

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION 54,507 Daily—Sunday 105,539 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 105,539 Sunday.

Four days to election day. Do your hustling now. And what's the use, especially when it isn't necessary?

When democratic bedfellows fall out the inquisitive voter gets a package of peppery information.

It's the tenth time this time: "Are you 'wet' or 'dry,' Senator Hitchcock? Why are you dodging the question?"

Nature's artistic handiwork in Indian summer days quickly becomes a choking smear under man's wasteful smudge.

The best preservative of peace for the United States will be notice to other nations that Charles Evans Hughes has been elected president.

Diplomacy, be assured, will provide an artistic winding sheet for the Marina disaster. As a silencer of disagreeable happenings diplomacy radiates noiseless joy.

The democratic secretary of war from Ohio stands up for his home state as against Nebraska, while our democratic senator from Omaha won't even stand up for his home town.

A mighty escort of railroad men for Charles E. Hughes at Terre Haute demonstrates that the intelligent labor vote of this country cannot be exchanged for a political gold brick.

The vortex of the political whirlwind centers in New York City for the next few days. If the silent voter remains silent amid the tumult of contending boats, an examination for tetanus will be in order.

Steel trust earnings for the third quarter of the year establish a new high record of \$85,817,000 gross and \$75,202,000 net. From which it may be inferred that the trust is not worrying about the high cost of living.

The deception by which the senator procured President Wilson's punch-less indorsement is of the same sort he is handing the voters in trying to persuade them that he was helping the president all the time he was fighting him.

The republicans have two good candidates in Charles E. Foster and Harvey W. Reed for the responsible position of police judge for Omaha. Remember that there are two of them to be elected, and that you can vote for both.

And don't forget H. H. Claiborne for justice of the peace. He now holds one of the six justiceships which have been by law merged into one, which makes it all the more important to keep a tried and trustworthy man on the job.

British casualties for the four months of the Somme offensive total 414,202 men. Add to these a like number of French and German losses in the same region and the reader visualizes the magnitude of the slaughter on an area barely 100 miles square.

Negotiations for another British loan are proceeding in New York. This, like preceding loans, is backed up by deposits of American securities of greater value, and yields better than 5 per cent. Supplies purchased by the allies in this country call for payments of \$10,000,000 a week and American credit is necessary to prevent a slump in exchange rates.

Union of Trade Forces. In the matter of foreign exports after the war, it will be largely a case of united we stand, divided we fall. If our country shall insist upon disintegrating business into small units, these units will find themselves fearfully handicapped in the great trade war which must come after the present war of blood and iron ends.

After repeatedly slapping them in the face, President Wilson is still trying to placate the German-Americans, the latest card being a proposed collector under official sanction, for the relief of German war victims, to be distributed through the American ambassador at Berlin. But unless we are badly mistaken, our voters of German ancestry are too intelligent to fail to see through this gauzy game.

While most congressmen silently heeded the promptings of interested opponents of postal savings banks, John L. Kennedy championed the measure in congress and blazed the way to its eventual success. As a senator his support of beneficial public measures is guaranteed by his record.

Wild with tantrums of impending democratic defeat, the Lincoln Star projects a fantastic picture of "Our Earl of Lauderdale." We could easily match it with the ancestral story of "Our Ueber-Herzog von Hitchcock," but we would have to dig up too many dark-closet skeletons.

"Let My Policies Alone."

Woodrow Wilson's plea at Buffalo sounds like the cry of a beaten man. Instead of standing up and manfully defending the course of his administration in its dealings with foreign governments, he demands that his policies be let alone, that they be not criticized, for to do so is "to drag out foreign relationships into partisan politics."

Consider briefly the foreign relationships of the United States at this moment:

Great Britain: Notes of protest against interference with our commerce and our mails have been answered that Great Britain will not change the policy complained of. Matter rests there.

Germany: Lusitania case regarded as settled, with each government having its own idea as to terms of settlement. The German government has not accepted the principle laid down by our government, and has not disavowed the act as demanded.

Mexico: Carranza has failed to realize President Wilson's hopes, and is unable to establish order; we have an army of 160,000 on the border, and 15,000 in Mexico, waiting.

Santo Domingo: The last word from there was of more men wearing Uncle Sam's uniform slain in battle; but we are not at war.

China: The "open door" has been closed; Mr. Wilson forced American bankers to withdraw from the six-power loan, after it had been negotiated, and left the empire at the mercy of Japan and Russia.

