

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 24 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.

Really, now, in the pressure for votes, the defunct coronerism is not noticeably missed.

Yes, but are you "wet" or "dry" Senator Hitchcock? Why are you still dodging the question?

"Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown." And also the cabinet head that guides the crown.

With Britain paying 6 per cent for American loans, the season for shooting silver bullets seems fairly open.

Taking chances at grade crossings is an effective way of working up business for hospitals and funeral directors.

The appearance of John Lind on the stump affords more or less cheerful assurance of the restoration of his voice.

The boost in Omaha banking clearings tightens the city's grip on the fourteenth place. The pace is swift and the footing sure.

A general election in Mexico possesses one distinctive merit. It is quite possible to guess in advance how the voters line up.

The land grab pulled off by France in China has one merit, to say the least. It avoids the regular accompaniment of a graveyard.

Legally the United States is at war with Mexico. Actually it is bluff on one side, watchful waiting on the other. Both sides veil the face with gauzy pretensions.

Put this down as certain: As president, Charles E. Hughes would not be swayed from any action he believed right by the threats or blandishments of either labor or capital.

By his previous service in the same office, William G. Shriver, republican candidate for county assessor, has proved that he is fully equal to the job and may be depended upon to perform its duties efficiently.

Lake Erie's toll of sailor men is unusually heavy for mid-October. The shallow pond exceeds the upper lakes in ruthlessness when lashed by fall gales, but rarely does it exact its annual roll of victims before November.

Meagre forecasts of the harvest reaped by grain speculators foreshadow a crop of dollars rivaling the piles heaped up by war brides. Some Chicago reapers already schedule winnings as robust as a Standard Oil dividend.

Organized labor is not so pleased with the establishment, by the Adamson law, of the principle of legislative wage-fixing which labor has always fought against, and the surrender of the principle of arbitration which labor has always fought for.

Our amiable democratic contemporary seems fearfully distressed lest Roosevelt may exercise some controlling influence over Hughes when he is elected president. It was even more distressed for fear Roosevelt would not exercise controlling influence over Taft when he was elected president.

The Helpful Heckler Boston Transcript.

Mr. Wilson's managers are getting poor returns for their money and their pains if they hired the little band of hecklers who have been following Mr. Hughes from place to place in the hope that they could check by canned questions his offensive drive against the administration.

Bowled over by the straightforward answer of Mr. Hughes at Louisville regarding the Lusitania, they dropped that subject from their list of questions. In an Iowa town last night, however, when he was asked whether he would repeal the Adamson law if elected president, he replied, to the delight of the audience and the silencing of his questioner, that "a surrender could not be repealed." As in the case of the Lusitania, Mr. Hughes told exactly what he would have done to prevent the tying up of the railways of the country by a strike. He would have exerted the whole moral influence of the presidency to compel a resort to arbitration as provided by law and as desired by the public.

"If arbitration had been refused," he added, "I should have gone right to the American people, stated the facts and put the responsibility where it belonged. I should at the same time have secured a commission of inquiry so impartial, so fair, as to command the respect of the entire country, and directing public opinion to that end there is no group of men in the United States that would have dared to hold up the instrumentalities of commerce if that were done."

One of many differences between the two candidates for the presidency is that Mr. Wilson's performance never equals his promises, whereas the record of Mr. Hughes discloses the satisfying fact that he always does better than his word. Mr. Hughes always means what he says, and that reputation is responsible for the trustworthiness of his character. It was that trustworthiness which caused the late Joseph Pulitzer, the founder of the New York World, to urge upon Mr. Hughes the acceptance of an appointment under his will as a trustee of his estate.

How Could Such "False Rumors" Originate?

In his desperate effort to tighten his grip on President Wilson's coat tails, Senator Hitchcock has elicited from the president, in answer to the charge that he (the senator) is in disfavor with the democratic administration, a letter declaring: "I do not know how the false rumors to which you refer can have originated."

