraska in Congress.

Nebraska is represented in the present lower house of congress by three republicans and three democrats. All of the democrats are committed to the principle of "tariff for revenue only" and voted for the tariff bill by which every product of the Nebraska farm was either put on the free list or left inadequately protected by mere nominal duties against the competition of cheap labor countries. On this issue alone, in view of what is bound to happen when the war ends, all three of the republicans should be re-elected and all three of the democrats defeated to make way for republican successors.

There is more reason than that, however, for individually, as well as collectively, the republican congressional candidates in Nebraska are superior in ability and reliability to their democratic opponents.

In the First district Congressman Charles F. Reavis has done more to acquire a position of influence at Washington in his first session than his democratic opponent, ex-Congressman Maguire, who seeks to go back, succeeded in doing in two full terms.

Here, in the Second district, Congressman Lobeck rests his chief claim on being a good "messenger boy" for his constituents. Judge Benjamin S. Baker, the republican nominee, will not be content to be a mere "messenger boy," but will be an active, aggressive factor in legislation.

In the Third district the democratic congressman, Dan V. Stevens, although last time elected by an unprecedented majority, has gotten himself by his double dealing in bad to such an extent that he has forfeited the confidence of his constituency. His opponent, William P. Warner, has a record as state senator which furnishes abundant proof of his legislative capacity and determination to go right at all hazards.

In the Fourth district the contest can hardly be called a fight, for Congressman Charles H. Sloan, by his forceful personality and intelligent industry, has won a position of leadership at Washington whose benefits the voters in that district are in no way tempted to relinquish.

In the Fifth district it was only by a fluke two years ago that Congressman Silas R. Barton was dropped out in favor of Mr. Shallenberger, and people there may be trusted to correct that mistake, or accident, as the case may have been.

The Sixth district is like the Fourth, only more so, for Congressman Moses P. Kinkaid has proved so serviceable that his constituents believe he has earned a life tenure and would vote it to him if permitted to do so.

The best thing that could happen to Nebraska, to strengthen the state's standing at home and abroad, would be to send a solid republican delegation to Washington.

"Partial to the South" Oh, No!

And now comes the Honorable Constantine Joseph Smyth to ward off "a suspicion" that President Wilson has been "partial to the south." Mr. Smyth declares, if his speech is correctly reported, that this is "ridiculous," because "Mr. Wilson's three supreme court appointees were from the north, while seven of his cabinet members were northerners." It is naturally to be expected that Mr. Smyth, after being put on the federal pay roll at a fat stipend, should show his gratitude by urging the re-election of the man from whom such blessings flow, but he ought to stick more closely to the facts.

President Wilson has been called upon, it is true, to fill three places on the supreme bench. To the first he promoted his attorney general, James C. McReynolds of Tennessee. Is Tennessee a northern state? His second appointment was that of Louis Dembitz Brandeis, born and raised in Kentucky, although later practicing law in Boston. He is just as much a northern man as that good Texas democrat, Robert S. Lovett, who has proclaimed himself for Wilson, and who is still a southern democrat even though registering from New York since Mr. Harriman gave him charge of the Union Pacific. The president's last selection for the supreme court, James H. Clarke, is the only one of the three that is really a northern appointment.

As to the president's cabinet family, it has from the first included thirteen members. Of the two attorneys general one was from Tennessee and the other from Texas. Is Tennessee a northern state? The postmaster general is from Texas. Is Texas a northern state? The son-in-law secretary of the treasury is a Georgian man. Is Georgia a northern state? The secretary of the navy comes from North Carolina. Is the state of Josephus a northern state? The secretary of agriculture is from North Carolina by way of Texas and Missouri, making six out of the thirteen. And the big boss of the whole bunch is Colonel E. M. House of Texas, who "delivers the goods."

With this detailed diagram at his disposal we hope Brother Smyth will be more exact next time he talks.

