THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. y Bee only and Sunday Bee, three years in advance, \$10.00. notice of change of address or irregularity in deto Omsha Bee, Circulation Department.

REMITTANCE.

by draft, express or postal order. Only 2-cent stamp in payment of small accounts. Personal checks on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted

OFFICES.

Omahs—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—2518 N street,
Council Bluffs—14 North Main street.
Lincoln—525 Little Building.
Chicago—515 People's Gas Building.
New York—Room 803, 256 Fifth avenue.
St. Louis—604 New Bank of Commerce.
Washington—725 Fourteenth street, N. W.

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

SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION 54,507 Daily-Sunday 50,539

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Jishing company, being duly sworn, says that the fage circulation for the month of September, 1916, 54,507 daily, and 50,519 Sunday, DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and awarm to before me Subscribed in my presence and aworn to before this 3d day of October, 1916. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Ad-dress will be changed as often as required.

Now for the whirlwind finish.

For intemperance of speech commend us to a temperance fanatic.

That jitney parade of democrats mocks the party claim of lofty prosperity. It is not so long since everyone was paying

democratic peace-time war taxes that it should be altogether forgotten. Considering the vast volume of Lusitania

notes, it is not surprising that a pullback postscript got lost in the vocal shuffle. The coming of state teachers on the morning of the day after election insures to right and left

a joyful "poultice for the blows of sound." The historic bout of the Kilkinney cats is bound to be a fadaway beside the scrap staged by wet and dry democrats. No admission fee,

Henry Ford's efforts to get the soldiers "out of the trenches by Christmas" last year did not come up to advance notices. Saving the demo-

Careful inspection of the World-Herald will convince any unbiased reader that Senator Hitchcock is the only man running on the democratic ticket who is really worth while saving.

Well, that's a good one! Our democratic senator, who has been playing every string on the German fiddle, accuses his opponent of stirring up race prejudice! Was ist los mit Hitch-

The democrats say that it takes only another \$500,000 to make sure of Wilson's re-election and they want it understood that they have the money. In a word, they are sure of victory if they can buy it.

American voters have good reasons for thanking Luis Cabrera, Mexican minister of finance, for the light he sheds on the administration's Mexican muddle. The appearance of a humiliating criticism of American methods illustrates the want of backbone at Washington.

Away from the hustle and the shouting the thought sinks into the gray matter of Grand Chief Stone and his brotherhood cabinet that the Adamson law is a conundrum they cannot solve. Like other celebrated gold bricks, it grips the eye, but a nitric acid test reveals the base

In the bygone days of the cattle barons on the plains current report had it that thrifty herdstock in a circle around a butte. The revival of the scheme in the democratic flivver parade circling a block is a painful example of disrespect for dead jokes.

As a lawyer, Henry C. Murphy, republican candidate for county attorney, is fully as competent as the present incumbent running for a fourth term and it is certain he would put more "pep" into the office and give the taxpayers mething more than a perfunctory performance of routine duties

Gratifying progress toward an adequate pension fund for aged clergymen is reported in Methodist and Episcopalian circles. More than half the requisite endowment of each denomina tion is secured, and the balance will come as quickly as the laity are brought to realize their duty toward leaders worn out in their service.

Kennedy for Senator

Valparaiso Vendor: In our opinion the voters of Nebraska will make a grave mistake if they do not elect John L. Kennedy for United States senator on November 7. He is one of the best men in the state for the place.

men in the state for the place.

Hildreth Telescope: The opinion seems to be quite general that John L. Kennedy, candidate for the United States senate, is proving the most popular man on the republican ticket in Nehraska. It looks like he was an easy winner.

Nebraska. It looks like he was an easy winner.

Ansley Herald: The Herald was one of the first newspapers in the state to respond to the candidacy of John L. Kennedy for United States senator. The Herald supported him throughout the primary campaign, and will continue to support him. Why! Because John L. Kennedy is the ablest man any party in Nebraska has presented to the voters of this state for the high office of United States senator in the last decade.

Braning Booster: If Nebraska sends John J.

office of United States senator in the last decade.