Well, President Wilson's profession of ignorance on this subject does small credit to his intelligence. Wonder if he ever had his attention called to the article justifying his defiance of the president printed in the Philadelphia Ledger over Senator Hitchcock's name in which he used these words:

If senators and representatives coming to Washington permit the president to instruct them how to vote, representative government fails. The independence of congress cannot be maintained if individual senators give way under presidential influence and surrender their legislative consciences and individual judgments into his keeping.

The only inference is that President Wilson was asleep, while Senator Hitchcock was fighting the administration federal reserve bank bill, while Hitchcock was bolting the caucus, when Hitchcock forced withdrawal of the president's nomination for the federal reserve bank board, when Hitchcock played the holdup on Nebraska appointments, when Hitchcock helped block the administration shipping bill, when Hitchcock started a back fire on the administration's position on munitions exports—in fact, when Hitchcock was fighting Wilson at nearly every turn of the road.

It is to be presumed, also, that the president stuffed cotton in his ears when Mr. Bryan, just previous to our primary last April, went up and down Nebraska openly declaiming:

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 says he is for the president now is because he desires with the aid of the liquor interests to ride into office on the back of the president.

Why, indeed, where could such "false rumors" have possibly originated?

Laying the Facts Before Labor.

Unwarranted assertions by democratic leaders, supported by a few interested heads of labor organizations, have been widely disseminated for the purpose of confusing the minds of the workmen as to the attitude of Charles Evans Hughes towards labor, and also to make them think that Woodrow Wilson is their true and only friend. This bold distortion of truth has resulted in looking up the records and laying bare the world truth, as shown by undisputed proof, that Hughes' record is one of performance, while Wilson's is one of record and unredeemed promise.

When Mr. Hughes was governor of New York, he assisted in the passage of more laws in interest of labor than are credited to any governor before or since. When he resigned as governor, to take a place on the bench of the supreme court, he did it with an endorsement from organized labor in New York, expressed in these words: "He was the greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the governor's chair at Albany. During his two years he signed fifty-six labor laws, including among them the best labor laws ever enacted in this or any other state." While Governor Hughes was signing these labor laws, Professor Woodrow Wilson, then at Princeton university, was putting himself on record as a friend of the open shop, opponent of organized labor, and entirely opposed to the shorter workday. His utterances, when he was free from political restraint, were widely different from his present day professions.

Accomplishments for which the president and his followers are now claiming credit are not his. The seaman's law was fought through congress by Robert LaFollette; the phrase in the Clayton act, which says "labor is not a commodity or article of commerce," was inserted by Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, and neither of these senators will be claimed as a democrat, nor is either of them supporting Wilson. The child labor law was forced on the president, and passed by votes of republican senators against the bitter opposition of democrats who are now trying to re-elect Wilson, who took his office pledged to a single term as president. The one bill relating to labor that can be wholly ascribed to the president and his cotery is the Adamson law, which labor recognizes now as a gold brick.

The effort of the president to don republican garb in which to masquerade as a friend of labor is being completely exposed by such real labor leaders as John Williams, who was appointed labor commissioner by Governor Hughes, and who held the office until the Tammany democrats, under "Old Bill" Sulzer, not daring to remove him openly, legislated him out of office by a "ripper" bill. Workingmen who read should not allow themselves to be deceived by democratic pretense.

Significance of Primary Figures.

Close analysis of the figures from primaries in northern states justifies the confidence placed upon them by Chairman Wilcox as significant of republican victory in November. Primary majorities are not always duplicated at the polls, but the preponderance of republicans wherever a vote has been registered shows the deep interest of republicans and the indifference or apathy of democrats. It is enthusiasm that wins victories. The republican party is united and enthusiastic, and full of the vim that is early translated into victory. Under the leadership of Charles Evans Hughes the party is experiencing a revival such as carried it to sweeping triumph behind William McKinley. The country is tired of the wobbly, half-hearted efforts at government exhibited by the Wilsonites, and is looking for another period of definite policies vigorously carried out. This is shown by the figures of the primary elections.

Kansas counts follow the Nebraska precedent in cutting down oil inspection fees to the level of a faded grease spot. The Kansas judicial limit of 1 cent per barrel reduces the inspection department from a proud perquisite to a picayune job. However, the oil companies are not worrying.

