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## REMITTANCE.

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## CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editoris matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION 54,507 Daily-Sunday 50,539

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the
wersge circulation for the month of September, 1916,
was 54,507 daily, and 40,539 Sunday,
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.

Why are you dodging the question, Senator Hitchcock? Are you wet or dry? A few bins of wheat or corn radiates as much sweet content these days as an equal quantity

black diamonds. Shoes are still going up. Why not? Winter is advancing and skirts shortening. Shoemakers

are a gallant set. Not even the bad breaks of Secretary Baker shakes the confidence of Vance McCormick. Confidence is his chief stock in trade,

Warring nations are burning up over \$50,-000,000 a day. Beside it the typical extravagance of the drunken sailor flickers as a tallow dip to

Storms damaged the West Indies to the extent of \$2,000,000, reducing their selling value to that extent. The next order of business is to tell it to the Danes.

A republican congress would have passed the needed law to permit the soldiers at the border to vote. Disfranchisement is exclusively a democratic stock-in-trade.

The industry of printing money in this country for rival revolutionists in Mexico is threatened with official disfavor. Watchful wai ing pses one revolution at a time. All others and their currency are spurious.

On the score of legal equipment and experi-ence, Jacob L. Fawcett should have been made chief justice when the supreme court vacancy was filled by appointment two years ago. The people should make good that omission now by voting him into the chief justice's chair at the

Dry campaigners gain nothing by using the take 1890 census figures to support a statement that Omaha lost population as a result of voting lown prohibition that year. The census burea has corrected this padded enumeration and the officially corrected records show for Omaha a steady population gain each succeeding decen-

The democratic campaign in Massachusetts is n a state of utter collapse. John F. Fitzgerald, minated for United States senator against Henry Cabot Lodge, retired as a concession to Wilson and efforts to secure an eleventh-hour martyr are unavailing so far. The outcome insures a rousing republican majority in the Bay

The only member of the Nebraska State Railway commission possessing the experience and Henry T. Clarke, jr., who is up for re-election. Mr. Clarke is needed on the commission to give it stability and should have the support of every voter who wants the intricate problems going up to that body dealt with intelligently and with absolute justice.

## Mr. Bryan in Action

Right when everybody has decided that Mr. Bryan was an extinct democratic volcano, new rumblings were heard. He is to make one speech in Missouri and several in Illinoia. Nothing is said about his Nebraska dates. Perhaps the democrats who defeated his aspirations to participate in the St. Louis convention as a delegate are not clamoring for his oratory. They may have wearied of it. But if they have leared that he would stick to his old themes, they have borrowed trouble. It will be a new Bryan this campaign, from the very necessity of things. He will not talk free silver, anti-imperialism, anti-militarism, guaranty of bank deposits or any of his ancient paramounts. He will not show any eagerness to restore the virility of the Sherman act taken from the trust magnates be put in felons' stripes. He will not urge his old panacea of fixing the exact percentage of the country's business in a particular line one corporation shall be permitted to liandle.

Mr. Bryan will not be able even to demand a

lar line one corporation shall be permitted to handle.

Mr. Bryan will not be able even to demand a single term for president, in keeping with the resolution he introduced in the house over twenty years ago. He cannot call political pledge breakers "emberzlers of power," for scarcely a pledge of the Baltimore platform was carried out. He cannot discuss the high cost of living or promise simplicity and economy in governmental expenditures. There is only one division of "the money power" he still safely assail.

But there are matters he can talk about, if he will. He might explain just what he told Dumba which caused the Austrian ambassador to discount notes to Germany. He might explain just how his resignation kept the president from getting into war. The democrats are too prone to ignore Mr. Bryan's responsibility for that achievement. He might also expatiate on his remark about the tariff commission being intended "to please a certain element" while affording an excuse "to postpone a change of rates," which he considers a desideratum. If he wanted to be confidential, he might explain whether he is really trying to promote Mr. Wilson's re-election or merely getting ready to mount the democratic donley again, after the defeat in November.