Bruning Booster: If Nebraska sends John L. Kennedy down to Washington as a member of the United States senate, and every indication at the present time shows they will, we will have a man of whom we may be justly proud. We'll make this assertion right here and now, that Nebraska will never need to make an apology for Kennedy when he goes to the senate. He'll be fighting on the right side of every question. Don't overlook Kennedy—no matter what your politics are—he is deserving of your vote and your support.

Getting the "Mex" Out of Mexico.

For years in United States army circles "Mex" has stood as designating something spurious, below grade, unworthy. It is an abbreviation of "Mexican" and means below the American standard. Just now our democratic president and his coadjutors are getting the "Mex" out of Mexico and putting it into the campaign. Secretary Baker's stupid break, in which he declared a plot was afoot among enemies of the administration to foment an outbreak, or outrage, along the border for political purposes, has been followed by one equally remarkable for its lack of tact and good sense on part of its author, Licentiate Cabrera, president of the Mexican conferees, who have been and are being delightfully entertained at Newport, Atlantic City and elsewhere by our government. Ambassador Expectant Arredondo follows Cabrera, and the circle is nearly complete. When the final word comes from Shadow Lawn the gap will be closed. One would think that Wilson's Mexican record would content him, and that the fact that he is running for president of the United States and is a friend and sponsor for Carranza instead of a rival, would lead his Mexican adherents to keep still. It's hard to teach a faithful follower of the donkey wisdom.

A MAN WHO CAN'T BE BLUFFED.

In contrast with President Wilson, who has backed up, or turned around, on nearly every question on which he ever took a stand, the record of Charles Evans Hughes shows him to be a man who can't be bluffed. That record shows that Hughes, as investigator of the New York insurance scandals, as chief magistrate of the state of New York, and as judge, has always insisted on full information and all the facts before reaching conclusions, and, once satisfied he is right, has never been swerved from the path of duty by threats, promises of favor, popular clamor or

Compensation and Compulsory Insurance.

One of the net results of the general movement in the direction of laws providing for the compensation of victims of industrial accidents has been the consideration of plans for providing life, health and accident insurance for the workers. This is put forward by the employers, who are concerned to the extent of seeing that workmen make some provision on their own charge against misfortunes of life. The principle of compensation is not involved, other than that proposals for compulsory insurance may be regarded in some degree as an extension of the insurance against accident now provided by law. State insurance is not favored, and is not seriously regarded by either employers or employes, although it has been seriously discussed by groups of sociologists. Plans that have worked well in Germany and are undergoing trial in England are looked upon rather askance, as subversive of the ideal of freedom, so dearly cherished by all Americans; who are generally averse to substituting the state for the individual in what are looked upon as purely personal matters. This aversion has, it is true, given way on some points, and may on others, to the end that in time we may see some of the salient features of the socialistic program adopted, just as it has been in the older countries. For the present, the trend of thought is towards mutual benefit associations, formed among the workers in the great industrial institutions, to which all will be required to contribute, and from which benefits will be drawn. Through this means the careless workers will be taught the desirability as well as the necessity of making provisions now neglected. It is not planned, of course, that the employer is to be relieved of the share of responsibility placed on him by the com-pensation laws, but that the general social burden will be lessened by the workers' co-operation.

AND DON'T FORGET THIS, EITHER!

Only a short while ago Omaha determined to to after one of the fifteen new federal land banks, and the Commercial club committee having the matter in charge called on Senator Hitchcock, as our Omaha senator, to champion Omaha's claim. But our great senator, who admits he "statesman," positively refused to stand up for his home town. Do you suppose Kansas City would have gotten the federal reserve bank away from Senator Reed, the Kansas City senator, had not made the fight for his home town? Why should Omaha stand up for a senator who won't stand up for Omaha?

"Our Bill" Wilson an Example.

to by his eastern admirers as "Our Bill-" he is a good example of what opportunity held for the American workingman under republican rule. A coal miner from boyhood, he rose to the position of congressman, and is now a member of the president's cabinet. His energy and ambition won for him honorable distinction, and labor is proud of him as a specimen of men in the ranks Just remember, though, he achieved his advance under conditions made possible by the government under policies for which the republican party is responsible, and to which the democrats are opposed. Also, keep in mind the fact that the cabinet position he was called upon to fill was created by the republicans, the law being signed by a republican president. These facts should not be forgotten when listening to Secretary Wilson tell what the democrats have done for labor; he himself is a product of republican policies.