Even Missouri shows a distinct desire to kick over the democratic traces. There the drift to Hughes takes on the pressure of a Mississippi flood. Nothing short of a political miracle will keep the show-men from joining in the glad, sweet song of republican triumph in November.

Letters of a Politician to His Son

Thought Suggest for the Day. That is the best government which desires to make the people happy, and knows how to make them happy.—Thomas B. Macaulay.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Austrian airmen dropped bombs on Venice. Germans drove back Russians north-west of Dvinsk.

Russian ships shelled Baltic coast to aid Riga. British submarine sank Turkish transport Carmen in Sea of Marmora. French troops effected junction with Serbian army and proceeded toward Strumitsa, the Bulgarian stronghold.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. Will L. Vischer appeared at Boyd's Opera house in his humorous lecture entitled "Sixty Minutes in the War."

Colonel Chase was elected temporary chairman and Mrs. Savage acted as secretary. Talks were given by George L. Miller and General S. E. Smith, and

the following officers were elected: Colonel Champin S. Chase, president; J. W. Savage, Judge Howard B. Smith and General J. E. Smith, vice presidents; Fred Millard, treasurer, and J. W. Savage, corresponding secretary.

Henry Griesedick, one of the members of the Excelsior Gun club of St. Louis, Mo., is in the city visiting William Krug and with him will start on a tour of several days into the interior of Nebraska.

Miss Julia Fell, sister of N. P. Fell of The Bee, is visiting at the residence of Mr. Edward Rosewater.

Dr. Waldo Fisher of Alton, Ill., is in the city prospecting with a view to settling in Omaha. Like everyone else who comes to the city, he is astonished and pleased at the growth of this coming metropolis.

Inspector Woodbury of Denver has informed Dr. Mercer that he would recommend the establishment of a postoffice at Walnut Hill. This recommendation will doubtless be acted upon, but it will require probably two months in which to engineer the matter through the Postal department.

This Day in History. 1784—Sir Moses Montefiore, known as one of the greatest of Jewish philanthropists, died in Leghorn, Italy. Died at Ramsgate, England, July 28, 1885.

1789—President Washington was enthusiastically received in Boston. 1852—Daniel Webster, the famous statesman and orator, died at Marshfield, Mass. Born at Salisbury, N. H., January 18, 1782.

1860—Peace signed between Great Britain and China. 1873—Johann Sebastian Walhavesen, a celebrated Norwegian poet, died. Born at Bergen in 1807.

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The Day We Celebrate. H. K. Burkot, funeral director, is just 60. He was born in Grand Detour, Ill., and started out in business in Creston, Ia., in 1876, removing to Omaha in 1883.

S. P. Mason, assistant treasurer of the Nye-Schneider-Fowler company, was born October 24, 1874. He was for several years with the Central Granaries company at Lincoln, coming to Omaha in 1904.

Rev. Charles W. Savidge, the "marrying parson," is celebrating his sixty-third birthday. He was born in New Vienna, O., and was educated in the University of Chicago. He has been a minister for thirty-nine years, and is at present at the head of the People's church, which he founded.

Frank J. Burkley, president of the Bixby branch of the Y. M. C. A., was born October 24, 1857. He grew up in Omaha, his parents being among the pioneer settlers. He started out as a telegraph operator and was a member of the city council from 1884 to 1893.

Edward Birkbeck, reporter, is 43 today. He was born in Glasgow and came across the water in 1878, embarking in the journalistic field on the Bee in 1903 after spending thirteen years with the Burlington railroad.

Queen Victoria of Spain (formerly Princess Ena of Battenberg), born in England twenty-nine years ago today. Mrs. Selva A. Lockwood, twice a candidate for president of the United States, and now a supporter of President Wilson, born at Royalton, N. Y., eighty-six years ago today.

Congressman Angus S. Fear of Wisconsin, courageous and pertinacious enemy of the pork barrel, born at Hudson, Wis., fifty-five years ago today.

