

# RETAIL BUSINESS BETTER THAN EVER

## October Is Doing Things to Past Records Even Before Month Closes.

### "DEADBEATS" ARE LESS

The retail business thus far in October has been the heaviest ever recorded for that month in Omaha, according to the leading merchants, and the feeling is that the close of the month in another ten days will establish a record for October retail business in the metropolis.

"General prosperity of Nebraska and the corn belt," is the way the retailers explain it. That is the only explanation they have for the large volume of business. The Ak-Sar-Ben crowds cannot figure as a factor in this increase, for the Ak-Sar-Ben crowds have been in Omaha in October for many years.

### Collections Good.

Customers are paying up their accounts better at the retail stores than they ever did. This is noticeable at headquarters of the credit department of the Associated Retailers of Omaha, where detailed information is kept by means of a card system of all accounts opened and the promptness or lack of promptness with which they are paid.

"Collections were never better than now," said Secretary J. W. Metcalf of the association. "This is due to two things, general prosperity in this section, and a clearer realization on the part of the buyer of what it means to him personally to keep his credit standing good in the community by meeting his bills by the tenth or fifteenth of the month succeeding the month of purchase. One's ability to get credit is based entirely on his habit of paying, not at all on his financial standing. One might be a millionaire and yet have the reputation of never paying a bill without being sued for it. Such a person, in spite of his known wealth, would have difficulty getting credit. On the other hand, the person on the lowest salary may have good credit if the records show that his habits of meeting his obligations are good."

### All Lines Good.

There is probably not a line of goods carried by the department stores in Omaha that has not enjoyed a good trade in October. September, too, was much better than September of a year ago. Clothing and shoes have sold well and in large quantities.

A retail line which is always considered a good index to the prosperity of the community is the jewelry line. This line has enjoyed a splendid trade which has been growing better during the last few months. Not only is this true of the jewelry trade in Omaha, but it is true throughout the state and adjoining states which are considered Omaha's trade territory.

### Jewelry Business Better.

"I can safely say now that the jewelry business in the territory is 50 per cent better than it was last year," said T. J. Bruner, head of the T. J. Bruner Wholesale Jewelry company in Omaha. "Fact is the jewelers out in the state lately are too busy to come in. They are telephoning in orders, and saying that they cannot get away to come down because there is business every minute."

A. F. Smith of the A. F. Smith Wholesale Jewelry company said also that the jewelry trade is vastly better than last year. He, too, has found that many of the retailers throughout the state are too busy to come in. A notable instance is that of John Morris, jeweler, of Carson, Ia., who drives his car into Omaha habitually at least once a week to look over the stocks in the jewelry wholesale houses. Morris has now missed three successive weeks. Instead of driving in, he is telephoning his orders and having them rushed by parcel post.

## Presbyterian Synod Urges Members Aid Dry Campaign Work

Hastings, Neb., Oct. 22.—(Special).—The Presbyterian synod of Nebraska, after listening to addresses by Rev. James E. Clarke, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., and Senator Horace De Long of Colorado, adopted a series of resolutions expressing the attitude of the synod on prohibition.

The resolutions pledge support to the prohibitory amendment and urge all members to vote for it on election day; denounce the Nebraska Prosperity league for its work against the amendment; commend the activity of the Dry federation, and call on all Presbyterians to give moral and financial assistance to the prohibition workers. It especially calls attention to the fact that the fight will not be over when the amendment is adopted, but that money will be needed to defray expenses until the laws are fully enforced, therefore "we commend our board and all kindred agencies to our churches for increased contributions."

Missionary work was discussed to a great extent at the session, and satisfaction expressed at the growth of Hastings college within the last two years.

## CHARLES E. HUGHES' REAL LABOR RECORD

(Continued From Page One.)

president, in regard to labor measures which have come before him for action during his incumbency of the office of president, and giving what purports to be the record of Hon. Charles E. Hughes, republican nominee for president during the time he served as associate justice of the United States supreme court.

"It will be observed that Mr. McClurg specifically requested information as to the labor record of the candidates for the presidency of the United States. It was the solemn duty of the labor representative committee of the American Federation of Labor, if they answered at all, to have furnished a complete and impartial statement of the records of both candidates, in order that the wage-earners and all other interested persons might with full information determine which of these candidates

## Bryan's Leadership in Mullen's Hands; Wilson and the Soldier Boys' Vote

### Idol of Democracy Shattered by the Bosses of Nebraska, But Revered by Many.

By HARRY O. PALMER.