Nicaragua: President Chamorro, whose record makes Huerta's look white, has just been re-elected president, under the guns of American warships, receiving 50,000 majority out of a total of 50,000 votes cast.

Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala: All disgruntled because Wilson ignored their claims in connection with acquisition of Gulf of Fonseca naval station.

Colombia: Still waiting for the \$25,000,000 indemnity and apology promised by the administration.

Japan: Not mollified, even though President Wilson did induce senate to modify phraseology of immigration bill.

Not a foreign question settled, not a new bond of friendship cemented; an empty Pan-Americanism blazoned forth, but no solidarity behind it. These are the achievements of Wilsonian diplomacy, which he holds sacred from his critics. Is it any wonder he does not want them talked about?

"Villa Under Control."

Pancho Villa has just shown how well founded is the statement from the Carranza headquarters, on which our government relies for information, that he is "under control" by stopping a passenger train, murdering the Carranza soldiers on guard and robbing the passengers. This will assure the presence of the Nebraska boys on the Texas border for months yet to come. But the Villa raid will have a still more embarrassing effect. One of the passengers on the train happened to be a German, but an enthusiastic bandit mistook him for an American and struck him over the head with a revolver. This act will necessitate apologies from both Wilson and Carranza to the kaiser. Such unfortunate contretemps might be avoided by requiring Americans to wear distinctive badges when traveling abroad, so that others will not be subject to indignities we are supposed to endure with patience because of our mission to the world.

Unintentionally Overlooked.

From a subscriber residing in an interior town, who was forcibly struck with The Bee's enumeration of democratic peace-time war taxes, we have the following calling attention to another one unintentionally overlooked:

In the items on the first page of The Bee, of the things "We must not forget," you left out one item. Don't forget, the democrat administration put a license tax of \$5.00, to be paid semi-annually on every pool table, and then took the boys down to the border and kept them there, regardless of their business at home. No wonder Wilson wants to hold the Guards on the border and keep them from coming home, he would be beaten 16 to 1, and he thinks by keeping them there he stands a big show. Surely there are enough relatives and friends (of the Guards on the border) at home to beat him anyway. But what if they don't? Then I fear he will keep the boys there just to spend as much of that democratic tax before next March as he possibly can. O, the consistency, to say "you must pay so much license tax for each pool table" and then ship your boys to the border to serve him. I have three boys in one company of the Fourth Nebraska, and I know how much they think of Wilson and the democratic administration.

This tells the story so graphically, and so clearly that it needs no further comment from us.

Wheat and Cotton "Futures."

Authorities on the big grain exchanges throughout the country are trying to check the speculation in wheat by setting the price for margins at a prohibitive figure. No such action is needed in the case of cotton. The democrats have well defined the difference between wheat and cotton. Tariff protection was taken off wheat and retained on cotton; not only that, but the price of cotton is stabilized by a law enacted to regulate the dealing in "futures" and prevent gambling in the south's great staple. Wheat is still at the mercy of the speculators, and the same crowd that sent prices skyward can send them down again whenever it is to the gamblers' advantage. The Nebraska farmer must take his chances, while the Georgia planter pays off his "niggers," white or black, and lets the federal government look after marketing his crop. That's part of the difference between wheat and cotton.

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Charles Evans Hughes Says:

"We want fair wages, reasonable hours, safe conditions of work, opportunities for education and recreation. We want a sentiment of fellow workmanship in this country, a sentiment of co-operation. Let us get rid of class antagonisms by the spirit of justice. There is no hope for America if class is divided against class."

A Progressive Tells Why

E. Nilsson

How I shall vote next Tuesday: For Hughes, because I consider it a great pleasure to have the opportunity to advance an able and clean man from one high office into a higher one and I consider it no degradation to call on a chief justice or any other justice of the United States supreme court to accept the office of president of the United States and that by common sense of justice as well as constitutional authority, from any man, an American-born citizen, from the humblest railroad laborer to the chief justice, is an ever-actually made, bottom property will more than double in price.

For Hughes, because of great problems, domestic and foreign, confronting us during the ensuing four years and which require care and decision by a man of legal attainments.

For Hughes, because he has proven himself thorough in his investigation of corporations and in laying bare their rottenness.

For Hughes, because he is capable and able to handle questions of international character, so that, when our brothers across the Atlantic have had enough of crime, hatred, violence and murder and when called upon to determine the right or wrong of questions involving our country internationally, past as well as future, he will be able to decide such questions without the interference of designing and incapable advisors, such as has been the cases with some of our later presidents.