WHY HENRY IS FOR WOODROW.

Henry Ford gives as one of the chief reason why he has espoused the Wilson cause that he believes the Adamson wage-increase law is "the first step toward government ownership and op-eration of railroads." Well, that puts still a different face on it! Note, however, Mr. Ford is not yet advocating government ownership of automobile factories.

Submersible Question Not Settled.

Operations of German undersea boats against ommerce in the vicinity of the British Isles have taken on a phase that vividly reminds us the question between Germany and the United States on this matter was not settled. It is now reported that a British transport on which was carried some fifty Americans has been sunk without This alleged occurrence is in direct violation of the promise from Berlin that ships would not be sunk without warning sufficient to give passengers and crews opportunity to seek safety, and that Americans' lives would not be put in jeopardy. The circumstances of the present case remain to be fully established and careful in quiry will doubtless be made before any definite action is taken. It is of importance, though, as showing how dangerously close we still are to a serious situation and the need of firmness in our foreign policy.

Administration and Farmer

William Stull

Those who attended the meeting of the Ne-braska Bankers' association last Tuesday, ex-pecting to hear a discussion of economic ques-tions by Herbert Quick, were disappointed. Those who expected an elucidation of the rural credits law, so far as it might affect the Ne-braska farmer or banker or to have some well as braska farmer or banker, or to have some well authenticated facts presented to support the wis-dom and practicability of the rural credits sys-tem, were likewise disappointed. Instead they heard an especially well worded argument or apology for what the present administration had done or failed to do for the betterment of agri-culture or increased profit to the farmer.

What struck most forcibly was a familiar ring, so to speak, running through the whole discussion, a something akin to the memory of a half forgotten dream. Those who happened to be in close touch with the farm mortgage business twenty-five years ago, soon realized that his most "fetching" expressions were used by the publicity department of those farm loaning comwhich flourished in the late eighties and vent bankrupt in the early nineties.

A brief history of those concerns may not be out of place: In 1881 or 1882, Benjamin Lombard, jr., a shrewd New Englander, with large business experience and an abundance of capital and credit, entered the western farm mortgage loaning fields. Things were too slow to suit him. He characterized the business method of those long in the business as obsolete, old foggyish, etc., and soon proceeded to inject glittering ideas into his business methods. The first of these was to incorporate his business and to offer the guarantee of his corporation to off-set the business experience and reputation of such men as Austin Corgin, A. C. Burnham, Pearson and Taft, and others, who had for years before been selling, and for years afterwards continued to sell, farm mortgages on their merits, backed only by the experience, the good name and in-tegrity of these men.

This new idea doubled and trebled the Lom-

This new idea doubled and trebled the Lombard business, but it was not until he launched the debenture bond idea, identical with the rural credits propaganda, that he out-distanced his most successful competitors. Stimulated by his example, new companies sprung up like mushrooms in a night. Limitless capital was ready to take stock in them. Some of the best business men in the United States took part in organizing and conducting these companies. These companies were officered by the best bankers in their respective localities. They secured the best ability for salaried positions that money could command. One Nebraska man was offered a larger salary than that of any bank president in Nebraska, outside, if not inside of Omaha, if he would accept a position with one of these companies.

These companies were capitalized at from \$50,000 to \$5,000,000 each, and were scattered from Boston to San Francisco. It was in the letters and advertisements of these companies that the expression used by Mr. Quick were found. The following are some of them: "We are offering for the first time an ideal investment for the laboring man in the shops and factories of America." "Debenture bonds secured by first mortgages on the best improved farms, in mortgages on the best improved farms, in amounts of from \$25,000 to \$5,000 each. This avoids the inconvenience of receiving small payments difficult to invest." "With absolute safety, the danger of non-payment is uil, etc."

I am not accusing Mr. Quick of plagiarisms, but simply suggesting startling coincidents.

