Entered at Omaha postoffice	an necond-class	matter.
TERMS OF SUE	SCRIPTION. By Carrier per month.	By Mail per year
Dally and Sunday Dally without Sunday Evening and Sunday Evening without Sunday	65c	4,00 6,00 4,00 2,00
Sunday Bee only Daily and Sunday Bee, three Send notice of change of addy	weeks in advan	ity in de-

REMITTANCE.

express or postal order. Only 2-cent stamp cent of small accounts. Personal checks take and eastern exchange, not accepted

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—2315 N street.
Sound! Bluffe.—14 North Main street.
Ancols—526 Little Building.
Chicago—518 People's Gas Building.
Sew York—Room 862, 286 Fifth avenue.
St. Louis—552 New Bank of Commerce.
Washington—725 Fourteenth street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. dress communications relating to news and editoria

OCTOBER CIRCULATION 53,818 Daily-Sunday 50,252

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the warage circulation for the month of October, 1916, was 53,818 daily, and 59,282 Sunday. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and awarn to before a 4th day of November, 1916.

C. W. CABLSON, Notary Public.

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

Make it a republican clean sweep. Nothing less comes up to the opportunity.

The real melancholy days for some of the population begin the morning of the day after.

Soaring prices of living necessities reveal to consumers the hollowness of democratic pros-

Devotees of the gas wagon are not worrying. Auto-intoxication defies the reach of the dry

Safety first: Vote as you please for "wet" or "dry," but be sure to put your cross-mark in the republican party circle.

No matter who are the favorites in other opositions, Captain Paul Koenig tops the scorepoard as a submarine sport.

British motorists on pleasure bent are now llowed half a gallon of fuel daily. As a means of checking speed mania the restricted supply of gas approaches perfection.

Not only are Senator Hitchcock's editors and reporters allowed to refer to him as a "states-man," but he admits it himself in his advertising and in his own newspaper.

Earnings of 124 railroads for September show an increase of \$40,000,000 over September last year. The time is propitious for a strike by tockholders for an advance in dividends.

The time limit of building a superdreadnought n private yards is thirty-six months. We are nick with appropriation, but slow in production. Here is a chance for the Navy league to show its north in speeding up shipbuilders.

For some unknown reason the Turkish war bulletin editor suspended publication of victories for weeks past. Rival publishers supply the de-mand to some extent, but they lack the dreamy versatility formerly piped at Constantinople.

Still it must be absolutely impossible for any dulently registered name to stay on the regration book if our pure elections commissioner loes his duty. It is up to him to detect and stop late registrations and prosecute the culprits.

Typhoid is no respecter of persons. Prince pauper alike fall under its blighting sway.

e Roumanian prince, a victim of the disease,
ds a personal touch to the tragedies and perplexities of war surrounding the royal household

If you want the finances of Douglas county, of the city, school district and water district of Omaha, honestly and ably administered during the next two years, you will vote for Emmet G. Solomon for county treasurer, which office makes the incumbent treasurer ex-officio of all these other subdivisions as well.

The Germans have this adage describing the fellow who talks big, but does nothing: "He rolls his fist in his pocket." Senator Hitchcock boasted loudly about introducing his munitions embargo bill and pressing it to a vote "just to tickle the and then laid down and let his won-Germans," and then laid d derful bill die of inanition.

Mission of the Sunday Newspaper. The Sunday newspaper is again an object of attack, this time the ammunition being afforded by the Federal Trade commission, which is of the opinion that the white paper shortage would materially relieved if not so much were used in printing supplements to the big city dailies on Sunday. On this simple suggestion some of the persistent opponents of the Sunday newspaper, mostly publishers of weekly reviews, hang a considerable fabric of objection, Carefully scrutin-ized, these mainly resolve themselves into the conclusion that if the dailies were to give over their efforts in the field, the reviews would be the gainer, as they would then supply a demand now filled by a rival whose competition they can