Time was when Nebraska, and the little spot known as Fairview, constituted the Mecca for American democracy, and frequent were the journeys and pilgrimages made to the shrine of the Greater Commoner. That was when democracy stood for great principles opposed to which were the great principles of the republican party. However, in those days Nebraska democracy was dignified to say the least. It was during this heyday of the Nebraska democrat that I studied down in New England. When it was announced that I was from Nebraska the almost certain remark which followed was "Ah, ha! the home of Mr. Bryan. Have you ever been at Fairview?" It was always a pleasure to assure these eastern fellows that Mr. Bryan and I were the best of personal friends, and that I had never been at the home of the democrat on new assignments. But alas, how things have changed. Today if we are deceived into believing that the present day democratic leaders in Nebraska express the wish of most Nebraskans we might suppose that Mr. Bryan had passed into retirement. I think now of the vicious attack which was made upon him during the last primary campaign to prevent him from going to the national convention when Mr. Hitchcock was devoting pages of publicity to making Keith Neville the democratic nominee for governor, and himself the democratic nominee for United States senator. I think now of how Mr. Bryan stood out bravely for the dry side of the great moral issue which is confronting the Nebraska voter this fall, and of how he endeavored to have his one-time party adopt the right side of this issue. But he found that it was no longer the party of Bryan, that it was no longer the party of 1896, and the many years of illustrious activity which followed that campaign, but on the contrary the party of Hitchcock, Neville and Mullen, and the particular vehicle for defeating the things which Mr. Bryan wished to accomplish. I am wondering today whether or not Mr. Bryan will be able to free his party from the strangling grasp of the crowd who have it throttled. I am wondering whether he will try to do so, or whether he will be content to make peace with those powers who would have destroyed him. Like many other republicans, I have always differed from Mr. Bryan in my views on most economic questions, but I have always regarded him very highly for his high and broad moral questions involving the welfare of mankind, and I wonder hopefully if Nebraska may not again become the Mecca of American democracy. Will Mr. Bryan make good our expectations? My guess is, that he will. During six weeks of almost constant travel in the state I have met numerous democrats in each town visited, who have said that they would vote this year to suppress those men in public life who had almost driven Mr. Bryan from Nebraska politics.

At Hebron, some time ago, the boys' band of five pieces played on the street before the meeting in the opera house at which John L. Kennedy, republican candidate for United States senator, and Charles H. Sloan, republican candidate for congress spoke. Mr. Kennedy said in opening his speech that from his room in the hotel he had heard the boys playing and that they had played so vigorously and so well that he had supposed there were at least twenty pieces in the band. This happy observation from Mr. Kennedy pleased the boys immensely and they applauded with enthusiasm. Mr. Sloan said that he, too, had heard the boys playing on the street from his room in the hotel and that, although he knew, but little about music, the notes of the different instruments blended with such perfect harmony, one into the other, that until he saw them he had supposed that there was only one person playing.

During the last week I met a man, a soldier boy rather, who was home on a furlough from the American war with Mexico. He had been stationed on the border for several months, but had gotten away long enough to come home and look after some business matters and run for a county office. I asked him if the Nebraska boys who were engaged in the present Mexican war did not wish to vote this fall, and observed that Wisconsin had just made voting possible at the border for Wisconsin soldiers. He said they sure want to vote, and what is more if they vote they will vote for Hughes. He said there were two things which were constantly being said by border soldiers, namely, "We want to go home" and "We want Hughes." He said that 90 per cent of the boys were sick of being made pawns in a great political chess game and that they resented being kept on the border any longer for merely political reasons. He said that a vote would be taken whether the Nebraska legislature was convened to provide the right to vote or not. Some time ago at St. Paul a Nebraska Guardsman told me that 75 per cent of the boys would vote for Hughes if permitted to vote and now that this later report has come in making the percentage even as high as 90 per cent, it strikes me that something should be done to determine why the governor has not called a session to provide the right to vote by mail in such a case.

better represented the interests of labor and the ideals for which the trade union movement stands. The committee had no moral right to suppress that part of President Wilson's record which was inimical to the interests of labor or to conceal that part of Mr. Hughes' record which was favorable to the interests of labor. Instead of making a frank statement of the facts, a letter was prepared and circulated throughout the country enumerating in minute detail all the measures—important and unimportant—which have been approved by Mr. Wilson during his term as president of the United States. Not one word is said, however, in regard to those measures advocated by organized labor, among them the vitally important immigration bill—which was criticized or vetoed by the president—the immigration bill having been vetoed by him notwithstanding the fact that it had been passed by an overwhelming majority of both branches of congress.

### Hughes Has Good Record.

"The only office Mr. Hughes, republican candidate for president of the United States, ever held in which he had an opportunity to demonstrate either friendship or hostility to labor legislation, was that of governor of the state of New York, and it is his record as governor of that state which Mr. Gompers and his associates should have furnished Mr. McClurg and the wage-earners of the United States to enable them to judge which of the candidates is the more entitled to the confidence and support of the organized wage earners and of all who are interested in the general welfare.