Field Marshal Von Kluck, one of Germany's great military leaders at the beginning of the war, retires at the age of 70, incapacitated for duty by battle wounds. Rising from the ranks on merit solely, and overcoming the military caste of aristocracy, Von Kluck proved himself a great soldier. While failure marked his great sweep toward Paris in August, 1914, culminating in the battle of the Marne, military critics accord him the credit of conducting the swiftest march of the greatest army the world witnessed to that hour.

Bryan on Hitchcock

Statement given out during the primaries last April

"When the progressive democrats of Nebraska were divided between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Clark four years ago; Senator Hitchcock headed the forces that supported Mr. Harmon, the Wall street candidate. "If you will inspect the senator's record you will find that while he is supporting the president in the primary now, when he has no opposition and does not need him, he has opposed the president at critical times, when he was needed; once when he joined Wall street in an attempt to defeat the currency bill and once when he joined the shipping combine in defeating the president's shipping bill. "I believe that the only reason Senator Hitchcock is for the president now is because he desires to aid the liquor interests ride into office on the back of the president."

Tariff the Basis of All

William R. Wilcox, Chairman Republican National Committee

Whatever may be considered the paramount issue of this campaign, the tariff, in a way, is the most important because the success of all other issues are more or less dependent on our import duties. An adequate tariff is advocated by republicans for two reasons—the amount of revenue which it brings to the government and the amount of protection it brings to our labor and industries. Without import duties which are sufficiently high to keep out competitive products our people must be idle, or wages must ultimately drop to the foreign level. Unless we have good wages for our laborers and profitable returns for our farmers, our purchasing power falls to a low level, both for domestic and for such foreign goods as we may want to buy. We are prosperous or not, according to whether we are busy or not. If we are not prosperous not only are the revenues of the government seriously affected, but the revenue of every individual is more or less curtailed.

If the custom duties fall off \$100,000,000 a year or more and business is of such a nature that the direct taxes fall off—corporation taxes, income taxes and the many other taxes now imposed, and Uncle Sam falls behind. It would seem then that a tariff for protection is also doubly a tariff for revenue, revenue for the government and revenue for the people, and if this revenue is not forthcoming then every issue of the present campaign is affected. We shall not have sufficient funds for the preparedness which we need; we shall not have sufficient funds for national defense; we shall not have sufficient funds to make the United States as Mr. Hughes would have them—first and efficient.

If factory and farm workers are idle, our freight cars must also be idle and the railroads cannot earn enough money to pay the increased wage which has been given by law to a part of their employees.

So the tariff must not only be an important issue, but in a certain sense the most important issue of the campaign. While the war continues abroad, we shall have perhaps more or less prosperity because of our sales of munitions, but the war will not last forever. It may not last but a year or so longer, and then our tariff is not changed, we shall not only lose the foreign trade which has brought so much prosperity, but we shall be at the mercy of producing nations which can send their cheaply made goods to this country under a low duty, or free of duty and flood our markets to the displacement of our home-made goods. So from every standpoint we are dependent upon a protective tariff for prosperity and success, and even our existence as a foremost nation. We are so interdependent that the success or failure of one is affected by the success or failure of another, and there is no getting away from the fact that we cannot carry out our plans for preparedness and national defense and keep our country in the front rank of nations unless our labor and industry are protected against the producing nations of the world.

Even now when the war is at its height abroad, we are buying more than ever, and our revenue from import duties is comparatively less than ever, so the American voter should consider this phase of the tariff question and understand that it is really the most important issue of the campaign.

Unless Mr. Hughes and a protection house and senate are elected next November, the tariff will not be changed for at least five years and during that time the loss that will entail will be almost incalculable. If, however, the republicans are successful in November we can, within a year, return to protection and carry out the many plans which the people of the United States have for making their nation first and efficient.

We have a good government; we cannot have an adequate army and navy; we cannot have fortresses or ammunition or equipment, without revenue, and we cannot have sufficient revenue unless we have ample customs duties and internal receipts. If our mills and workmen are idle, if business is more or less prostrated, they cannot pay taxes in large enough measure to meet the requirements of the government. It is calculated that the deficit for the fiscal year will be largely in excess of \$100,000,000, while it must be still greater in the years following if the war ceases and we continue under the operation of the present tariff.