While sweeping criticism and denunciation is used unsparingly to establish the unworthiness of the supplements complained of, they all fall short of the mark. The Sunday newspaper has a place in the life of the people; it does not cater o a special clientele, but in some way furnishes attraction and service for all. Those who do not care for its editorial discussions may find in the port section or the fashion section material for fireir use; elsewhere in its makeup it deals with music, drama, literature and kindred topics; it ovides information of various sorts, generally s accurate and dependable as that purveyed by more pretentions publications, quite as reliable addition, it gives in its news columns a review of the world in all its moods and interests. No review, however carefully it be edited, meets the needs of all the people quite as well as does the big Sunday paper, and while the demand con-tinues, the supply will be forthcoming.

Straw Vote of Some Significance,

The Literary Digest has just published its own analysis of a poll of its subscribers in what it considers the pivotal states in the presidential election. The editor of the Digest asked 50,000 subscribers, living in New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, to fill out a card showing how they voted in 1912 and how they propose to vote in 1916. Thirty thousand of these cards were filled out and returned, and have been carefully tabulated. The result shows first the total

	Hughes.	Wilson.
New York		2.085
New Jersey		1.761
Ohio		2.893
Indiana	2.572	1,615
Illinois	4,062	2,290

result obtained by comparison of the changes noted from the way the individuals voted in 1912. Only the cards properly filled out were considered in the compilation, and the switches from one candidate to another were fully set out in the tabulation. The total accessions by reason of the changes are to Hughes 4,094, and to Wilson, 3,980. This indicates the balance is evenly held so far as change of opinion is concerned, while the total vote is conclusive in support of the claim that the republicans and progressives in these five important states are united, and that the democratic assertions that Wilson will receive any considerable part of the Roosevelt vote of 1912 are ridiculous.

With the republicans and progressives solidly arrayed behind Hughes, the outcome in the five states covered by the Literary Digest is not even

Ford's Frivolous Reasons.

Henry Ford's \$100,000 donation to the Wilson campaign fund takes the form of buying newspaper publicity for the "reasons" Mr. Ford thinks should govern his and other people's votes.

This is the same Henry Ford who, a year ago, chartered a special ship to carry him to Europe to take all the soldiers out of the trenches before last Christmas and some of his reasons are of the same warp and woof.

Mr. Ford says, for example: "I know positively Mr. Wilson does understand and is oppos-ing that invisible government, that unseen hand which caused this war," notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Wilson, himself, right here in Omaha, declared neither he nor anyone else understood what caused the war in Europe. Mr. Ford adds, I believe those same selfish forces that caused the war are opposing the president's re-election," which gives us this absurdity; that no one know ing who caused the European war, the same un-knowns are opposing Mr. Wilson's re-election.

The only "reason" Mr. Ford has discovered not enumerated in the regular campaign hand-books, is his "belief and hope" that the Adamson law is "the first step toward government ownership operation of railroads" and this reason another distinguished democrat discovered first, although it proved disastrous to his own White House dream.

The Ford assertion that "Wall street in fluences" rooted out "by Mr. Wilson are working hard against him to get back" is completely contradicted by perusal of the democratic campaign contribution list with its many princely handouts from well known Wall street denizens.

The worst bunco feature of Henry Ford's appeal, however, is his pretense of being for Wil-on "although nominally a republican all my life." Mr. Ford permitted his name to go on the primary ballot in Michigan and in Nebraska as candidate for the republican nomination for presi-dent and permitted voters to be recorded for him in the republican national convention and if, by chance, he had had a sufficient number of delegates to nominate him, he would not have been for Wilson, but would have been opposing him as the nominee of the republican party. Suppose Burton, or Root, or Cummins, failing of nomination without any charge of fraud or unfairness, had nevertheless come out against Hughes with excuses as flimsey as Ford's, what would people think of them? Suppose four years ago Underwood, or Clark, or Harmon, unsuccessful n the Baltimore convention, had then come out against Wilson, what would have been though of them? But here is Henry Ford, professing high ideals and altruistic motives, placing himself in that discreditable position, a position which all the "reasons" he can invent will not justify to fair-minded people who want the same square relation of life.

