

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

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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.

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Diaz is a name to conjure with in Mexico. Are you wet or dry, Mr. Hitchcock? Why don't you answer?

Farewell, a long farewell, Carranza! You, too, scared us out of war.

"Kept us out of war?" What do you think the boys down on the Mexican border call it?

"The drift to Wilson" is unmistakable, and he'll be buried out of sight when the wave hits him.

Attacks on the Americanism of Charles E. Hughes fairly measures the desperate straits of the democratic campaign.

The administration's success in directing public affairs in San Domingo promises to top its graveyard score in Mexico.

Bull Moose Leader Cochems is another of the big men in that faction who can see more hope in Hughes than in Wilson.

More man steadily shrinks in the spotlight of world affairs. Even in a political yellfest his vocal powers in suffrage Colorado are as a tin whistle to a callopo.

Omaha housekeepers who exercise caution in admitting strangers at the front door have themselves to blame for lapses of vigilance at the side and back doors.

Omaha certainly convinced Maestro Campanini and his song-birds that good music is appreciated hereabouts. Patronage and applause alike were complimentary of the company.

Non-brotherhood railway employes, and some who are members of unions, are seeing the application of the Adamson law in a way that isn't calculated to make votes for Wilson.

Authors of democratic publicity dope are not wholly to blame. The finished product cannot rise above the quality of the raw materials. The chief surprise is how they escape being run in as bunco steers.

Official returns from nine express companies show a 400 per cent increase in income during the last fiscal year. The gain over the fiscal year 1914-1915 transforms a celebrated line of lamentation into chorles of joy.

Argentine corn has been competing with American corn on the home market for three years past under democratic free trade. It is one of several wide-open doors for foreign competition with American products. Only the upset of normal trade by war saves American farmers from the disastrous effect of democratic tariff blunders.

Brandeis Vindicated

Springfield (Mass.), Republican. When Mr. Brandeis, in the year 1910, declared that the railroads of this country could save \$1,000,000 a day by instituting economies in operation he was ridiculed and abused by smart railroad experts and writers for corporation journals from end to end of the United States.

Mr. Brandeis after three years has been vindicated. In a recent address on "The Problem of the Railroads," by Ivy L. Lee, former assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania railroad and of late one of Mr. Rockefeller's most trusted lieutenants, has this generous confession to make: "Justice Louis D. Brandeis has been a far better friend of the railroads than either he or they knew. Mr. Brandeis, in the rate advance case of 1910 said and pointed out methods whereby the railroads could, by instituting proper economies, save \$1,000,000 a day.

"That, of course, was a mere graphic estimate. But it is an astonishing fact—and more than a coincidence—that the railroad net operating income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, was about \$308,600,000 more than what it was for the preceding year, or about \$1,000,000 increase for each business day in the year—the first year in which the railway plant has been utilized to capacity since Mr. Brandeis made his estimate. The railroads have found that their capacity for handling traffic was greater than they had thought and they have found it feasible to institute economies which they had considered impossible.

"Marvelous improvements are being made in locomotive efficiency, especially through the use of the super-heater. The Pennsylvania railroad saved over 10 per cent in its coal bill last year, and such further improvements are now considered possible that perhaps 50 per cent of that company's coal bill may be saved within another year or two. Such a saving on the Pennsylvania railroad alone would mean over \$5,000,000 a year, or 1 per cent on the company's capital stock."

What of the super-heater referred to by Mr. Lee as such a wonderful money-saver? Was there anything new about it when the Pennsylvania railroad introduced it? One reads elsewhere, where, what is undoubtedly true, that this super-heater "was in use in Germany a good many years ago. It was in use in Canada for ten years before it was used in the United States."

Mr. Brandeis' vindication seems to carry with it a discreditable reflection upon our richest and most advanced American railroads as being behind the times.

Americanism as An Issue.

At no time has the patriotism or loyalty to American institutions of Charles Evans Hughes been questioned. His whole life has been one of unwavering devotion to the highest ideals of citizenship, and intense effort to preserve in all its purity the democracy on which our government is founded. No better type of the true American has ever been presented. These admitted facts confront the democrats in their eleventh-hour attempt to inject into the presidential campaign the so-called "hyphenate" issue.