### Assassination of Austria's Premier. News of the assassination of Austria's premier

is too fragmentary as yet to convey any clear nature of its cause, significance or effect. It warns us all anew, however, that war conditions in Europe are potential of lightning changesthat, although hardly probable in this instance, the death of one or more of the leading actors may suddenly transform the whole situation. It is strangely conicident, too, that the spark that started the war conflagration was an assassination-the assassination of the heir-apparent of Austria and his wife-and suggestive of speculation as to how many of those directly or indirectly concerned in that fateful tragedy may be destined to be engulfed in it before the conflict subsides and peace is finally restored.

## Europe's War Mortgage.

Three of the five leading nations at war have voted credits or concluded loans to finance their campaigns during the last three months of the year. Germany and France recently closed the last of their loans for 1916. Last week the British Parliament voted the thirteenth war credit, which will carry the financial end of the British campaign to the new year. These operations furnish official figures of the cost of the war in money from August, 1914, to January, 1917, twenty-nine months. Figures of like authority are not available from Russia and Austro-Hungary. Estimates of their loans up to August last published in New York financial papers appear reasonable compared with the known cost to Great Britain, France and Germany. These estimates, together with the official figures of loans, and the pre-war debts of the five nations, measure the size of the mortgage the old world is executing with the

lood of its son	8:	American Commencer	
Nation.	Pre-war Debt.	War Loans.	
England	\$3,443,799,000	\$21,940,000,000	
France	6,346,000,000	12,327,000,000	
Germany	1,194,000,000	11,150,000,000	
Russia	1 MAY 040 000	15,000,000,000	
Austria	3,897,894,000	9,000,000,000	

Totals .....\$19,418,632,000 \$69,417,000,000 Grand total... \$88,835,632,000

Germany's aggregate debt is the lowest of the warring nations. Unlike other national debts, the figures here given are the empire's obligations, exclusive of those of the German states. Prior to the war the debts of the German states were three times greater than the empire's debts. If they incurred separate war debts, the fact is not known.

By far the largest part of the war loans bear 5 per cent, those of Russia 6 per cent. Early in 1915 Great Britain funded its low interest bearing consols into war bonds at 41/2. Now the war loans, by reason of heavy discounts, net 5 per cent, while short time government paper brings per cent in London. Taking 4 per cent as a basis of actual interest cost for Great Britain. France and Germany, and 5 per cent for Russia and Austro-Hungary, the bearing of the interest charge on the peace revenue of the five nations

	Revenue	Interest
Nation.	1913-14.	1917.
Great Britain	964,749,000	\$975,351,760
France	1,001,511,000	746,920,000
German Empire	879,656,000	493,760,000
Russia	1,860,988,000	976,846,950
Austro-Hungary	1,322,692,000	644,894,700

The debt obligations entered into will on the first of the year approximate a per capita of \$564 in Great Britain and Ireland, \$474 in France, \$188 in the German empire, \$113 in Russia and \$258 in Austro-Hungary. Posterity escapes the agony, but must pay the price.

## Only a Lie Well Stuck To.

That's presuming upon ignorance again when the Wilsonites say that Hughes favors the principle of an eight-hour day, but opposes the methods employed by which the democrats have secured it. They know that neither the democratic president nor congress has done a single thing to bring about an eight-hour day and that their falsely labelled eight-hour law merely raises the wages of trainmen belonging to the four brotherhoods without giving anyone an eight-hour day who has been working more than eight hours. In this the democrats must be again proceeding on the theory that a lie well stuck to will stick.

# Military Training in Universities.

Sixteen of the big schools of the United States have arranged to come under the provisions of the new military law, and to furnish training in military science to their student bodies. This does not include merely training in drill tactics and company maneuvers, as now afforded by the cadet organizations that exist at such institutions as the University of Nebraska. but means the addition to the curriculum of the universities and colleges taking up the work of a course in military sciences sufficiently comprehensive and thorough to properly fit the student for duty as a junior officer in the army. It is estimated by the general staff that a reserve force of 50,000 trained officers is needed to take charge of the volunteer army that must be had for national defense. This reserve will be acquired by the work of the great schools of the country, supplementing the output of West Point.