John Cowper Powys lines up with the visiting cognoscenti in criticism of Omaha, although he is kind enough to include us with Americans in general, and but mildly refers to our peculiar comnunal shortcomings. For the gentleness with which Mr. Powys administers his castigation, some thanks, and for the hope he expresses for our future, great gratitude. Only, we fear, when Mr. Powys lives long enough in America he will find many things besides the sex question on which his ideals and our national beliefs do not run parallel. Moreover, and sad is the reflection, when one considers the situation of the critic come to spread light and uplift amongst us, he is like to find Americans somewhat "soi in their ways," not a little inclined to be bumptious, and some actually convinced of the correctness of their own attitude towards life. To be sure, just as dropping water wears away the granite, the constant application of kindly suggestions from these migratory highbrows may in time induce some quality of repose among us and give scope and breadth to our estheticism; but, informately, the sheep will still be slaughtered

somewhere, for even a poet must eat.

Making Over the Hay-Chamberlin Bill. Joseph J. Tumulty writes to a perturbed demo crat in West Virginia, answering his query as to whether conscription is possible and permissible under the Hay-Chamberlin military law by saying the language of the law is so vague and involved that the president doesn't feel at all certain as to its meaning. However, Private Secretary Tumulty assures his timorous correspondent that it is the intention of the president to give some attention to this law, which has been hailed as perfection during the campaign, and see what can be done to make it clear. It is pretty certain no sort of tinkering can make it worse, nor increase its ambiguity. This and other indications justifies the conclusion that the closing weeks of Mr. Wilson's term of office will be pretty busy if he tries to straighten out all the legislative blunders he has led or driven congress into commit-

and Interviews

THE PRESIDENTIAL campaign just comin THE PRESIDENTIAL campaign just coming to a close has presented many exceptional features sure to make it historic, and the contest in its different stages has marked the transformation of our political methods in this country. Contrasted with local contests every presidential campaign is a battle royal in the political arena. It comes but once in four years, but even then is not always a real fight, such as this one is, for often conditions are such as to pre-ordain the result beyond question. A one-sided political cam-paign is as uninteresting as a one-sided match on the base ball diamond or in the foot ball field or on a race track. An exciting campaign is the one in which the forces are fairly evenly balanced and an interest sustained by possibilities

My memory goes back rather indistinctly to and memory goes back rainer most metry to the 1880 campaign that ended in the election of Garfield and Arthur. Of course, I was a mere boy, but I recall the yells and slogans for the republican candidates and counter yells for Hancock and English. It was not, however, until four years later that I was drawn into the political years. That was the famous fight waged litical vortex. That was the famous fight waged between Blaine and Logan for the republicans and Cleveland and Hendricks for the democrats, and there was much oratory, parades and red fire. Up at the High School, where I was a pupil, the boys under the leadership of Wallace Broatch, formed a Blaine and Logan club, and we all marched proudly in the procession, carry-ing kerosene torches that dripped all over our clothes and left us with the odor for a week thereafter. I recall that there was one flambeau club equipped with fire-spitting mechanisms which were our awe and amazement. We all yelled ourselves hoarse for Blaine and Logan on election night and the next day joined in putting on political mourning to signify our sad disap-pointment at defeat.

When the 1888 presidential campaign came on I was in Baltimore attending Johns Hopkins university, and, being enveloped in a thick democratic atmosphere, watched merely as an on looker, and this was true in a lesser degree of the 1892 contest, which found me in New York City pursuing my studies at Columbia university. I did then, however, attend quite a few of the big political meetings—heard Chauncey Depew, for example, then at his best—and watched the returns come in down at Tammany Hall, on Fourteenth street, whose big, bright red campaign banner, bearing the names of all the democratic candidates, seemed to become still redder as democratic victory was bulletined.