"In response to your request I take pleasure in giving you, in part at least, the labor record of Mr. Hughes as governor of the state of New York and in quoting sentiments of appreciation of his services expressed at a time when he was not a candidate for any office and when political partisanship could have had no influence in determining the utterances of those who gave voice to their appreciation of his attitude and his services in connection with measures in which labor was vitally concerned.

### Real Constructive Work.

"While Mr. Hughes was governor of New York the Labor department was made a real instrumentality for the protection of wage earners, through the administration of labor laws. One of his early acts was to appoint men, a former president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as commissioner of labor; many additional inspectors were supplied in the Labor department; the bureau of mercantile inspection was created and the inspector of mercantile establishments was transferred from the health officers to the Department of labor; the child labor laws were made more stringent; proper ventilation and suitable washhouses in factories were provided for; protection was given to tunnel workers; limitation of the hours of labor of employees of street railways was extended to cities of the second class; the semi-monthly payment of wages to employees of steam railroads was provided for; an eight-hour day law covering railroad, telephone and telegraph operators was enacted. While governor Mr. Hughes appointed a commission, of which John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, was a member, to study the subject of the employers' liability and workmen's compensation legislation. This commission made a comprehensive report upon which Governor Hughes recommended and the legislature enacted the first workmen's com-

## STATE STRONG FOR HUGHES, THEY FIND

### Republican Speakers Report Sentiment Growing for Party's Candidate.

### CERTAIN TO BE ELECTED

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, Oct. 22.—(Special).—Charles E. Hughes will lead the election without the shadow of a doubt, according to the reports brought to republican headquarters by speakers filling dates in the east and central west, as well as in Nebraska.

W. J. L. Crank of Denver, who has made nearly a hundred speeches in Nebraska, is enthusiastic over republican prospects for carrying the state. Senator E. J. Burkett, who has been speaking in Missouri, North Dakota and other states of the central west, says there is no question but that Hughes will be elected.

W. E. Andrews returned from a speaking trip through eastern states and is of the opinion that there is nothing to it but Hughes. Mr. Andrews will speak in Nebraska before the campaign closes.

### New Yorker Enthusiastic.

Dr. W. A. Hunsberger of New York, who has been putting in three weeks in Nebraska, also said by the continued interest which is increasing day by day spells Hughes.

Former Governor C. H. Aldrich, who has been speaking during the last week in the state, is another who feels a great increase in the Hughes sentiment and a decided indication that the whole state ticket will be elected.

Charles Matson is having great success in his meetings and in the organization of Hughes and Fairbanks clubs. Clubs are being formed all over and the call for material and literature is showing that the voters are waking up and ready to settle the matter for themselves. Mr. Matson is sure Nebraska will go republican without any question.

Attempts of democrats to break up republican meetings, as in Omaha when Mr. Crank spoke and also yesterday at Utica, where the crowd attempted to disturb a meeting in which Mr. Matson was speaking, brought out a discussion among the speakers who gathered at the republican headquarters this morning. Said one man:

### Peculiar Condition.

"There is a peculiar condition which has been shown in this campaign. From the very start of the campaign when democrats attempted to break up a meeting addressed by Mr. Hughes at Nashville, Tenn., down to the present time, the papers have been full of accounts of where republican meetings have been disturbed by democrats and speakers insulted in many instances, but I have not seen a single instance of where democratic meetings have been disturbed by republicans. You can't find a newspaper account of such a disturbance through the whole campaign. Of course at Chicago when Wilson spoke the women there attended the meeting and carried banners favoring the Hughes position, but it was left to the supporters of Mr. Wilson to knock down these women and otherwise maltreat them. I won't say that the roughnesses are all in the democratic party, but I submit the evidence for judgment."

### Scarcity of Cornhuskers.

Fremont, Neb., Oct. 22.—(Special).—Farmers in this section of the state are having difficulty in securing cornhuskers to harvest their corn crop. The Young Men's Christian Association, which maintains an employment bureau, has calls for over fifty men, but is unable to supply them. Some of the farmers are offering 5 cents a bushel with board and room, while most of them are paying 4 cents. The corn is of good quality and the yield is heavy.

## WONDERFUL TALE OF AN ACTRESS

### Struggled with Sickness and Discouragement; How Relieved.

Dayville, Killingsly, Conn.—"I shall be glad to have every woman know what I know now, after using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Although I am only 24 years old, I have suffered for the past eight years. I hated the doctors, for a doctor told me to give up the stage where I was playing with my husband. I had bearing down pains, my health failed me, and I could not work on the stage, and wasn't able to tend my baby or even get around myself. I was always downhearted and discontented with the world, and only lived for the sake of my little girl. The doctor said to move to some quiet little town away from the noisy city, and I might be able to live and feel well, so I went to Dayville in November. At that time I was so sick I could not walk around, and my husband kept house and I stayed in bed. One day in January I read your advertisement in a newspaper, and I sent for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and started taking it. Within two weeks time I was a different woman, could get around, and felt so good that it was a pleasure to do my housework. I felt contented and happy, and now am the picture of health, and am tempted to return to the stage. We appreciate my health as the most precious thing on earth."—Mrs. H. L. KLANETT, Box 56, Killingsly, Conn.