While this move is in the right direction, and as far as can be gone under the existing law, it does not entirely meet the great problem of national defense, which properly-contemplates universal military training. Under any condition, the educated officer is an imperative necessity, and if he can be supplied through the extension of the work of existing schools, that phase of the problem is moved nearer to solution. It involves no shandonment of the American ideal of peace, but it does mean a better realization of the difficulty under which peace may be maintained.

# High Cost of Living in Georgia.

Prosperity has landed in Georgia with a whoop; owing to the steady advance in the cost of living, the state finds it can no longer afford to pay for the keep of the insane who have been confined in its asylums. Therefore, these admitted mental incompetents will be returned to their relatives, and may or may not be restrained. The action is typical of a commonwealth in which prisoners may be taken from inside the penitentiary at night, transported half way across the state and lynched without interference on part of any officer of the law, and the grand jury afterwards be unable to distover any who is guilty of complicity in the crime. Democrats of Georgia rewarded the prosecutor in this case with a nomination that means election to the office of governor. It may not be easy to determine where sanity begins and ends in Georgia, but they are enjoying the fruits of Wilson prosperity.

A Mexican official states that his government has planned an active campaign against Villa. Who vouches for the Mexican official?

# Why Hughes Should Be Elected

Winner Philadelphia Ledger \$300 Prize.

August 1, 1914, closed an era. Out of the war's travail is being born a new world—for us as for Europe. The next administration will confront novel hazards. It must adjust the United States to grave complications amidst furious competitions. We will be able to afford few mistakes and wide errors might wreck us. petitions. We will be able to afford few mistakes and wide errors might wreck us.

The question therefore is not whether Mr. Wilson upon his record deserves re-election as in an ordinary time, but whether he and his party with the very perilous

are; competent to cope with the very perilous responsibilities certain to crowd the four years can be fair to Mr. Wilson. Perplexed

to the extreme by extraordinary events, he has done as well perhaps as was permitted his aca-demic understanding, and as the democracy's non-contact with twentieth century reality al-'He has kept us out of war." Meaning that

He has kept us out of war. Seaming that like the British army he has managed to muddle through. But to muddle is not to master, and Mr. Wilson's negative success has as good as demonstrated his incapacity to grapple the greater difficulties which loom. So serious are

greater difficulties which loom. So serious are the problems promised that they are certain to confuse a president in any wise weak and to confound a party that is essentially ignorant.

The war has terribly tried poor Mr. Wilson Nevertheless, except for the war he would now be a political bankrupt, his credit gone with the people. The war furnishes Mr. Wilson his stockpeople. The war furnishes Mr. Wilson his stock-in-trade and excuses the democratic party their

But for the war's interposition between the But for the war's interposition between the Wilson-Underwood schedules and their inevitable consequences, the injured and exasperated voters would now be awaiting election day to avenge their nearly three years' endurance of few jobs

What the war did was to apply instantaneously the reverse lever to the country's autotruck, which the first seven months of 1914 under the democratic tariff saw skidding down the steepening slope of depression into catastrophe. The saving jerk nearly dislocated our anatomy; but the miracle, a special dispension in our favor, preserved our financial life. War's spontaneous huge demands stimulated us to extra production, and European suspension improvised an effective substitute for the protection of which our industries had been stripped.

The prosperity resultant, which we have with us still, is not a Wilson prosperity. It exists despite Mr. Wilson, in contradiction of his tariff. Indubitably the prosperity is war prosperity, dependent upon war conditions, doomed to lapse with the war's cessation—unless, indeed, the war's end shall find us reprovided with a protection more adequate than Mr. Wilson's, such, in fact, as the democracy have neither the wit nor the will to devise.

Thus it comes about that by the war's grace alone Mr. Wilson remains a possible candidate. But for the war the name of his party would now be anathema in every man's mouth. Shall that man, then, who was singularly prevented from weekling the country's consecrity have confided What the war did was to apply instantaneously

but for the war the name of his party would how be anathema in every man's mouth. Shall that man, then, who was singularly prevented from wrecking the country's prosperity have confided to his ineptitude and that of his partisans the reconstruction of our economic defenses—a re-construction imperative before Europe's competi-

Nor is the protection which the exigency invokes, which Mr. Wilson and his democracy are incompetent to construct, confined to economic defense. Under it is comprehended also the physical security of American soil, the guardian-ship of American lives. Moreover, it postulates the assertion of American rights, the vindication of America's honor.

of America's honor.