By the time the 1896 campaign was opened I was here in Omaha on the job with already a little apprenticeship in politics and I went in with full energy. Never before was such a campaign witnessed and never since for the idle people then had nothing else to do but fight it out all day long on street corners and wherever a group of people gathered. Farnam street and Fifteenth and the whole business center of Omaha was one succession of curbstone political meetings from morning to night and it was not a question of

and the whole business center of Omaha was one succession of curbstone political meetings from morning to night and it was not a question of starting an argument, but of avoiding one. There were also big talkfests and torchlight processions and all sorts of demonstrations. There were gold badges and silver badges, full dinner pails and the hole in the doughnut. Nebraska went overwhelmingly democratic for Bryan, but he was beaten badly in the other states and retired to immortalize his "first battle" in a book.

immortalize his "first battle" in a book.

The 1900 presidential campaign was a fierce conflict here in Nebraska, although a tame one for the country at large. There never was any question about McKinley's re-election, but in spite of adverse odds we were eager to put Nebraska on the map again by bringing it back into the republican column. It seemed hopeless almost up to the last minute, but unremitting and undaunted zeal succeeded in achieving the object. Besides the presidential electors and the governor and state ticket, two United States senatorships were at stake and the republicans swept the whole platter, although the governor was pulled across by less than 900 plurality. To resort to the vernacular, that was "some campaign!"

The 1904 contest was again a republican walkaway. In this state it was a triangular performance, the populists still cutting a figure with their votes for Watson and Tibbles and affording a convenient get-away for Bryan democrats who wanted to knife Parker. That explains the colossal plurality chalked up for Roosevelt and Fairbanks and the election of the whole republican ticket in Nebraska from top to bottom.

For the 1908 presidential campaign my activities were transferred to the national field as one of the party managers attached to the Chicago headquarters. The work was carefully planned and systematically prosecuted and while there were one or two "scares," the election of Taft and Sherman over Bryan and Kern was hardly in doubt at any time. Nebraska slipped back into the democratic fold, ostensibly out of loyalty of his home state to Bryan, but actually for other reasons, as insiders know. Mr. Bryan himself is said to have been convinced he was to win, but no one else shared his belief and even Missouri came over and joined the republican procession, more than making up for the loss of Necession, more than making up for the loss of Necession.

but no one else shared his belief and even Mis-souri came over and joined the republican pro-cession, more than making up for the loss of Ne-

Needless to say the campaign of 1912 could hardly be called a fight after the republican party had been split in two. It was this division that permitted the democrats, with Wilson and Marshall, to march into power. The republicans supporting Taft waged but a perfunctory campaign. The progressives, backing Röosevelt, put on quite a head of steam chiefly to make a showing. If the democrats could not have gathered in the prize under these conditions it would have been in order for them to disband.

The present 1916 campaign had its lines determined by what led up to it. On the republicans side it is, in fact, two campaigns in one—the regulars and the progressives—merged, it is true, yet requiring double machinery. Keep this in mind when making comparisons. For the first time since the fight against Cleveland's re-election the republicans have had to stand as an opposition party and batter down the entrenchments of the party in power. It is this that explains the methods of attack. Then again, never before was the political battle line so extended. The advent of the direct primary in the interval, however, has done away with the old spectacularism—the red fire and the excitement has been wanting on both stdes. It has been, for the most part, a sober appeal to reason, a real campaign of education. And the effective reasons which are all a sober appeal to reason, a real campaign of edu-cation. And the effective reasons which are all on the side of Hughes are plainly telling.

I have written out a thought or two suggested by the death of my old friend, Max Meyer, but from crowded space must hold till next week.

People and Events

Philadelphia's issue of \$10,000,000 fifty-year bonds drawing 4 per cent were marketed last week at a premium of 3.885 per cent, or \$210,000 for the lot. A syndicate of bankers bought

Louis Nehring of Prairie du Chien, Ill., is on the shady side of 70 and is still acquiring ex-pensive experience. A few moons ago he honey-mooned with a merry widow of 60 and when he came out of the trance the bride had fled with Nehring's roll of \$5,000.