President Wilson deliberately insulted a large number of good American citizens two years ago, and has persistently repeated the insult, questioning their loyalty and expressing doubts as to their citizenship. Victor Ridder of New York has furnished ample proof that while the president was thundering his anathema against the "hyphenate," Postmaster General Burleson and Senator William J. Stone, chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs, were secretly making promises to influential German-Americans in New York, in an effort to secure their support for the democratic party. This was imitating the action of Mr. Bryan, who gave Baron Dumba assurance the president didn't mean what he said. It is now made clear that before President Wilson denounced Jeremiah O'Leary and his associates as disloyal, Martin Glynn, former governor of New York and keynote sounder at St. Louis, persuaded O'Leary to hold back his action until consultation could be had and pledges secured that would mollify the affronted Irish-Americans. When O'Leary and his associates declined to go along with Wilson, the air of Shadow Lawn was rent with thunders against them.

No place can be found in a campaign for the election of a president for the alignment of citizens as representatives of a particular race. They must take part as American citizens or not at all. This is plain to every voter of foreign birth or lineage, and none will resent the democratic efforts to herd them into racial groups more surely and effectively than these citizens themselves. This latest outburst of Vance McCormick and his coadjutors should recoil against Wilson, who has been the only president since Buchanan to serve a section and undertake to divide the citizenship into groups.

Disquieting News From the Border.

Little news is coming through from the Mexican border, but such as does filter through the censorship is disquieting. From Mexico come reports of movements that give color to rumors current to the effect that Carranza is losing his hold on the faction he dominates, and is preparing to leave the country. No definite word has yet been sent out concerning the election held on Sunday, when delegates to a constitutional convention were to be chosen at Carranza's behest. This purely political move evidently was planned to convey the impression that order is being restored in Mexico, but the mystery that surrounds the outcome is not calculated to increase confidence in the capacity of the "first chief" or his ability to control the situation. The movement of large bodies of Mexican troops into the state of Chihuahua, ostensibly to push the suppression of brigandage, take on an ominous cast when coupled with the fact that preparations are being made by our War department to maintain not only the forces on the border, but the forces across the border in Mexico, in their present status. People of the United States, and especially of those states whose troops are on the border, would welcome a little more frankness on the part of the government, and certainly would appreciate some definite information as to what is to be done in Mexico.

Where the Joker is Joked.

Swinging round the circle with his senatorial boss, the pen-picture artist assigned to gather the political dope for newspaper consumption found it impossible to resist the temptation to include the following in his report:

J. C. Kiley caused some merriment at Oshkosh by the story he told of faithfulness to the World-Herald subscription list. "I have taken the World-Herald for twenty-six years," he said, "Twenty-one years ago, during the hard times, I figured I would have to give it up, but my wife and I talked it over and I decided to go without tobacco and keep the World-Herald. I cut out tobacco for three months until I could afford both that and the paper. I've never missed since."

Had the thoughtless scribe only taken time for computation he would have discovered that going back twenty-one years landed him in the year 1895, right in the middle of the last democratic administration preceding this one. The testimonial to the W. H., therefore, is also a reminder of what has overtaken the country every time we have had a democratic tariff in operation unobstructed by war. It is also a convincing testimonial to the good times enjoyed under the republican administrations, which made it possible later to retain both newspaper and tobacco.

Old Subscriber is to be complimented on possessing so vivid a memory, but also to be commiserated on manifesting such poor judgment as to prefer the W. H. to the solace of tobacco.

War With San Domingo.

Two more American officers and a number of privates have been killed, and several wounded, in the little war we are carrying on in San Domingo. This grows out of a commendable effort on the part of the government to restore order in the island, give the Dominicans and Haitians responsible government and to enable them to carry out engagements with European countries for which the United States stands sponsor. This little war has been going on for months, but all the time our president and his party supporters are insisting that he "kept us out of war." Announcing the fact on its front page, the Omaha World-Herald editorially inquires if "American fathers and mothers are willing that their sons be sent into foreign lands to be shot or die of disease" in order that the United States may afford protection to Americans abroad. How much longer will the people listen to this yawning about keeping us out of war? Were not the soldiers killed at Carranza sons of American fathers and mothers? Or those that died at Vera Cruz? And those who have just been killed in San Domingo? Isn't it time for the American people to realize that instead of keeping us out of war, President Wilson has had his country in war continually since he sent forces to Vera Cruz in June, 1914?