It is such protection as a great nation, not dispossessed in any of its functions, dispenses in the interest of its citizens for the welfare of its people, and enjoins the whole world, every part, to research.

It is nationalism, it is Americanism, for lack of which we are destined to deliquescence, dessication, disintegration, decline. Unless it flourishes, no accidental prosperity, howsoever lush or prolonged, can save us from ultimate shame and the final despoiler.

Such competent protection no government of southerners, by southerners, for southerners, can bestow. Nor of a constitutionally Jeffersonian president can it be had. For such nationalism is not consistent with their philosophy, and such Americanism is either too broad for their sectionalism or too narrow for Bryanistic pan-humanitarism. Yet this century will be one to compel the United States to think—not continentally as Alexander Hamilton entreated—but double-hemispherically in terms of world-import. Come to that we must presently, or drop out of the proto that we must presently, or drop out of the pro-

The four years to come are likely to be more critical for the United States even than for those nations, who have repaired their faults and annealed their strengths under the hammer of war. Whereas America, inconsistent in policy, divided in sentiment, economically unarmored and in preparedness negligent, drifts, a vast hulk, amidst battleships stripped for action and eager for prize.

prize.
As pilot for the ship of state through these

As pilot for the ship of state through these dangerous seas Woodrow Wilson is no more competent than was James Buchanan whom Lincoln succeeded by the mercy of God.

Even that domestic record of which Mr. Wilson is proud presents but a list of opportunities that were shrewdly embraced. For some of them the time, long preparing, was ripe. Others recommended their own enactment as clever politics. tics. Few in their inception were democratic, while those peculiarly Wilsonian are of doubtful utility. Especially victous is the president's last act of egregious opportunism, whereby, himself coerced by a minatory minority, he in turn coerced congress to an abdication of their func-

The nature of the times, their revelation to us of ourselves, require this nation in a new and serious sense to be saved again, and our people to be born afresh into a consciousness of their spiritual heritage, their essential unity, their vital mission. Mr. Hughes, a convinced American, is as a man consecrated to this task, ordained by peculiar ability, integrity and strength. The crisis discards Mr. Wilson, who is not equal to it.

## Kennedy for Senator

Cord Quiz: John L. Kennedy is conducting his campaign on a high, dignified and scholarly plane and winning friends and votes wherever he goes. He is just the type of man Nebraska needs in the United States senate.

Pierce Call: The republican nominee for United States senator from Nebraska this fall is a big man. He is too square and fair in his dealing with his fellow men to ever attempt to punish the men who opposed him politically in his campaign. John L. Kennedy is one of those earnest, honest and conscientious men who have helped to make Nebraska what it is today.

David City Banner: If John L. Kennedy is sent to the United States senate this fall, he will represent Nebraska, not the southern states. He will not be found in any secret causes which will compell him to apologise to his people, but on the contrary will be found open and above board in his acts. John L. Kennedy is a man, and that is what we want to represent us in the senate. A vote for John L. Kennedy means a vote for Nebraska's beat interests.

Central City Republican: The strongly confirmative reports from all over the state indicates the certainty that the sane, temperate and able campaign conducted by John L. Kennedy is telling all along the line, and that the cause of republicanism in the state is on the rise. He is a positive force added to the ticket that strengthens it in its entirety, from the highest candidate to the lowest. He has alrady won recognition in Washington, and throughout the nation. He is of a type that places him in the front rank, and his faithful devotion to his work is sure to bring his reward.

Thought Nugget for the Day. But evil is wrought by want of thought, As well as by want of heart.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Italian offensive maintained all along the line.

Greece rejected Great Britain's offer of Cyprus.

German central government assumed control of food supplies.

Allied fleet bombarded Bulgarian towns on the Aegean Sea.