For Hughes, because the working man and farmer need a fair and capable man to represent them at Washington, to give them laws that will stand constitutional tests when assailed and laws that will give them such opportunities as to make them feel that life is worth living.

For Hughes, because I desire to see and feel general prosperity and not spotted or speculators' prosperity only.

For Hughes, because if I owned the United States I would employ him on the spot, as the best and cheapest, and figuring on a salary basis only, I would get the best cheap.

For Hughes, because we want a man like Hughes "eventually, why not now?"

Not for Wilson, because he has given us a four-year course of a most erratic administration. Not for Wilson, because I consider him a poor substitute for the man I had expected much from, as I have admired and followed Mr. Bryan for a long time only to find that by language and otherwise he has apparently been "knocked into a cocked hat."

Not for Wilson, because he has seen fit to ram through congress a makeshift, unjust and unequal-in-its-application law, favoring a few as against the many, a clear case of class legislation.

Not for Wilson, because in the dark of a night, he stood on the border of dreamland and, without the consent of congress, ordered our soldiers to take Vera Cruz.

Not for Wilson, because of his recognition of Carranza as against other chieftains, thereby causing jealousy and revenge.

Not for Wilson, because of his party's cry for peace, peace, and with thousands of our men away down on the border, catching fitful slumbers over their loaded guns, ready to be called into action on a moment's notice, there is nothing but doubtful peace.

Not for Wilson, because of his party's ascending on its false claim of republican extravagance, his own party making a fast record of extravagance unparalleled in the history of the country during so-called peace times.

Not for Wilson, because of his party's attempts to permanently land the progressives in the democratic party—bag, baggage and all.

As the managers of the democratic party have so generously invited the progressives into their camp, I as one of them, registered as well as in fact a progressive, decline, at this time, to enter their camp, as I feel that the state of our country and feeling the pinch from the high cost of living, daily mounting higher and higher, requires that my vote should go to Charles Evans Hughes for president. 3932 South Twenty-eighth Street.

Farmers and Free Trade

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

One may well believe that the Canadian farmers are feeling gloomy over the prospects of Hughes' election and the repeal of the Underwood tariff. We recently showed what an advantage the Underwood tariff had been to the manufacturers of Canada. But the Canadian farmers have profited as much. The removal of the duties on cattle, swine, sheep, lambs, rye, eggs, buckwheat, corn, cream, bacon, ham, preserved meats, lard, cornmeal and other agricultural products was a great boon to them. They got all this without being compelled to make any concessions to American products, as they would be forced to do under the proposed reciprocity treaty. The figures on exports of living animals are eloquent. In 1912 the total value of exports of animals from Canada to the United States was only \$1,697,061, while in 1915 it had jumped to \$14,052,578. The farmers along the northern tier of states have been naturally hit the first and the hardest. They will bear it in mind when they vote next week.

But farmers elsewhere are realizing what democratic free trade means to them. H. M. Pope of Fort Worth, Tex., president of the Association of State Farmers' Union Presidents, is sending out a pamphlet setting out just what the Underwood tariff means. He shows that when shipments of corn began arriving at Galveston from South America, after the Underwood tariff went into effect, the price of corn fell 5 cents a bushel. He calls attention to the fact that in South America three crops of corn are raised in fourteen months, on cheap, but productive land. The wages paid farm labor are also far below that American farmers must pay. Transportation, except from points at considerable distance from water, costs very little.

Just now there is an abnormal demand for farm products, due to the great war. But this demand will slacken at the coming of peace. The American farmer is just as interested in the restoration of a republican protective tariff as the American manufacturer and the army of wage earners in the factories.

People and Events

Marriage speed in Chicago still outpouts divorce. The latest marriage score is thirty seconds, credited to a thirty magistrate, who achieved the record while the bridegroom mixed his appetizer, a malted egg chocolate.

Tax ferrets of New York anticipate a juicy squeeze out of the fortune of the late Hettie Green, the world's richest woman. Just what part of the fortune is liable to the state tax is to be determined by a special commissioner. Meanwhile the ferrets consider \$4,000,000 about the limit of the squeeze.

War's tragedies reach far beyond the firing lines. The makers of the kaiser's cigars at Havana is said to have committed suicide because his job was destroyed by the blockade. He received a Cuban dollar for every cigar specially built for the kaiser. Pride of station forbade rolling smokers for the common herd and idleness rendered life not worth the living.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day.