The voters must change those conditions at the polls on November 7 and make it possible to get a tariff law that will give us both revenue and protection.

People and Events

Plain clothes cops in Philadelphia are doing a bargain sale business running down fake charity solicitors. A horde of imposters are working charitable people for various war sufferers and growing opulent on the proceeds of the crooked game.

Humiliation stalks on the trail of Charles W. Morse, the noted high financier who wormed himself out of a federal prison through doctors' certificates of near-death. His salary as a steamboat president has been garnished and he is compelled to pay each week \$92.30 on a \$41,000 judgment.

Reports from war hospitals of wonderful surgical feats in patching up mutilated soldiers made an impression on Battling Nelson, the champion lightweight pugilist. Nelson's numerous battles marred the manly contour of his mug, and he has engaged surgeons to give his face the beauty treatment.

"No tears or sighs, or trappings of woe for me," wrote Phil Goldman of New York weeks before he answered the call. Instead he left \$250 to pay for a memorial banquet for relatives and near friends. "My wish," he penned in his will, "is that they should spend a cheerful evening in their recollection of me."

The comings and goings of worshippers at a St. Louis church is featured in loopy movies. The pictures scored a distinct hit, as the critics put it, because a bald-headed man is the last in and the first out at the service. To the hairless the incident lends rainbow colors to the scriptural injunction: "The last shall be first," etc.

TODAY

Thought Suggest for the Day.

We are firm believers in the maxim that for all right judgment of any man or thing it is useful, nay, essential, to see his good qualities before pronouncing on his bad. —Thomas Carlyle.

One Year Ago Today in the War. French army crossed River Vardar and threatened flank of Bulgarians who attacked Serbs.

Italy renewed Tyrol offensive to prevent Austrians from withdrawing troops for Balkan front. Russians reoccupied Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, last a year before, and pounded German line at Mitau and before Dvinsk.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. The following recounted to the entertainment given in the lecture room of the First Congregational church: The Misses Nellie Horton, Cochran, Doolittle, Helen Gregory and Messrs. C. W. Mallory, Burnham, Eddy, Mallory and Barnaby.

Mr. Gorman's mania is for making pomps of the down from the milkweed pods. Exquisite results have been obtained from dying and the colored balls are even prettier than the natural hue. Wired and tied with a box of ribbon they are often suspended from the chandelier.



Mrs. Hattie Hough of Chicago is the guest of Mrs. Wakeley. Mrs. Hough was formerly Miss Gilman of this city, the first principal of Brownell Hall.

The surprised choir now being trained for Trinity were regaled with cake, ice cream and fruit, after rehearsal, by Miss Millard. The boys sang several pieces and Milton Fonda gave two solos.

Senator Gorman of Maryland was entertained at an informal club dinner, at which the following were present: Judge Savage, Robert Patrick, Mr. Woodworth, Dr. Miller, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Gallagher.

Mrs. Frank Miller of Michigan has arrived in the city and will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Munnigh, on St. Mary's avenue.

The ball for the benefit of the Cleveland Orphan and Asylum, under the auspices of Nebraska lodge, I. O. B. E., was a social and financial success.

The committee of arrangements consisted of J. Oberfelder, F. Adler, M. Hellman, M. Meyer, B. Newman, S. Fischer, Julius Meyer, T. Nagle and S. Schlesinger.

This Day in History. 1805—British under Lord Nelson defeated the combined fleets of France and Spain in the great battle off Cape Trafalgar.

1841—John Forsyth, who was secretary of state under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, died in Washington, D. C. Born in Virginia, October 23, 1770.

1852—General Grant arrived at Nashville.

1864—Confederates under General Price invaded Missouri.

1880—Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway.

1891—Monument to Henry W. Grady, celebrated orator and journalist, unveiled in Atlanta.

1900—First successful trial of Count Zeppelin's airship at Friedrichshafen.

1902—The Sarsaparilla controversy was decided by King Oscar of Sweden adversely to the United States and England and in favor of Germany.