German cruiser Prinz Adalbert reported topedoed and sunk by British submarine in the Baltic.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Erickson.

The raffle of the well-known bay gelding Clark S., owned by Kinney Brothers, took place at Thompson & Little's saloon. The lucky number was 56 and was held by John Boyd, superintendent of the Union stock vards.

small niece's pony, was made very u comfortable by a series of que antics induiged in by the animal, w wound up by making a leap into the air, throwing its rider by the road-side. Hersafter, Mr. Nash will allow the little lady to do the horseback rid-



ing for the family and he will attend to the railroad business.

to the railroad business.

Work is progressing favorably on the building to be used by the Godman Packing company at the corner of Eleventh and Grace streets. The company will do an exclusive meat curing business, purchasing their meat from the packing houses in South Omaha.

rom the packing houses in South Omaha.

The engagement has been announced of H. J. Devine and Miss Ida Brennan, daughter of William Brennan of Omaha.

The county commissioners have decided to submit the plans for the proposed county hospital to nine physicians for their selection.

P. J. Karbach, who owns the building on the southeast corner of Fifteenth and Douglas streets, has notified the occupants of the structure to move out by spring. He will erect a six-story building on the site of the present structure.

## This Day in History.

1824—Charles Fechter, one of the famous actors of the American stage, born in London. Died at Rockland Center, Pa., August 5, 1875.
1826 — Opening of the Thalia theater on the Bowery, New York City, the first theater in the world to be lighted by gas.
1854—Confederates under General Price began an invasion of Kansas.

1864—Confederates under General Price began an invasion of Kansas. 1865—General Grant and Admiral Farragut attended the inauguration of a great fair in Philadelphia for the benefit of a soldiers' and sallors' home. 1872—The German emperor, ar-bitrator in the San Juan difficulty, awarded the islands to the United

States. 1882—Bi-centennial of the landing of William Penn celebrated in Philadelphia. 1890—Statue of General John Stark,

1839—Statue of General John Stark, revolutionary hero, unveiled at Con-cord, N. H. 1896—Charles F. Crisp, former speaker of the United States house of representatives, died at Atlanta. Burn at Sheffield, England, January 29,

1945.

1915—More than 25,000 women took part in a suffrage demonstration and street parade in New York City.

# The Day We Celebrate.

The Day We Celebrate.

James W. Akin. contractor, was born October 23, 1851, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. He started out in the contracting business in 1880 in Greenfield, Ia.

Edwin S. Jewell, manager City National bank building, is today celebrating his forty-ninth birthday.

Jay B. Katz of the Katz Construction company is 34 years old today, He was raised and educated here in Omaha.

Jesse Merritt, another of the Mer-

Omaha.

Jesse Merritt, another of the Merritt drug store boys, is 39 years old today. He is Omaha-born and has been for years in the drug business.

Sarah Bernhardt, the famous French tragedlenne, now touring America, born in Paris, 72 years ago today.

America, both in Faris, 72 years ago today.

Herbert Quick, director of the new Farm Loan board of the United States, born in Grundy county, Iowa, fifty-five years ago today. He used to live in Omaha.

in Omaha.
Rt. Rev. Frederick F. Reese, Episcopal bishop of Savannab, born in Baltimore, 62 years ago today.
George A. Carlson, candidate for re-election to the governorship of Colorado, born at Alma, Ia., forty years ago today.
Henry D. Estabrook, now a New York lawyer, but really an Omaha man, was born at Alden, N. Y., sixty-two years ago today.

man, was sorn at Aiden, N. Y., sixty-two years ago today. Bishop William Burt of the Metho-dist Episcopal church born in Corn-wall, England, sixty-four years ago today.

Hugh C. Bedient, former pitcher of the Boston Red Sox, now with the To-ledo American Association team, born at Gerry, N. H., twenty-seven years ago today.

## Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

James W. Gerard, American ambassador to Germany, is to confer with President Wilson at Shadow Lawn.

Colonel Roosevelt is scheduled to speak at Albuquerque, N. M., tonight in behalf of the Hughes and Fairbanks ticket.