Why did Mr. Quick lay such heavy stress on the absence of hazard in the debenture bonds if not to allay fears on the part of intelligent farmers concerning the double liability which attaches to the stock, which they are compelled to buy before getting money on loans through the rural credits bank? He trips lightly over the fact that every farmer who borrows \$10,000 pledges \$1,000 to apply_in the payment of any and all bad loans made in the United States under the rural credits law. For the benefit of prospective borrowers he did say, in substance, that there was no possibility of loss on any debenture bond issued. Also that every dollar paid for stock would be refunded to the farmer.

Of all that army of mortgage companies who were selling debenture bonds by the million twenty-five years ago, not one of them has survived to offer debenture bonds today. Practically every one of them ended in bankruptcy, and had double liability attached to the stock of those

every one of them ended in bankruptcy, and had a double liability attached to the stock of those companies as it does to the farm land bank stock which the farmers are compelled to buy if they get rural credits money, it would have bankrupted some of the best bankers in the west and seriously

some of the best bankers in the west and seriously embarrassed hundreds more.

As to the debenture bonds themselves, not one issue out of twenty was ever paid in full, as promised, and millions of dollars invested in these by the poor widows, orphans, factory hands and others, were entirely lost. These bonds were frequently offered at auction in New York and Boston and seldom sold for more than 10 cents on the dollar. That debenture bonds issued in identically the same manner by banks managed by political appointers would prove any better by political appointees would prove any better than they, no sane business man will believe. Yet Mr. Quick proclaims that loss is impossible; that the risk taken by the holders of rural bank stock well as owners of debenture bonds will be nil.

as well as owners of debenture bonds will be nil.

Of course, it was not part of Mr. Quick's business to explain to the Nebraska farmer why live hogs in South Omaha, during the years 1913 and 1914, sold for \$8.06 per hundred, and sold for only \$6.88 per hundred during the year 1915. During the month of August, 1914, when the European war broke out, the average price of live hogs in South Omaha was \$8.64 per hundred. As soon as the war became an actual fact the price of pork sold the consumer steadily advanced, while the price of pork sold by the farmer steadily decreased in price. Yet when the stockmen of the west asked congress to investigate the meat trust, that honorable body turned a deafear. President Wilson, when the Adamson trades union bill was passed, assured the trainmen that they, the highest paid class of manual laborers connected with the transportation system, would acontinue to receive this advance wage brought about by the bill. He also assured the railroad presidents that if the earnings of the road were not satisfactory to them that he would favor an advance in rates. Does our good president look upon the wage scale and the stock dividend as the only thing sacred in American commerce? How will the measures promised by him, if carried out, affect the thirty-five millions of the American farmers, who are not receiving one fourth as much per hour as these trainmen, or the thirty or forty millions of the consuming public, salary and wage earners (outside of these unions) be affected by such a course? How will salary and wage carners (outside of these unions) be affected by such a course? How much will increased wages to the train men and increased dividends to the holders of railroad stocks help the American farmer?

I assume that the administration thinks that if the farmer is enabled to borrow money enough to make up his deficit each year, that he ought no make up his denoit each year, that he ought not to complain. He may be satisfied with this, but I do not think so. Mr. Wilson says he rep-resents the great body of producers and con-sumers of food stuff. What has he done for them? Isn't it about time that we put aside for a day or two, the questions of our foreign rela-tions and give thought to our own national home economics?

ions and give thought considered world does the farmer receive so little for his products. In no country does the consumers of these products pay so much as in our own. What has the present administration done to right this monstrous wrong? To be sure salaried "jobs" have been multiplied in the Department of Agriculture, but nothing to increase the farmers' profit nor to reduce the high cost of living.

Right in the thick of the campaign in New York, a local officeholder consented to a cut of \$8,000 in his salary of \$20,000 without a whimper. The age of political miracles is not past.

Thought Nugget for the Day. No one is so accursed by fate.
No one so utterly desolate.
But some heart, though unknown,
Responds unto his own.
Henry W. Longfellow.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Heavy fighting reported on Riga Petrograd reported Russian sucsses near Tarnopol. Varna, the Bulgarian Black Sea ort, again bombarded by Russian

Italians launched offensive along the Isonzo front, concentrated on mountain forts at Gorizia.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. At a secting at the office of Bushman & Paul, the young Catholics organized a new social club to be called. The Happy Hours," which will give a series of parties for the season 1885-1887. The officers elected were C. J. Smyth, president: George J. Paul, serietary and treasurer; J. Linnehan, chairman of foor, and F. H. Koesters, chairman of recention committee.

chairman of reception committee.