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George W. Clarke, the present governor of Iowa, born in Shelby county, Indiana, sixty-four years ago today. E. K. Perryman, former New York St. Louis pitcher, now with the Birmingham Southern league baseball team, born at Everett Springs, Ga., twenty-eight years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. King and queen of Italy celebrate their twentieth wedding anniversary. Founder's day at Mount Holyoke college, originally scheduled for today, has been postponed because of the infantile paralysis epidemic.

Many prominent medical men and public health officials are meeting in Cincinnati today for the annual convention of the American Public Health association.

A civic music celebration, designed to stimulate a greater public interest in the musical arts, is to be held in Milwaukee during the four days beginning today.

The annual convention of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, one of the most important missionary gatherings of the world, will begin its sessions today in Toledo.

TODAY

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The Bee's Letter Box

What a Hughes Vote Means. Auburn, Neb., Oct. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: A vote for Hughes, a vote to rest out of war.

A vote for Hughes is a vote to annul a \$1,000,000 a day war expense in "democratic times of peace."

Should Congressmen Pay Their Debts? North Bend, Neb., Oct. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: As you no doubt know, both the state and national laws offer to officers holders some advantages denied to ordinary citizens, notable among these being exemption from paying their bills. You cannot garnish or attach the salary of a city, state or national official. The spirit of the law may be correct, but its action is certainly unfair, and it offers a shield to many men who are not slow to take advantage of it.

Witness the case of Congressman Charles O. Lobeck. The spirit of the law is certainly unfair, and it offers a shield to many men who are not slow to take advantage of it. Witness the case of Congressman Charles O. Lobeck. The spirit of the law is certainly unfair, and it offers a shield to many men who are not slow to take advantage of it.

There are on file in the district court of Douglas county the following judgments against him: Elbert T. Duke against Charles O. Lobeck, \$2,669.50 and costs. Execution issued May 2, 1914.

I. R. Andrews against C. O. Lobeck, \$56 and costs and interest. Judgment rendered May 7, 1895.

M. E. Curtis against C. O. Lobeck, \$28.80 and costs and interest. Judgment rendered December 18, 1903.

Erville L. Earl against C. O. Lobeck, \$524 and costs. Paid on this judgment \$275.

Gunner A. Lindquist against C. O. Lobeck, \$2,250.10 and costs and interest. Judgment rendered September 26, 1911.

Sarah S. Markham against C. O. Lobeck, \$3,206 and costs and interest. Judgment rendered September 26, 1911.

Gunner A. Lindquist against C. O. Lobeck, \$2,727.11 and costs and interest. Judgment rendered September 26, 1911. Execution issued October 5, 1915.

Totaled, with interest added, amounting to over \$18,000. During the last fifteen years Mr. Lobeck has drawn as city comptroller of Omaha some \$16,000 and as congressman he has drawn \$23,000 from the national government, yet his just creditors cannot lay their hands upon a penny of that amount.

A congressman has three ways of drawing his salary—First, a warrant on the treasury secured by the money he may be paid to any bank or individual he may designate, and third, or may be left on deposit with the sergeant-at-arms. During his incumbency Mr. Lobeck, I am told, has never drawn his salary, but has left it on deposit safe from his creditors in the keeping of Uncle Sam.

When called into court last year on a writ of execution he claimed that all he had was three shares of stock in the Swedish Auditorium worth \$10 per share.

During the last fifteen years he has drawn over \$40,000 from the public purse, yet his creditors cannot get a cent of him by way of law.

Now for an individual example: When my mother, Mrs. S. S. Markham, was left a widow thirteen years ago, all we had to face the world with was a small stock of goods located in North Bend, which perhaps \$100 and some doubtful claims, among them being three of Mr. Lobeck's notes for \$700 each. Needing the money, and needing it badly, my mother offered to settle with Mr. Lobeck for about half of their face value, but was met with the excuse of no money and put off from time to time with promises to pay when this, that and the other thing "turned up," or "after election."

My mother, however, did not give up, went to work behind the counter and when she passed away in June of this year her claim against Mr. Lobeck amounted to \$3,870, and we never succeeded in getting a payment out of Mr. Lobeck.