A Philadelphia youngster "pinched" for the theft of a pair of shoes laid his troubles to the Underwood tariff. The present stage of public temper in Pennsylvania lent force to the plea. The judge put it under his hat and paroled the bid.

Thought Nugget for the Day. There is no good in arguing with the inevitable. The only argument available with an east wind is to put

One Year Ago Today in the War.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

British submarine E-20 sunk by Turks in the Dardanelles.

Bulgarians occupied Nish.

Lord Kitchener left England on mission to near east.

Desperate battle with violent artillery action continued in East Galicia.

Germans captured parts of the French first line trench at Hill 189 in Champagne.

Russians pressed Germans back near Riga and car's warships shelled invaders at Shlok.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Letter Carrier Green, who some time ago resigned his position in the mail service, has re-entered the busi-ness not long since and has been giv-en a route where he can drive a horse

delivering. One hundred dollars has been deposited with Ed Rothery as a forfeit in the fight which the friends of Han-



ley wish to have him make with Clow. Hanley says he is willing to meet Clow at any time and place that may be

As Major Condon, manager of Pat ey Fallon's Cottonwood Villa, wa As Major Condon, manager of Par-sey Fallon's Cottonwood Villa, was driving past the fair grounds a piece of paper blown by the wind started his fleet stallion to one side, over-turning the buggy and slightly injur-ing the major, who was left lying in the road while his swift courser hied him home, dragging the broken buggy after him.

him home, dragging the broken bugy after him.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Pokorney of 791 South Thirteenth celebrated the tenth anniversary of their wedding. Among the guests present were: Messrs and Messdames Bartos, V. L. Vodicka, F. Vodicka, Buresh, John Rosicky, F. W. Bandhauer, Spicka, J. Kotyza, Kolbe, John Mack, V. Fiala, Nagle and Prof. Dvorzak.

Messrs. Frank Bandle and George Kay have returned from Leavenworth, Kan., whither they were called by a meeting of the representatives of the Western league.

This Day in History.

1768—By treaty at Fort Stanwix (Utics, N. Y.) the Bix Nationas ceded the country north and east of the

the country north and east of the Tennessee.

1796—Isaac Toucey, secretary of the navy under President Buchanan, born at Newton, Conn.; died at Hartford July 30, 1859.

1814—Americans under General Igard abandoned Fort Erie after blow-

ing it up.
1818—General Benjamin F. Butler.

ing it up.

1818—General Benjamin F. Butler, governor of Massachusetts and civil war commander, born at Deerfield, N. H.; died in Washington, D. C., January 11, 1893.

1854—Russians defeated by British and French in battle of Inkerman.

1858—Funeral car of Napoleon I presented to France hy Queen Victoria.

1842—Susan B. Anthony voted at the presidential election at Rochester, N. Y.; convicted and fined \$100.

1891—Poles in Galicia formed a secret organization to keep alive the remembrances of the Polish struggle for freedom.

1900—Cuban constitutional convention opened at Havana.

1901—French fleet seized three Turkish ports, which were held until the porte settled the French claims.

The Day We Celebrate.

William B. Weekes, president of the Weekes Grain and Live Stock company, is 57. He was born in Metropolus, Ill., and started in the grain business at Sootia, Neb., thirty-one years ago. He was once county treasurer of Greeley county for two terms.

John D. Ware is celebrating his fity-fifth birthday. He is a native of Durant, Ia., and graduated in law from the Iowa State university in 1888. He has been practicing his profession here in Omaha continuously since 1890.

Alexander C. Reed of Reed Bros.,

since 1890.

Alexander C. Reed of Reed Bros., real estate and abstracts, was born November 5, 1871, in Darien, Wis. His first employment was as clerk for the Milwaukes railroad at Chicago in

George A. Reisner, noted Egyptolo-gist, whose latest discoveries relative to Ethiopia are being heralded, born at Indianapolis forty-nine years ago today.
Rt. Rev. John S. Foley, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Detroit, born in Baltimore eighty-three years ago

the Catholic diocese of Detroit, born in Baltimore eighty-three years ago today.