The members of the John L Sullivan combination have arrived in the city and are stopping at the Mer-chants. The combination comprises



the great John L. Sullivan, Patrick F. Sheedy, his manager; Steve Taylor, Jimmy Carroll and Dr. Crawford, Sul-

livan's trainer and physician.

The management of the telephone company announce that they will move into their new quarters in the Barker block at Fifteenth and Farnam-early in December. Their new switchboard is to cost about \$20,000, and each sub-scriber will be supplied with a new appliance for securing instant connection

with central.

John Follick has returned after a six months' absence in Germany.

A delighted audience in the First Methodist church listened to the con cert given by the Rock Band com-pany. The playing on the musical rocks was thoroughly enjoyable and the vocal efforts of the Till family were

greatly appreciated.

The marriage of George J. Sternsdorff and Miss Katie Beckman occurred at the residence of Henry Bolin on Sixteenth and California. Rev. W. J. Harsha performed the ceremony and the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Beckman; Harvey

This Day in History.

This Day in History.

1725—John Adams, second president of the United States, born at Braintree, Mass. Died at Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826.

1801—Theodore D. Woolsey, for nearly thirty years president of Yale college, born in New York City. Died in New Haven, July 1, 1889.

1803—United States frigate Philadelphia, while pursuing a Tripolitan while pursuing a Tripolitan.

1803—United States frigate Philadelphia, while pursuing a Tripolitan ship of war, struck a rock in the harbor of Tripoli and was captured.

1816—Philo Remington, inventor of the breech-loading rife that bears his name, born at Litchfield, N. Y. Died at Silver Springs, Fla., April 5, 1889.

1847—Rev. George Burgess was consecrated as first Episcopal bishop, of Maine.

Maine.
1851—Convention concerning intervention in Mexico was signed by France, Great Britain and Spain.
1864—Nevada was admitted to the union by proclamation of the presi-

1873-American steamer Virginius, 1873—American steamer Virginius, conveying men and arms from New York to the Cuban insurgents, was captured by a Spanish gunboat.
1879—Jacob Abbott, author of the "Rollo Books" for juvenile readers, died at Farmington, Me. Born at Hallowell, Me. November 14, 1893.
1912—The Bulgarians defeated the Turks in a great two days" battle near

Turks in a great two days' battle near Lule Burgas.

The Day We Celebrate. Edward Walsh, Woodmen of the World organizer, is just 62 years old today. He was born at St. Louis and was formerly a grading and construcion contractor.
Ed Johnston, former mayor of South

Omaha, now builder of apartment houses in Omaha, is today carrying 70 years. He carries them just as though they were 40 instead of 70, so far as his general appearance goes. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1846. Henry Copley, jeweler, is 53 years old today. Also this year he is cele-brating his fiftieth year in Omaha. He was born in Tork, England, October 31, 1863. Mr. Copley, though only 3 years old when he came to Omaha,

years old when he came to Omaha, remembers well walking across the old ice bridge on the Missouri river from Council Bluffs to Omaha.

William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury and son-in-liaw of Presi-dent Wilson, born near Marietta, Ga., fifty-three years ago today. Countess Magri (Mrs. Tom Thumb),

the world's most famous midget, born at Warrentown, Mass., seventy-five years ago today.

Dowager Queen Louisa of Denmark,
mother of the present King Christian
X, born in Stockholm, sixty-five years

ago today. Herbert L. Satterlee, New York fi-Herbert L. Satterlee. New York financier and former assistant secretary
of the navy, born in New York City
fifty-three years ago today.
Houston B. Techee, register of the
United States treasury, born in the Indian territory, forty-two years ago today.
Edward J. Burns, catcher of the
Philadelphia National league base ball
team, born in San Francisco, twentynine years ago today.

nine years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders,

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

All Hallowe'en tonight.