1912—A Greek squadron blockaded the sale of Lemnos.

1915—Several United States soldiers killed by Mexican raiders near Mission, Tex.

The Day We Celebrate. George H. Kelly is today celebrating his fifty-seventh birthday. He came to Omaha from Dubuque as partner in the Adams & Kelly company, which has mill work plants in both places. He was at one time head of the Commercial club.

Lieutenant Colonel Ernest Dunlop Swinton, who is credited with the invention of the British "tank," born forty-eight years ago today.

Sir William Christie, former astronomer royal of Great Britain, born seventy-one years ago today.

Louis N. Berber, author of "Disraeli" and numerous other successful plays, born at Calverton, France, sixty-four years ago today.

Ralph N. Cameron, former delegate from Arizona in congress, born at Southport, Me., fifty-three years ago today.

Jan N. Darling ("J. N. Ding"), cartoonist, born at Norwood, Mich., fifty years ago today.

The Bee's Letter Box

Mail Vote Usable Only in Nebraska.

Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hat Springs, S. D., Oct. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: There are about 200 old soldiers temporarily members in this grand and efficient sanitarium, who are greatly interested in the restoration of the national honor, which has been prostituted so shamelessly ever since the election of Wilson in 1912.

These old men who offered their lives from '61 to '65 that the honor of our country should be maintained, are perhaps more cognizant of the spineless humiliation with which the present national administration has disgraced and nauseated every man, woman and child with the spirit and sporting blood of our fathers. These men are of the impression the law of their proud and prosperous state of Nebraska permits them the privilege of casting their ballot by mail. Will you, sir, explain the "modus operandi" of this law in your next issue?

Incidentally, I want to congratulate you on the trenchant editorials of The Bee. You sure have the pep all right. The editorial in Saturday's issue, "Hughes and the Hecklers," is about as straight logic and full of pep and a brief composition of the rare quality as I have ever compared with any. But why particularize? All of The Bee's editorials are full of sense and poise. N. S. BELL, M. D.

Note: The right to vote by mail is available only to Nebraska citizens happening to be on election day in some place in Nebraska other than their place of residence.

Presidents Who Wore Beards. Omaha, Oct. 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: At the great Hughes meeting last Monday evening I noticed that some fellow with a shallow brain and shallow voice yelled to Governor Hughes and said: "Why don't you be an American and cut off your whiskers?" I will wager that the fellow with the squeaky voice who yelled so insultingly at a man who stands above him as an elephant compared with a mosquito has not taken a bath in the last six years. When we come to talk of wearing a full beard, many of the most noted men of this nation have worn full beards, and no one has ever thought of insulting Governor Hughes the days of Woodrow Wilson. Abraham Lincoln wore a full beard at least a part of the time when he was president.

General Grant, as we all know, wore a full beard, and so did President Hayes and President Garfield and President Harrison. President Arthur also wore a partial beard, and of the nine republicans who have held the presidency only one of them has been devoid of beard. The only smooth-faced president we have had of the republican presidents was William McKinley.

So that Charles E. Hughes in wearing a full beard is in mighty good repute for insulating himself from being a badge of dishonor it is an honor, even if some rattle-brained people think otherwise. Other great men of our country have worn full beards, including James G. Blaine and James Russell Lowell. So did the rebel generals Lee and Longstreet. So, hereafter when someone speaks derisively of the whiskers of Hughes, just name the great men who have preceded him as president, whose names are well known in history for numberless years to come. FRANK A. AGNEW.

Analyses Electric Light Contract. Omaha, Oct. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: As a citizen who has taken an active part in the efforts put forth by the city commission to secure better and cheaper electric light, will you allow me to state my position through your columns on the action now being taken to defeat the contract for street lighting that has been entered into by the city commissioners and the Electric Light company?

I am opposing this action because I do not believe it is being done in good faith as being for the best interests of the city and the patrons of electrical energy in the city. The people behind the movement have not made any public statement of their purpose or attempted to show any irregularities in the contract, or that the price to be paid for street lights is too high.