It Rev. J. J. Harty, Catholic archbishop of Manila, soon to be installed as bishop of Omaha, born at St. Louis sixty-three years ago today.

Nicholas Longworth. Ohio congressman and son-in-law of Colonel Rooseveit, born in Cincinnati forty-seven years ago today.

Ida M. Tarbell, noted editor, journalist and lecturer, born in Eric county, Pennsylvania, fifty-mine years ago today.

Sugene V. Debs, three times socialist candidate for congress, born at Terre Haute, Ind., sixty-one years ago today.

ome Election Oddities

Florida bars "duelists and their abettors" from voting.

More than a dozen states bar delinquent taxpayers from voting.

Michigan and several other states bar Indians with tribal relations.

Mississippi bars from the voting privilege all Indians who are not taxed.

Ability to read the state constitu-

taxed.

Ability to read the state constitution is a necessary qualification in Wyoming.

Vermonters cannot vote if they lack the approbation of the local board of civil authority.

Vagrants are not voters in Alabama, nor are embezziers of public funds, if there are any such, in California. Idiots, the insane and persons convicted of felonies are barred from the voting privilege in nearly all the states.

the voting privilege in nearly all the states.

Delaware, New Jersey, South Carolina, Virginia and most of the New England states penalize pauperism by taking away the voting privilege.

Mississpip puts up the bars against bigamists and New York specially disqualifies from voting any person who has been convicted of bribery.

Ohlo refures to let United States soldiers, sailors or marines vote, as do Virginia, Utah, Texas, South Dakota, Oregon, New Jersey, Montana, Missouri, Indians and Arizona.

As practically every state bars convicts from the voting privilege, and there are more than 100,000 convicts in the prisons of the country, election day will mean nothing to a whole army of them.

The Bee's

Hasty Legislation That Hurts Labor Hasty Legislation That Huris Labor.
Omaha, Nov. 3.—To the Editor of
The Bee: President Wilson insisted on
the passage of the Adamson bill to get
the labor vote of the country. This
so-called bill for the good of the laboring masses is nothing but a sop. The
four railroad brotherhoods have always ignored the American Federation of Labor and during strikes have
never been known to refuse to hau! did so in the street car strike in our city and also in the strike of the ma-chinists and boilermakers of the Har-riman system. The president truckled to the aristocratic and selfish four and the rest can never benefit by the new and as yet untried law. Candidate Hughes is right in all he says about hasty legislation. "JUST ME."

Deplorable Condition of the Navy.

Deplorable Condition of the Navy. Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: I spent the summer in Washington and also went on the civilian volunteer cruise. The longer time I spent in direct connection with the policies of Wilson, the more disgusted I became with his vacillating policy, especially in the navy.

I am enclosing an article of mine that appeared in another paper quite a while ago. I might add that the men in the navy say that conditions have been steadily getting worse since Danlels was appointed, although they say as a man he is very obliging (which is part of the cause of his troubles; he tries to please everybood.) troubles; he tries to please everybody.) LEONARD W. TRESTER.

One Vote Changed by the Debate.

Omaha, Nov. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: As I heard the debate between Rev. Lowe and Mr. Meeker, I have read and studied the amendment and I must confess I was for prohibition until then, but I can see now more plainly and I think Rev. Lowe and any one else could see that it will not prohibit at all, but just change it from regulation to bootlegging, which I regret very much. And I see where a lot of us real prohibitionists are going to be led into a trap under the guise of prohibition which we will be sorry for afterwards.

Now, I always have had lots of respect for Dr. Lowe and regarded him as a big man, but if Dr. Lowe sees his mistake as I do and I think every one else who studies it will, it is Dr. Lowe's duty to the public, as well as his own regishioners. One Vote Changed by the Debate.

duty to the public, as well as his own parishioners, to show to the people parishioners, to show to the people that he is one man not ashamed to own up to making a mistake and I am sure he will be thought very much more of in the eyes of God and man for only doing his real calling and when the time comes for a vote on national prohibition I will work shoulder to shoulder with Dr. Lowe and every one else for it. JOHN H. ROOT, 928 North Twenty-sixth Street.