The Interstate Commerce commission is to conduct a hearing in Washington today on the petition of the express companies for authorization to maintain rates on the basis of the declared value of shipments.

The large party of Arkansas farmers and business men touring the east with an exhibition frain of Arkansas products will be given a reception tonight by the Chamber of Commerce of Washington, D. C.

Officials of the Agricultural department will conduct a hearing at Kansas City today on a tentative draft of regulations for administration of the new federal grain standards act.

Storeyette of the Day.

"Did you see that?" yelled the excited man in the Panama hat. "That robber of an umpire calls Gilligan out at third and Rafferty never come within a foot of touchin him."

"It looked that way to me, too," admitted the man beside him. "Still, I dare say the umpire could see the play better from where he was than we could get from up here."

"Ah, go on home!" retorted the other, savagely. "You ain't got no business goin' to a ball game. You're one of these blamed paciflists, that's what you are."—New York Times.

# The Bee's A Letter Box

malt, spirituous, vinous or any other intoxicating liquors, are forever pro-hibited in this state, except for medi-cinal, mechanical, scientific or sacra-

cinal, mechanical, scientific or sacra-mental purposes."

That completely stops the farmer from making either grape juice or wine for his own personal use without running the risk of being arrested. He cannot barrel his grape juice, for it will not stay grape juice but will become wine or vinegar. If he boils the grape juice and bottles it he not only spoils the flavor the grape, but he runs the same risk, for in time it will also more likely than not fer-ment and become claret wine if no sugar added.

what excuse have these so-called lovers of grape juice got if that sort is found in their cellars after this amendment takes effect, should the state go dry?

The reading of the amended amend-

ment above may or may not be per-fectly constitutional, but it would seem better for its safety before a

fectly constitutional, but it would seem better for its safety before a court if that comma were left out after "manufacture" and it read "manufacture for sale." The way it is, it sets aside and deflee a law of nature and is liable to make a criminal even unwittingly of a prohibitionist and even in his own house. That surely would be a calamity.

If the supreme court should have an opportunity to review this amendment as a law later we believe it will hestiate in sanctioning it, for wine is natural, and man has no power over grape juice when put aside to keep. If won't stay put. If he wants grape juice he had better eat grapes or he will run the risk of going to jail in this state next year. If he wants ider that has been kept a while, he had better eat apples, for this is an inexorable law of nature.

GEORGE P. WILKINSON.

Kuriosity Propounds a Kwestion.

Omaha, Oct. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: What has become of our Kultured Kongressman, the Hon. Carl Otto Lobeck? Why is he not out on the trail with Colonel Hitchcock, working eighteen hours a day for four more years of Wilson and wooziness? Is the Hon. Carl Otto so convinced that he has the voters—particularly the German and Irish voters—in his pocket, that he need not waste his breath in making speeches? Or is he afraid to say a word, having fought on both sides during the recent unpleasantness over submarines and Americans who insist on being torpedoed.

DER HAMMER. Kuriosity Propounds a Kwestion.

What's the Answer?

noment in their ravings about Amercanism, prosperity, etc., to answer the following question? Why is the writer of this note, who

Rock

Island

of his life in the American merchant rough treatment, he still is at a to explain why—coming ashore bled—he should be singled out. upon by the American kings of the universe and their subjects to be kept

Teamwork by Ford and Wilson.

Omaha, Oct. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: When, about a year ago, Henry Ford gathered up by telegraph a bunch of school boys and professors and sailed post-haste for Europe with the solemnly avored purpose of "cailing the boys out of the trenches," people with ordinarily imaginative minds thought the apex of absurdity had been reached, but when President Wilson intimated that the success of the republican party in November would mean war, he mounted to a height that made Ford's apex look like a mole hill. In Mr. Ford's case, however, the pair that a substantial increase in the sal-attentions."

Tickling the a mole hill. In the press grane and the should be given credit for "good intentions."

B. A. E.—A VOTER.

Tickling the Germans.

Omaha, Oct. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: After Senator Hitchcock made his speech in the United States senate on the ammunition embargo bill, he is reported to have said, "That cought to tickle the Germans."