One week until election day.

Southern Indiana cities, including Bedford, Washington and Evansville, are to hear Charles E. Hughes today.

Pittsburgh is to begin a big civic celebration today in honor of the centennial anniversary of the granting of the city charter.

Thomas Mott Osborne, late warden of Sing Sing prison, and outside members of the Mutual Welfare league, all ex-convicts, have arranged to present two plays tonight to be enacted by members of the league at Northbrook, the home of Mrs John H. Flagler, near Greenwich, Conn.

Storyctte of the Day. Although Jed Hoover was the lastest man in town he always had strength to hold a book or magazine in his hand. It was only in emergencies that the neighbors called upon him for help. One hot day in July, when the clouds threatened rain, a farmer hurried to his shack and asked him to "rake after" the last load of hay.

Jed hesitated a minute, and then his eye fell upon a pile of old magazines that were stacked in a corner of the sagging plazza.

"Well, now, I'd like to help out," was the reply, "but I'll have to refuse ye this time. I'm a little behind with my reading."—Youth's Companion

The Bee's Pin

while drunk,' etc.

"It seems impossible to find out how much liquor has been confiscated. No record is kept, but Detective Johnson, detective for thirty years, told me that the condemnations were more than he had ever before known. Six carloads were seized at one time recently. Johnson says that during the summer a line of autos was kept busy bringing liquor from the borders of the state."

Practical Fire Protection.

Practical Fire Protection.

New York, Oct. 31.—To the Editor of The Bee: An editorial paragraph in The Bee of October 15 calls attention to the undoubted fact that "celebration of fire prevention days here and there fall to make lasting impressions where impressions are needed.

* * Education and agitation are wasted where carlessness abounds."

The celebration of fire prevention days is valuable as far as it goes, but, as you say, the impression is not "lasting" unless supplemented by other efforts to continue public interest. We are, therefore, much pleased to notice that The Bee is continuing its attack upon the deep-rooted American care lessness, and trust that there may be many frequent expressions of opinion in your editorial columns. This is a practical and important public service. W. E. MALLALIEU.

General Manager National Board of

That Mix-Up in Mexico.

Oxford, Neb., Oct. 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: Whether there is any truth in the report that Carranza is about to desert his bogus government or not, it certainly is in line with what we may expect and would simply we may expect and would simply complete the collapse of our idiotic Mexican policy. That our govern-ment is blamable for today conditions in Mexico no fair-minded person will deny. President Wilson inaugurated his policy by sending an ultimatum to the Mexican president that he was to order an election for a new president, and that he should not be a candidate and that he should not be a candidate to succeed himself. Then came watchful waiting, followed by our making war on the Mexicans at Vera Cruz for the purpose of forcing Presdent Huerta to resign, and after hounding this man to his death, the Wilson administration astonished the civilized world by recognizing the impotent Carranza as president of Mexico. He has sent all our regular soldiers, as well as calling out our state troops, to help Carranza establish some semblance of government in Mexico, and now it seems that Carranza wants to run away without

asking the consent of Wilson or any other man on earth; but Wilson still has Villa to fall back on and he may be faduced to accept the presidency on condition that Wilson will assist him in getting some good loans and plenty of ammunition. Mr. Wilson has no idea of accepting the advice What Records Show in Des Moines.

Lincoln, Oct. 27.—To the Editor of of The Bee: I hear so much about the results of prohibition in different places, like Colorado and Iowa. Why can't we have the exact figures, say for Des Moines what the records there shows as to arrests for drunkenness and amount of liquor confiscation.

can't we have the exact figures, say for Des Moines—what the records there shows as to arrests for drunkenness and amount of liquor confiscated. Won't you get the information for us so we can check up the statements made by the orators on both sides. ANDREW BERGSTROM.

Note—Here is the information as ascertained for you by our representative in Des Moines:

"I took some time at the municipal court to make a count from the dockets of the cases docketed for intoxication. In that court I found the record to be substantially as follows:

March 168
April 234
May 222
June 295
July 155
August 173
September 105
October (28 days). 179 to date.