Wants Back Platforms Englosed

Wants Back Platforms Enclosed.

Omaha, Nov. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: I ask space to suggest that you get behind a movement to compel the street railway company to close the back end of their cars for the comfort and health of the conductors who have to stand exposed in all kinds of inclement weather.

The men refuse to organize to force this just demand and notwithstanding that let us agitate for this necessary improvement for their comfort and the safety of the public.

the safety of the public.

JESSE T. BRILLHART.

Rein is for Beckman Rein is for Beckman.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: In connection with my withdrawal from the ballot as the candidate of the progressive party for commissioner of public lands and buildings for the state of Nebraska, I desire to say that my decision to leave the contest was influenced to a very large extent by the conviction that the best possible man for that office is the present incumbent, Mr. Fred Beckman.

present incumbent, Mr. Fred Beckman.

To those who have come in contact with Mr. Beckman officially, his conduct of the affairs of the commissioner's office needs no defense. His record for an honest, thorough and efficient administration is established. There are, however, a large number of voters who have never had any business with the commissioner's office and who are therefore without any first hand information as to how that office is being managed by Mr. Beckman. To these voters, I would say that for an efficient and business-like administration of public affairs, permanency and continuity in purely administrative offices is an essential. As we have progressed in the arts of government we have learned that judges, clerks of court and other officials who do not make our laws, but enforce

them, should be continued in office as long as possible, and in the state of Nebraska we find an ever growing number of these faithful and efficient servants of the people continually recommitted to their posts.

In this class of worthy public servants belongs Mr. Beckman. In order to determine his fitness for the office for which he seeks re-election, it is not necessary to discover his political beliefs and his party affiliation. His office is essentially non-partisan. Because persuaded that the interests of good government demand a continuapublic employment, I am appealing to progressive voters in all parties to give Mr. Beckman all, the encouragement and support they can. C. L. REIN.

WORK OF THE JOKESMITHS.

Music Teacher—Your son is improving, but when he gets to the scales I have to watch him very closely.

Mamma—That's just like his father. He made his money in the grocery business.— New York Sun.

"So you want to be a base ball umpirs, eh?" said the magnate. "Are you prepared to give up all your friends?"
"I never had any," replied the applicant. "For years I've worked in the weather bureau."—Judge.

"My dear fellow, just give me a few inutes of your time, I want you to lend "Sorry, but haven't a second to spare.
Good day."
"I was only going to ask you to lend me your attention, as I wished to pay you that twenty I borrowed last week, but as you're in such a hurry I won't detain you. So long."—Baltimore American.

That one of the professors at Princeton has had his domestic trials was recently evidenced when a young woman of rather serious turn endeavored to involve him in a theological discussion. scussion. ' she asked, "do you or do you

I ONCE CALLED A CERTAIN CHRL AH "OLD SCAIDAL MONGER" AND NOW I'M IN LOVE WITH HER — DO YOU THINK SHE WILL FORGINE ME FOR THAY STATEMENT?

NOT ALTOGETHER - SHE WILL NEVER FORGIVE YOU FOR CALLING HER OLD"

Grimy Origgs—A newspaper guy offered ee a dellar if l'd let him take my picture. Raggred Rogers—And yer refused? Grimy Griggs—Yea; yer see a photograph's ot ter go through a bath.—Hoston Tran-cript.

"I hear your daughter is going to marry a baron. Mr. Cashly. What baron is he?" "Well, from what I can see of the advan-tage he is going to be to the family. I should say he is a barren waste,"—Balti-more American.

CHARITY.

If only a "mite"

It will always keep plain.

"Lay not trausres up on earth."

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That the "Greatest of All"

Is "Sweet Charity"

"Somewhere in Omaha."

"EELLVIEW.

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407 S. 16th St.

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District Passenger Agent
Phone Douglas 264.