### John Williams

"The principal charge, indeed the only one, which Mr. Gompers and his associates bring against Mr. Hughes relates to the Danbury Hatter's case. A subtle attempt is made to convey the impression that Mr. Hughes was in some way responsible for the decision of the United States supreme court which held that the boycott of Loewe by the Danbury hatters came within the scope of the prohibitions contained in the anti-trust law. The fact is that this decision was rendered more than two years before Mr. Hughes was appointed as a member of the United States supreme court, and therefore he could not by any flight of the imagination be held accountable for this decision.

"In conclusion I desire to say, from my experience, that Mr. Hughes has always been a constant friend of the workingman and has proven his friendship by advocating legislation for their protection. Fraternally yours, "JOHN WILLIAMS"

### Catch Big Catfish.

Fremont, Neb., Oct. 22.—(Special).—A mud catfish, weighing 62 pounds, believed to be the biggest fish ever taken from the Platte river in this vicinity, was caught by Joe Carlson and a companion while hunting Friday evening. The big fish was found in a shallow pool, where it had evidently gone in the search of food, and was left there when the water receded.

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Resinol Soap, used by baby's daily bath, tends to prevent chafing and eruptions. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For free sample, write to Dept. 52-B, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

## WOMAN PUNCTURES HITCHCOCK'S TALK

(Continued From Page One.)

to private corporations to be developed. "Yes," shouted Mrs. O'Hare, when she got the floor, "hold them and then leave them to Guggenheim. Why in the name of common sense leave them? Why not work them ourselves?"

The senator had also praised the Adamson bill and had even drawn some applause from the socialistic crowd on his talk for the eight-hour bill, but the socialist woman punctured his sails when she said:

"The Adamson bill is not on the statute books because the president wanted it, but because 400,000 railroad men had brains enough to organize and stick. They did not go to the president with the plea to please give them a crumb, but they stood up like men, shook their fists under his nose, and said, 'Give us the whole loaf.'"

The senator had no better luck with his praise of the democratic program for self-government for the Philippines. "Mr. Hitchcock," she said, "I had a lot to say about self-government for the Filipino, but not one word about self-government for Nebraska women. If it is good for the black and tanned Filipino, why not for Nebraska women?"

Three-Hour Debate. Some 3,000 men and women gathered at the Auditorium to hear the three-cornered debate. It was announced that Senator Hitchcock and Mr. Howell would take the stage again after the woman had finished and would answer any questions hurled at them, but the debate lasted three hours, and when Mrs. O'Hare had finished the crowd left and would not wait for the questions. So the meeting adjourned.

Music was mingled with the talk-fest. To begin with the violin choir entertained. A violin quartet, pupils of Prof. Frank Mach, followed the address of welcome. Isabelle Rodman gave a violin solo, as did also Clara Schneider.

### All Want to Talk.

G. C. Porter, socialist candidate for congress from this district, presided at the meeting. He had difficulty in keeping the crowd quiet, as many ardent socialists wanted to ask questions when the republican and democratic speakers were talking. A dozen ushers had to rush here and there in the room, clutch men by the shoulders and push them back into their seats when they rose to interrupt.

Senator Hitchcock spoke first, reviewing the democratic administration, and praising the various bills it has passed.

R. B. Howell followed, reviewing the republican record for sixty years, showing that since sixty years ago the country has been forty-eight years under republican rule and eight years

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## CARRANZA DECREE PICTURES MEXICO AS BANDIT'S PREY

(Continued From Page One.)

under democratic. "If you were going to hire a man to run a big business institution," he said, "would you take the recommendations of a man of eight years' or the one of forty-eight years' experience?"

Whereas, in order that the measures embodied in this law may be efficacious it is indispensable that they be applied promptly by the judicial authority in the place in which the crime is committed, upon occasion of a trial, when the offenders are taken in flagrante delicto, or after a most summary investigation, when such is not the case.

### Hopes to Establish Peace.

"Whereas, by these measures, I, the first chief, hope soon to re-establish peace and give protection to the lives, honor and property of the inhabitants, again giving birth to safety, confidence and work. "Therefore, I have seen fit to issue this decree."

to the circumstances and accessories after the acts as well as to cut-purses, pickpockets and petty thieves in general, and further establishes the obligation, and further establishes the obligation, under severe penalties of a

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