Two earthquake shocks felt in southern California rudely remind San Franciscans that the metropolis is losing its grip.

Letters of a Politician to His Son

III. Dear Jack: So they are after you now to overawe you with the great stunt put across by President Wilson when he drove the so-called eight-hour work-day bill through congress to save the country from a disastrous railroad strike? I rather expected them to parade this wonderful performance before you, though, if your democratic friends gave the matter the least bit of thought, they'd carefully avoid mentioning it, for of all Wilson's succession of blunders and misrepresentations this eight-hour day bill is the quintessence.

In the first place, it doesn't give anybody an eight-hour day who has been working more than eight hours, as any railroad trainman will tell you, but it merely gives ten hours' pay for eight hours' work and overtime pay at the same rate for the hours in excess of eight. It is a wage increase measure and nothing else, and, at that, it increases by 25 per cent the wages of the highest paid railroad employes, who need it the least, and, of course, if the extra money goes to them, it can't go to any of the vast army of lesser paid railroad employes.

In the second place, assuming that the wage increase is deserved and right, who is going to foot the bill? Surely not the railroads for any length of time. The roads will recoup by raising rates for their transportation services and it will be shoved along on the dear public. Forcing a rate-raising bill through congress by the stop-work method would not be so popular with the voter and so is apparently deferred, but the voter who has foresight and intelligence ought to be able to look that far ahead, and, if he does, he will see what is coming.

In the third place, the hold-up method of frightening or bulldozing congress into legislating money into the pockets of a comparatively small class, doing it at break-neck speed, without deliberate discussion or even time to investigate and without pretending to be in possession of the facts, is about as dangerous a precedent as could possibly be set. Who was really wielding the powers of our government while the four brotherhood leaders were holding their watches on the president and congress and brandishing a strike club ready to fall unless their bill were made into law before the hands revolved to the appointed minute mark? What is to prevent the same four brotherhood leaders usurping executive and legislative authority again and again in the same way? Suppose they want another pay increase next winter and issue a strike order to be rescinded only when the lawmakers come down with the goods?

Look here, Jack, you know, and so does everybody else who knows anything, that if ever there is an industrial dispute that ought to be settled by arbitration, it is a demand for higher wages. The Wilson talk about the number of working hours not being "arbitrable" is bunk. The length of the work day is regularly included in arbitration contracts (I have made lots of 'em myself) and "arbitration" has been the union slogan all these years the employers were defiantly saying they had "nothing to arbitrate." In surrendering the principle of arbitration, President Wilson has really done the cause of labor not a favor, but an incalculable injury, and has injured not only the cause of labor, but also the cause of the general public, because betraying the cause of right and justice. I heard one wag refer to our democratic president recently in the slang vernacular as "the gink who put 'betray' in 'ar-betray-shun.'" He didn't hit it off bad, did he?

I suppose you saw all those quotations of Wilsonian expressions on labor made before his debut into politics? Where he refused point-blank to endorse the eight-hour movement, giving as his reason that he believed each case should be fully investigated and considered on its merits—precisely the opposite of his present position; where he denounces labor unions as operating to make their members do as little work for their money as they can get away with; where he advocated the open shop, which labor unions regard as poison; where he brands organized labor as a class of enemies of freedom. These volunteered free-from-duress declarations gain significance when compared with his present somersaulted championship of labor's demands and they support the conclusion that Wilson either "took the side he most feared" or fell for the temptation of what looked like a big bunch of deliverable votes. Hadly anything for democrats to brag about, though, is it, Jack? Hurriedly, YOUR FATHER.

People and Events

It is possible occasionally to glimpse a little brightness through the smoke of battle. Somehow war has shed to pieces the demand for human hair formerly a big feature of the export business of Hongkong.

Pennsylvania has less beef and eggs in cold storage than a year ago. Reports from seventy-one warehouses show a marked decrease in the supplies of these necessities, and a corresponding increase in pork, veal and mutton.

In the last four months the traffic court of New York City imposed 4,875 fines and collected \$62,000 for violation of traffic regulations. The average is not very high, but steady pressure on the pocketbooks of reckless drivers generates caution.