President Wilson sat down upon his ammunition bill, yet Senator Hitchcock is asking for votes because he stood by Wilson. Did he introduce the bill just to tickle the Germans?

When Hitchcock had offices to give out, did he tickle the Germans?

When Hitchcock had offices to give out, did he tickle the Germans?

When Hitchcock had offices to give out, did he tickle the Germans?

When Hitchcock had offices to give out, did he tickle the Germans?

When Hitchcock had offices to give out, did he tickle the Germans?

When Hitchcock had offices to give out, did he tickle the Germans and file because Hitchcock had tickled them and now wants their votes.

LACHEND.

That Poor Little Vineyard.

Omaha, Oct. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee:

"Hush, little vineyard, don't you cry. You'll make grape juice, by and by,"

The amendment in this state that is expected to work this miracle in the face of natural laws, is this:

"Article XVII. On and after May, 1, 1917, the manufacture, the sale or barter under any pretext of malt, spirituous, vinous or any other interfac

Narrow Limits of Humanity.

New York, Oct. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: A protest is going up from the 89 per cent of railway employes to whom the recent sanction-of-society wage increase did not extend. Let them not weep. It is worth millions to the cause of truth in this republic to have the 80 per cent realize how unfair the United States as employer and as investigator can be. I hope it is a nail in the coffin of government ownership.

That super-plous body, the Federal Industrial commission, held 154 meetings and spent \$500,600, yet could not spure even fifteen minutes to men, wage earners under Uncle Sam, to whom the government owes some \$2,000,000 in wages.

The secretary of labor, when a member of congress, deplored the depravity of the naughty republicans for failing to pay these wages to the navy yard men. But three years in the cabinet of the president of humanity seem to have stilled his zeal for these wage earners. They worked under Uncle Sam's very own eighthour law.

A widow writes me: "I would like to hear from you, as my husband was working overtime when the overtime was not given, and has since died. And I have two children under the age of 16 which I have to go out every day and work for. Hoping that I won't be forgotten."

Oh, 80 per cent, weep not. You can send someone to jail if he cheats you out of your wages.

GEORGE HIRAM MANN.

## SUNNY GEMS.

"There were some things in your speech that I didn't quite understand."
"Probably," replied Senator Sorghum.
"Those were probably the topics I referred to in a confident, offnand way, so as to avoid disclosing that I den't understand 'em either."—Washington Star.

## DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, MY FIANCE WANTS TO BECOME A MOVING PICTURE ACTRESS -SHOULD I STOP HER ?

YOU, TRYING TO STOP HER WILL MAKE A FINE MOVIE

- MAX ELKIN

SWE

Would the public pause a their ravings about Amer-prosperity, etc., to answer some people with a bare hook.—Judge.

Why is the writer of this note, who has no intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, actually prevented from leaving the country?

Having slaved away the best part

Mrs. Knicker—James, I wish you would
fire the cook.
Knicker—It is so close to election that
the president says we shall have to grant
her demands and arbitrate afterward.—
New York Sun.

# Winter Tourist Fares Via Rock Island Lines

(FROM OMAHA.) Austin, Texas, and return.....\$41.56 El Paso, Texas, and return......\$51.66 Dallas, Texas, and return......\$32.16 Fort Worth, Texas, and return ......\$32.16 Waco, Texas, and return.....\$34.56 Galveston, Texas, and return.....\$41.56 Houston, Texas, and return.....\$41.56 Beaumont, Texas, and return.....\$41.16 Corpus Christi, Texas, and return.....\$47.56 Eagle Pass, Texas, and return. \$48.10
Palacios, Texas, and return. \$46.81 CIRCUIT TOUR

One direction via Fort Worth or Dallas, Houston and New Orleans. Other direction via Birmingham and St. Louis or Memphis. Tickets on sale daily. Carry final return limit to May 31st, 1917, and liberal stop-over privileges.

Jacksonville, Florida, and return.....\$70.56

Tickets, reservations and informa-tion at Rock Island office. Phone, write or call J. S. McNALLY, D. P. A.