The World-Herald of October 22, 1915, recorded the fact that Mr. Lobeck was among those who "hit the trail" at the "Billy" Sunday meetings, and my mother wrote him the following letter:

North Bend, Neb., Oct. 22, 1915.—Mr. C. O. Lobeck, Omaha, Neb. Dear Sir: I note in this morning's World-Herald that you are numbered among the trail-hitters at the Sunday tabernacle. I take it that this is a public confession of Christianity and is sincere. You, no doubt, recall that "Billy" Sunday included among the Christian virtues honesty and strict payment of debts, and I hope that you are going to put your Christianity into practice by making a substantial payment on your debt to me. Very truly yours, MRS. S. S. MARKHAM.

Mr. Lobeck's reply was: Omaha, Neb., October 28, 1915. Mrs. Sarah S. Markham, North Bend, Neb. Dear Madam: Your letter of the 23d received. I have no apology to make for going down the trail. Under similar circumstances you would do so again. Yours respectfully, C. O. LOBECK.

Mr. Lobeck's reference to doing so again "under similar circumstances" may seem a little vague, but when it is understood that when Mr. Lobeck's "sweet friends" upbraided him for doing so he intimated that such action

would be very popular with the "drys," it may be a little plainer. The above is an absolutely correct statement based on facts and written in moderation. But does it not seem as though there should be some way to force public officials to pay their honest debts or some provision in the law denying the right to hold office to men of Mr. Lobeck's stripe? C. L. MARKHAM.

Thanks, Friends, Just the Same. Omaha, Oct. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: During my absence from the city on vacation a number of my friends circulated a petition to place my name on the ballot as a candidate for member of the Board of Education, and obtained the necessary number of names and filed it with the election commissioner without any solicitation on my part.

I have just notified the election commissioner that I have withdrawn from the race because for many reasons I believe this would be an inopportune time to place my name before the voting public as a candidate for the above office.

Accordingly, I take this means of notifying my friends of my withdrawal and to thank them for their kind interest and offer of support on this occasion.

ARTHUR ROSENBLUM.

Personal Experience With Prohibition. Omaha, Oct. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: I am as much opposed to the so-called prohibition program from a Christian standpoint, as I believe others are that favor it. I have no quarrel with sincerity, but I have with narrow-mindedness.

As a boy in prohibition Evanston, Ill., I early learned its folly and unworkableness. I could go on indefinitely and recite many reasons, but it is sufficient for the present to state just a few. Self restraint and the temperance teaching rather than drink and home are, in my humble opinion, more to be looked to than legislative enactment.

Shall I admit the church a failure, and that our lawmakers are the only refuge to keep our boys straight? God forbid!

Had the drunkard better wait for prohibition and the statutes, or has he not a better example in the reformed man who sought by the grace of God and his own will power this reformation rather than drift and fill a drunkard's grave?

We are told that we are "free moral agents." Then shall we try by prohibition to shift this responsibility from the individual to the state? Weaknesses of the flesh, early training, environment and economics all go to make us what we are, and the laws can only provide penalties for transgressions and excesses.

Had Nebraska better throw up its hands and admit as a state that it is powerless to regulate the liquor traffic, and then attempt to prohibit what it cannot regulate? That is the main issue from a governmental standpoint. But because many of us believe sincerely that regulation is more practical than prohibition is no excuse for the outrageous statement that we are advocating an evil.

S. ARION LEWIS.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"You know I told you not to take anything from the vacation home, Ella." "I really don't, ma. I have returned everything he gave me, even his kisses."—Baltimore American.

DEAR MR. KABBRE, IF LOVE IS BLIND, WHY IS MARRIAGE? —REUBEN SAMUELS

THE "EYE OPENER"

"My daughter is a wonder at the piano." said the proud father. "That's so, for wonders never cease," said the mother who occupied the adjoining flat.—Boston Transcript.

"Do you think the election will go your way?" "Can't say as to that," replied Senator Sorghum, "when you go to do my best to go the way."—Washington Star.

AN AUTUMN MORNING. Clinton Solland in New York Sun. I made haste to be abroad in the glowing, flowing morn, When the cooling wind in the heart of the west was born That stirred the alfalfa bloom and the tassels upon the corn.

A dragon fly went by with