The Empire State Bureau of Employment is overwhelmed with jobs seeking job-seekers. Oh, no, not political jobs—real working jobs, such as stenographers, office help, laborers and household help. The latter approaches a famine, with \$6 to \$8 and seek a week going begging.

Uncle Sam's inheritance tax takes on imposing chestiness as it views the pelf in the estate of Henry Miller, the late cattle baron of California. The fortune ranges from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 in value, and your uncle looks for a rake-off of from \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

Andrew Uhr, a western cowboy of 21, hopped off at New York with a defy that he could rope any steer in town. In two hours native steers roped the kid, relieve him of \$150 and put him in shape for hospital treatment. Bragging away from home is expensive.

Mrs. Fannie Pavlansky of Chicago blew \$325 in real money for a husband and found the investment a positive loss in less than three months. Chicago's celebrated divorce courts allowed Fannie to cut loose with the firm caution: Don't love yourself on bargain counter husbands.

A London lawyer named Upjohn is awarded the endurance championship for an argument extending through forty-five court days. He apologized to the court for the performance and won the court's compliments for unweariness industry, extending through 5,000 pages of evidence and 250 exhibits.

Pronounced growth of the drug evil in the Empire State is reported by the State Association of Justices and Magistrates. The evil is not confined to the underworld as is generally supposed. The association finds the habit spreading among the middle and wealthier classes of society. More restrictive laws and better enforcement are deemed the present hope of checking the traffic.

So long as Game Warden Ziegler holds forth in Mississippi the veracious honors of the fishing cult are safe. No amateur sport may impugn the reputation for truth of the fishing cult, and get away with it—no, if Ziegler gets next. Recently a bush league fisherman boasted of having caught a pet trout with his hands and exhibited the fish as visible evidence. But he failed to convince Ziegler, who straightway clanked the imaginative offender in jail.

TODAY

Thought Nigger for the Day. Life is not so short, but there is always time enough for courtesy.—Ralph Waldo Emerson. One Year Ago Today in the War. French stormed La Courtrai, routing Germans. Bulgarians joined forces and moved south in Serbia. Art works in Venice seriously damaged by bombs dropped by Austrian aviators. Sinking of British transport Marquette by U-boats in Aegean Sea with loss of 100 lives, announced by admiralty.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. A meeting of the former students of Wymann's Commercial college, for the purpose of holding a grand reunion of the same, was held at the office of R. M. Patterson. B. J. Scannell was elected president, E. E. Zimmerman, secretary, and Gustava Krueger, treasurer of the association. With the general managing committee consists of R. M. Patterson, E. E. Zimmerman, George Holmes and N. Parsons.

A meeting of the Fourth Ward Republican club was held at the corner of Twenty-ninth and Farnam and was largely attended. M. S. Lindsey was elected chairman and A. T. McPherson, secretary. Calls were made for speeches from Messrs. Blackburn, Simpson, Rosewater, Tschuck, Helmrod and Pierce.

One of the largest boats that ever passed through this city arrived from Cleveland, O., on its way to the Fowling house at South Omaha. It occupied the whole of a platform car, and weighed about ten tons.

The funeral of the late Thomas Murphy took place from his residence, 1811 California street, the services being conducted by Rev. R. A. Sheffield, S. J. The pallbearers were John A. Threlkott, Thomas S. Thomas, Thomas Fallon, William Gentlemen, F. C. Morgan and John G. Lee. The remains were interred in Holy Sepulcher cemetery.

Chief Calligan is now placarding in the streets of Omaha a sign, showing the number and location of the fire hydrants in the city. There are now 470 and new ones are being located every week.

This Day in History. 1774—The first continental congress dissolved, after a fifty-two days' session in Carpenter's hall, Philadelphia. 1800—Count von Moltke, famous German commander in the Franco-German war, died in a stroke at Cannenburg-Schwern. Died April 24, 1891. 1825—Eric canal completed and opened for navigation. 1831—A "high-tariff" convention met in New York City with delegates present from thirty states. 1862—The rear of the confederate army under General Bragg passed through Cumberland Gap on its retreat from Kentucky. 1848—Thomas W. Keene, celebrated Shakespearean actor, born in New York City. Died at New Brighton, Staten Island, June 1, 1898. 1850—Northwest passage discovered by Captain MacClure. 1871—Thomas Ewing, cabinet officer and United States senator from Ohio, died at Lancaster, O. Born in Virginia, December 28, 1789. 1904—The Earl of Dartmouth laid the cornerstone of a hall at Dartmouth college for democrats in 1883. 1905—Prince Ito, Japanese statesman, was assassinated by a Korean at Harbin, Manchuria. 1911—The Turks made a furious attack on the Italian troops behind Tripoli, losing 1,000 killed and wounded.