"This covers the entire existence of our municipal court, which opened the first of March, superceding the police court and a half dozen justice courts, and includes both municipal cases and those brought under the general law as state cases. I do not hink there are any duplications, but some of the fluctuation is due to the fact that there has been an effort to have a larger number of these cases brought under the city ordinances, hence the drunks are being docketed for other offenses as 'violating city ordinances' vet we must confess that just what we requested of the Mexican persident verageous the metal to make the municipal court to make a count from the dockets of the cases docketed for intoxication. In that court I found the dockets of the cases docketed for intoxication. In that court I found the dockets of the cases docketed for intoxication. In that court I found the dockets of the cases docketed for intoxication. In that court I found the dockets of the cases docketed for intoxication. In that court I found the dockets of the cases docketed for intoxication. In that court I found the dockets of the cases docketed for intoxication. In that court I found the dockets of the fact has a court form the dockets of the fact has a court for intoxication in the municipal cases and those brought under the general law as state cases. I do not hink there are any duplications, but s

Puts Up a Pertinent Question.

Omaha, Oct. 27.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I am strongly opposed to the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in our state. The Slocum law is a good law and I, for one, am willing to let well enough alone.

There are perhaps 10,000 liberal republican voters in Omaha who, like myself, are opposed to the proposed amendment, but who cannot but view with alarm the attempt of democratic politicians to ride into office on the strength of the wet and dry issue.

issue.

If saloon men and liquor dealers allow themselves to be made the dupes by politicians who want the jobs, they will find that they have reckoned without that host of liberal resubbless who held the beance of republicans who hold the balance of power on the constitutional amend-ment. I and thousands of republi-cans refuse to believe that the liquor interest will be so short-sighted as to overlook the fact that the liberal republican vote is needed to defeat the amendment and that this can only be secured if the liquor inter-ests refuse to act as the catspaw for the democratic party.
J. H. BERGER.

- LAUGHING GAS.

Caller—How pleased you must be to find that your new cook is a stayer. Hostess—My dear, don't mention it? She's a stayer all right, but unfortunately she's not a cook.—Boston Transcript.

"Preparedness is a fad with her."
"That so?"
"Yes, she even sets the breakfast table in night before."—Detroit Free Press.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, MY FIANCEE IS MISSING -SHOULD I HELP THE POLICE FIND

CAN YOU GIVE A GOOD DESCRIPTION OF HER? - OR DID SHE ALMANS HAVE THE PARLOR DARK WHEN YOU CALLED?

"What are you going to make of your son, Charley?" I saked.
"Woll," replied Charley's father, "I made a doctor of Hob, a lawyer of Raiph and a minister of Bert, and Joe is a literary man, I think I'll make a laboring man of Charley. I want one of them to have a little money."—Life.

"The judge assigned me to defend a man who had no money."
"Not much in that for a young lawyer."
"More, though, than I thought for. He told me a good many things about the law that I never suspected."—Louisville

HIS FRIEND HURT;

Injured Man Laughed When Simple Treatment Was Suggested, But He Thanked His Comrade Later.

Once spon a time word came to Henry A. Voehl, of Plainfield, N. J., that a close friend had been injured, full of anxiety he visited the

and full of anxiety he visited the afflicted man, who was suffering from a sprained ankle.

"It was so bad that the leg had turned black," said Mr. Voehl in relating the story. "I told him I would have him out in a week and he laughed at me. But I took him a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, that night he put some on and noticed the ankle felt better. I told him to use it every day, and in three days his ankle was pracand in three days his ankle was prac-tically well. In four days he was working. He gladly admits that Sloan's Liniment "put him on his feet."

Sloan's Liniment can be obtained at all drug stores, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.



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"My trouble started by using another person's towel who had eccema. First I had it on my right hand and it spread to my left, and it looked awful. It formed in a red rash and my hands were inflamed and when I would go into the open air they would break out and burn, and red spots formed. I could not do my work on account of the itching and burning and I would scratch my hands all the time.

"Then I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Ibought more and I used one bar of Cuticura Soap and one-half box of Cuticura Ointment and I was healed." (Signed) Herbert II. Miller, 2718 W. 22nd Place, Chicago, Ill., January 1, 1916.

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