In vain we call old notions fudge, and bend our conscience to our aching; The Ten Commandments will not budge, and stealing will continue stealing. —James Russell Lowell.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Serbia pushed the Bulgarians back from Niš. Zaimis defeated in the Greek chamber by Venizelists. Germans captured capital of Uzice province in Serbia, but Serbian army escaped.

Russia threatened Persia with invasion if that country joined Germany and Turkey. British cavalry advanced into Serbia and new allied forces were rushed north from Saloniki.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

While other citizens are having the bottom knocked out of their booms Council Bluffs is having a boom knocked out of its bottoms. Bottom land has already made a jump, and if half the improvements contemplated as an ever-actually made, bottom property will more than double in price.

Mrs. Higginson does not find art incompatible with a butter bowl. She is decorating one with a stormy marine scene and a tossing ship, to be mounted in plush.

Miss Minnie B. Carter has returned to Omaha to spend the winter with her sister and brother-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Merriam, on Eighteenth street.

Mrs. General Manderson entertained the Ladies' Afternoon club at the Millard in elegant style. The women in attendance were Mesdames J. N. H. Patrick, J. M. Watson, Dorrance, Lucy, Joseph Barker, Hanscom, Pritchard, Dandy, Wakely, Cowin, L. M. Bennett, Herman Kountze and J. J. Brown.

A party was given at the residence of Alexander Benham in honor of Mrs. Benham's birthday. A distinguished guest present was a relative, Mr. Benham, Sir Charles Eaton, member of Parliament for Bath, England.

Miss Nellie Gunnell, well known here, was married to Mr. Joseph Childers, Rev. A. F. Sherwill tied the knot in the presence of a large number of guests.

At a women's musicale held in the tabernacle Mrs. Squires, Mrs. Estabrook, Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Estabrook did good solo, duet and quartet work.

Miss Iler entertained a few friends and fine music was a feature of the evening. Mr. Butler's playing being especially admired.

Importance of the School Board.

Omaha, Nov. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: Most of us take small interest in our school board. The word, the institution is more or less of an empty name to us. A man is elected to the board; we do not know what he does, what he can do, what he ought to do. He bears a title, he appears in newspaper columns as being on certain committees, voting in certain ways, but we feel that he means nothing really vital to the city—except that he does sometimes increase our taxes. To tell the truth, we usually skip the articles about the school board meetings. Consequently it does not make much difference to us whose names are on the ballot, who are elected, and who are not, just about as good as another—for that place. If this is true generally, how much more is it apt to be the case in the year of a presidential election, when big issues are at stake and exciting questions are taking our minds and attention and effort. Yet, whether we elect Hughes or Wilson, Hitchcock or Kennedy, this duty to Omaha of today and tomorrow is urgent, paramount, that we elect a good school board.

Is the school board member an empty, trivial title, or has it real meaning? What does this man, this group of men, do?

They care for the housing of Omaha's children in safe, beautiful buildings; they spend large sums of money on public buildings which shall adorn or disgrace our city. Time and intelligent thought must be spent on this, for school architecture is advancing rapidly and the plans and structure and equipment of our school buildings is the foundation of our school system; up-to-date, safe, artistic beautiful physical surroundings are essential to the successful modern school.

Not only does this group of men care for the physical, material side of our school business, they also determine the direction of that system intellectually. They choose superintendents, principals, teachers; in their hands lies the appointment of all those who are to train and guide our children. Wise choice in such a matter is a serious and exceedingly difficult task. They decide on many points connected with the course of study—whether American history is to be a required subject; they provide text books, old or modern, in generous or meager supply; they grant or refuse the new laboratory, the new apparatus; they adopt new courses—domestic art, domestic science, debating, arts and crafts, carpentry, painting. They determine our school policies—whether there shall be medical inspection, military drill, uniforms for girls, athletics, dancing, examinations.

But they have a far greater and more difficult and delicate duty, that of recognizing and fostering a right and a noble spirit. The school board may or may not uphold high ideals, courage, hard work, truthfulness, justice, honesty. As they deal with the numerous complaints of parents, pupils, teachers, principals, they are to discriminate between the true and the false, the right and the wrong, the just and the unjust. They must have themselves noble enough standards that they wish for Omaha schools the very highest, the best ideals.

Is the school board an empty form? Does it make no difference what men are elected?