The Day We Celebrate. George Victor, vice president of the C. E. Liver company, was born October 26, 1858, in Pommeroy, Germany, coming to this country in 1883. He was in business in New York City for six years and in Omaha since 1887. George B. Eddy, former foreman of The Bee's editorial room, 24, was born in Towanda, Pa., and is a printer by trade. He was a member of the firm of Chase & Eddy, booksellers and publishers, from 1885 to 1893; has been with The Bee until recently, retiring to enter the job printing business.

Edwin Kirschbraun is today celebrating his twenty-sixth birthday. He is assistant manager for Kirschbraun & Sons, in their creamery business. Andrew Murphy today turns his seventieth year. He is one of the pioneer wagon-makers of Omaha. Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, commanding the United States naval forces operating in Haiti and San Domingo, born in Wetham, county, Connecticut, sixty years ago today. Henry B. Warner, one of the best known of the younger actors of the American stage, born in London forty years ago today.

Sydney Hosenfeld, author of a score or more of successful plays, born in Richmond, Va., sixty-one years ago today. William (Kid) Gleason, coach of the Chicago White Sox, born at Cambridge, N. J., fifty years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. A fall festival is to be inaugurated at Leavenworth, Kan., today, to continue until the end of the week. Stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Santa Fe railway will hold their twenty-first annual meeting today at Topeka. Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania will assemble in Pittsburgh today from all over the country for the fourth annual convention of the Associated Pennsylvania Clubs. Mrs. Mary A. Lovejoy, the first woman in the country to apply for a pension under the new Ashbrook pension law, will celebrate her 90th birthday today at her home at Newark, O. The annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, one of the most important missionary gatherings of the year, will begin its sessions today in Minneapolis. President Wilson is scheduled to speak tonight in Cincinnati, Charles E. Hughes in Boston, William H. Taft in St. Louis, and Colonel Roosevelt in Chicago.

Storyette of the Day. A member of congress, a new man and therefore, not widely known in Washington, four himself one day in the hands of a barber of the proverbially talkative sort who was employed in a Washington hostelry. "You have a large head, sir," observed the barber, as he was trimming the locks of the statesman. "It is a good thing to have a large head, for a large brain means a large 'brain, and a large brain is the most useful thing a man can have. It is the most important part of the hair."—Youth's Companion.

The Bee's Letter Box

Railroad Man's Views. Carroll, Ia., Oct. 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: As I came down the street this morning I saw a big poster in the windows: "1,600,000 More Men Working Under Present Administration Than Under Any Other." Working for what? Making ammunition to kill 1,600,000 more men over in Europe. When the war stops the posters will read, "1,600,000 Out of Employment." Soup kitchens will be sprung again all over the country if Wilson is re-elected. I am a union man and belong to the American Federation of Labor. Gompers is a nut if he thinks he can throw the labor vote to Wilson. He has got labor in a hole now that will take a long while to get out of. The Adamson law is a detriment and a disgrace to organized labor and the trainmen and engineers are beginning to realize it more every day and there will be hundreds of them voting for Hughes November 7, as they want a good, strong, firm man to pull them out of the hole that Wilson and his policies has gotten them into. B. G. LYMAN.

Wilson and the Workers. Omaha, Oct. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: Slightly over seven years ago Woodrow Wilson, then president of Princeton university, said the following in the course of a baccalaureate address: "You know what the usual standard of the employe is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades union, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allowed to a day's labor, and no one can work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum."

"I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth his while to attempt anything at all. He has better stop altogether than to operate at an inevitable and invariable loss. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more a full of unprofitable servants."

"More typical dissertation on 'the closed shop' by a college president! Has Mr. Wilson changed his mind since then? If so, why?" I should like to suggest that it be made the basis of a democratic editorial entitled: "Why the Workers Should Be for Woodrow." Also, that it be pondered on long and deeply by Sammie Gompers and lesser union officials who are trying to steer union labor into the democratic camp. EDMUND R. BRUMBAUGH.