The New in a recent editorial stated that the contract was "meant to delay municipal ownership for five years," but did not show how it would do so, and has not seen fit to publish or reply to a letter I addressed to him last Wednesday taking exceptions to this statement, and asking them to show how it would do so, and what other objectionable features there were in the contract.

Commissioner Buttler has stated that the people of Omaha should study the contract after they have repealed it, and that then they will find the black heads popping out of the proverbial woodpile. Why can't we be shown these things now as well as to have them pointed out later? The citizens of Omaha should demand this information before joining this

movement by signing the referendum petition now being circulated.

We must admit that the lighting of our city is very inadequate. We have asked throughout the fight without surrendering any right of municipal ownership to the company.

I can see that the contract will prevent the city to light its streets to quite an extent the effectiveness of a law that might be passed by the next legislature permitting the establishment of a competing plant in connection with the water plant, as it would deprive that plant of a certain amount of patronage by prohibiting the including in such a law a provision requiring that the city to light its streets with energy from that plant before the expiration of the contract.

Since Mr. Ballard was here sentiment against a competing plant has grown very fast, so that it is probable that such a proposition will be defeated if it is ever voted upon. When we enter the field of municipal ownership by either the Water board or the city direct, we should first take over the present plant of the electric company and remove all competition. Then as the city grows and more capacity is needed it may be advantageous to develop another plant in connection with the water plant. Nothing has been shown as being in the contract to prevent such action, and should the Water board develop a competing plant the city should not be required to purchase its street lighting energy from that plant except on a competitive basis with the present company, which could not be made short of two years, and we are not justified in waiting that long for additional benefits we might hope to derive in the remainder of the five-year term over that now available.

The 6-cent rate that will be held up by defeating the contract is as low or lower than in any other city of like size in the middle west, and cheaper to a greater part of the patrons than the Lincoln rate, which is shown below:

Table with columns: No. of K. W., Lincoln Omaha, and various rates.

Until the irregularities of the contract are shown I am opposed to its defeat, and believe the greater part of the citizens of Omaha will be also if they give the matter a little careful study before signing the petitions. EDWARD W. SINNETT.

Business for the Business Man.

Omaha, Oct. 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: Business and politics as a rule don't mix well—but it's also true that every loyal American ought to take an active interest in his government—the best in the world. Vote for the man or party nominees who represent what you believe in. Have the courage of your convictions. Every man in business or out is interested in our State Railroad commission. They control the rates that all of us have to pay on everything we use or sell on shipments within the borders of the state. Among the candidates for election the coming November is Mr. H. T. Clarke, Jr. He has been tried, tested and not found wanting; has been fair, just and square, and thoroughly qualified. No man has ever occupied a place on the commission more so—and should by all means be re-elected. Not because he happens to be a republican, but because he can be trusted to give the citizen a square deal always. W. W. BINGHAM.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"I suppose they won't say anything new about the dating in the British army." "Why not?" "Just look at the work the big tanks are doing at the front."—Baltimore American.

Advertisement for 'DEAR MR. KABBLE' with text: 'SHOULD I STAY OUT ALL NIGHT PLAYING CARDS AND RISK A LECTURE FROM MY WIFE IN THE MORNING? —A HUSBAND SAYS YES — YOU GET AS BIG A LECTURE FROM HER FOR THINKING YOU'VE HALF AS BAD!'

"My husband and myself have traveled life's road together for twelve years now. Under present conditions I consider that very good mileage."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Advertisement for NEBRASKA TELEPHONE CO. with text: 'The success of this Company, we are confident, depends upon our operating along lines that meet with the approval of the public.'

Advertisement for S.S.S. with text: 'Something New Every Day. This is an age of many New Remedies for a multitude of ills. But the faith of thousands of sufferers from blood impurities, remains with the old reliable S.S.S. its reputation is so well established that it is retained by the same continuous service to humanity. The vegetable purity and superiority of S.S.S. is recognized by all the leading medical authorities and recommended by them to all sufferers from blood diseases. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Malaria, and many forms of Skin Disease, pointed out later? The citizens of Omaha should demand this information before joining this'