The man who will serve Omaha well as member of the school board must be public spirited and self-sacrificing; he serves without pay and he gives much time, much thought, much strength. He must be honest; he must be broad financially, yet he must combine the love of economy with the determination to have what makes for efficiency. He must have some degree of education; that he may work well in education; he must be intelligent, for the problems involved are far from easy. He must be impartial and open-minded; for the questions have many sides; a narrow, prejudiced mind has no place here. He must be patient, willing to investigate, to weigh. He must have determination, firmness and great courage—his path may lead him in opposition to friends, to business interests, to political affiliations. And—he should be an idealist, enough of a dreamer to see before him a vision of an Omaha greater, nobler, more splendid than the one of today. Find that man, vote for him, elect HIM FOR OMAHA.

EDUCATIONAL PATRON.

Holovitchiner's Appeal to Fairness. Omaha, Nov. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have great faith in the fairness of the American people and know that American men and women believe in fair play and a square deal. I also know that the American people appreciate work well done and duties conscientiously performed, and are willing to continue a man in office if he so desires as a reward and as a mark of appreciation for honest work and devotion to duty.

I have served the people of Omaha for nine years without compensation and it is universally admitted that I have performed my duties well, that my record as a public servant is clean and beyond reproach and that I have accomplished something for the welfare of our children and the public school. In nine years I have never missed a board meeting nor a committee meeting, and the imprint of my constructive service and work are visible in the city of Omaha and will stay long after I am gone and laid away.

Why, then, was I eliminated from the so-called citizen's ticket for the Board of Education, and why was there any need or necessity for a so-called citizen's ticket? There are many issues which would call for an uprising or upheaval to create a citizens' committee for the purpose of selecting a citizens' ticket? Why all this agitation and fuss in pushing the candidacy of six inexperienced men and ignoring the man who will reward honest men, such as W. A. Foster, R. F. Williams and your humble servant, who have served you well and who are idealistic and enthusiastic enough to want to continue their work for the welfare of the public school and the children. It is to the injustice of the procedure that I am objecting and to fair play and a square deal that I am appealing, and I am sure that the Omaha men and women will ignore my name and will reward long and faithful service to the people and to the public schools by re-electing me to the Board of Education.

I dissent asking for votes, but the people of Omaha owe me that much recognition for long, faithful and efficient service, and in doing that you will also resent the presumption of a few to select a ticket for you and give it the much-abused name of citizens' ticket. DR. E. HOLOVITCHINER.

Open Letter to Hitchcock From a Democrat. Omaha, Nov. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: Senator Hitchcock, it has been ignored my name will reward long and faithful service to the people and to the public schools by re-electing me to the Board of Education.

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Lines to a Laugh. "I want to apologize, Blakely, for my rudeness last evening. I assure you I didn't intend it." "Well, for the love of Mike, mean it next time." I hate to see a man's actions and his intentions harmonize so poorly. —Judge.

Sentimental Daughter.—He was overcome with emotion. Every feature in his face was working when he asked me to marry him. Practical Pa.—That's all right, but I want to see his hands do some of the working. —Baltimore American.



Why Handicap Omaha? Omaha, Nov. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: I think it strange attention has not been called more pointedly to the relation of the wet and dry contest to the relative commercial position of Omaha in competition with wet cities like St. Paul and Minneapolis to the north and Kansas City and St. Joseph to the south. There is territory which constitutes a trade zone from which Omaha now draws business which can easily be turned to its competitors. If it were national prohibition which was at issue, so that all would go wet or dry together, it might make little difference, but to put a dry Omaha up against a wet Kansas City and a wet Minneapolis strikes me as putting this city at a disadvantage. If national prohibition is the ultimate goal the prohibitionists aim at, we will be merely handicapping Omaha needlessly to vote this city dry before the others must go dry too.

D. L.—BUSINESSMAN.

No One-Man Government. Omaha, Nov. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: In view of the fact that the main stumbling block to the way of voting for Hughes comes from those who are afraid of the influence of Theodore Roosevelt will be so strong with the new administration that there will be serious danger of war, it seems to me that the point has not been brought out with sufficient emphasis that the danger of war comes from a man who will send an ultimatum without consulting the people's representatives in congress. As congress has the sole right to declare war it should be content to declare war or not an ultimatum should be sent, because an ultimatum is equivalent to a declaration of war.

It is high time that some candidate should go before the people and promise that he would not usurp the legislative business of congress. The responsibility of war or peace is too great to center in the authority of any one man. It seems to me that Mr. Hughes would gain much from thousands of votes if he would come out squarely even at this late date and state that he will not issue ultimatums to any foreign country without the approval of the people's representatives in congress.

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