Industries for Omaha. Omaha, Oct. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: As a result of the decisions in a recent popular contest, it might seem that there are fourteen kinds of new industries which would be particularly successful in Omaha. Now it is to be hoped that no one has gotten the impression that any other kinds would have less advantage or that these fourteen would have all the advantage accredited them, because that would not be true. Any of course will want only those which can and will prove successful.

The would-be investors and the manufacturers who are seeking a change of location want pertinent facts. They want the assurance of specific profits rather than the knowledge of general opportunity. Their attention may be attracted by the opportunity, but only essential facts will obtain their interest and favorable decision, and these facts may be summed up about as follows: The factories which will most readily succeed in Omaha are those which use hides to tan leather for

belting and shoes, and those which make shoes; those which use wool to weave cloth, and those which make this cloth into clothing; those which use wheat and corn for flour and food products; and bakeries which use flour and lard; those which can the fruits and vegetables which we raise; those which make farm implements and general hardware; foundries to supply castings for these factories and for general use; and any other kind of factories which will utilize the local raw materials, or whose finished product is bulky and heavy, and whose market is naturally in this locality. These factories will succeed here because of the following industrial advantages: Building sites are available, with as good or better railroad facilities as are found in the most successful industrial localities, and taxes are as reasonable. Power can be made as cheaply here with steam as in most other industrial localities, and it can be made cheaper with Diesel engines than in those places.

Water of good quality can be obtained here in sufficient quantity and at reasonable cost. The labor supply will follow the demand, because it always has, and it cannot be expected to precede it. The raw materials are all here with the exception of pig iron and it is much cheaper to ship than finished castings. The consumption and demand are here, and the present supplies come principally from points which average 1,500 miles east.

The raw materials are now shipped east to the factories and the freight is paid, and then the finished products are shipped back here and the freight is paid again. And, finally, these goods must be sold, in some way, from the distant factory to the local consumers. Thus, for comparative purposes, we may say that now the selling prices are made up as follows: Plants, investment, taxes, power, water, raw materials, freight on raw materials, labor, freight from factory to consumer, selling cost, and profit. But when these factories are located in Omaha, the freight on the raw materials and the freight on the finished products, east of Omaha, and a portion of the selling costs will be saved, while all the other costs will remain practically the same.

Therefore, the selling prices of the local factories may be that much less than their eastern competitors; and besides, Omaha's strategic advantage of location assures her factories a practical monopoly of all the business for a large territory to the west and northwest. These are definite advantages and they are comparatively greater than can ordinarily be offered to the manufacturer. If they are properly utilized they will divert a large portion of the business which the "mail order houses" now enjoy in this territory; and Omaha will rapidly increase in prestige, population and prosperity. Very truly yours, A. C. AREND.

BITS OF JOY. "I hear, doctor, that last operation was a brilliant success." "Yes, but she never tried anything like it before, and I would have been quite satisfied with the results if the widow of the sailor had made such a row about it."—Baltimore American.

DEAR MR. KARRER: SHOULD I MARRY A MAN WITH BLACK EYES?—BERNA H. WISMAN. NO—TRY AND MEET THE WINNER!—JORG.

"She sits out on the front porch a good deal, but she always has her nose in a book." "She knows her biz. In addition to getting a reputation for being literary, she shows off to better advantage that way. Her biz is her good feature, not her nose."—Baltimore American.

621 Residents of Nebraska registered at Hotel Astor during the past year.

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At Broadway, 44th to 45th Streets—the center of New York's social and business activities. In close proximity to all railway terminals.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana

On October 27th, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, who needs no introduction to the people of Omaha, will speak in the Auditorium.

October 27 is the last day for registration. If you do not register before that time you cannot vote. If you have not already registered go to the Election Commission's office in the Douglas County Courthouse any day and do so. If you have moved since you registered you must register again.

We urge every republican voter to ask himself this question: "Have I registered?" If not, do so, at once. To be a voter carries with it a slight burden, but one which ought to be cheerfully borne by all citizens who are interested in government.

F. S. HOWELL, Chairman Republican Central Committee.

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