

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
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OCTOBER CIRCULATION
53,818 Daily—Sunday 50,252
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of October, 1916, was 53,818 daily, and 50,252 Sunday.

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

None too soon to commence your early Christmas shopping.

Still, it is hard to understand why any bandit should pick out a Missouri Pacific train for his holdup operations.

Some consolation anyway in knowing that Nebraska election returns, slow as they are, do not hold the slow record.

The war laurels of wheat and corn are in danger. King Cotton shows amazing speed in the race for big money.

Credit the author of the "poor food amendment" with the wise discretion of refraining from offering his "explanation."

All the railroads seem to be coming in on the anti-Adamson law litigation. Must be another "gentleman's agreement."

Champ Clark's hurried dash to Washington failed to save the frankfurter. The hound dog is in danger of being canned.

The chief difference between last week's election reports and current war bulletins is that the former reached a quick finish.

A price uplift in the tobacco market is promised by the manufacturers. What's the answer? Smoke less or hand Lady Nicotine the mitten.

Count Apponyi, the Hungarian statesman, predicts an early end of the war. Here's hoping he's a true prophet! But still we are all from Missouri.

The latest spurt in submarine sinkings indicates a purpose to advance the freedom of the seas by giving object lessons on the perils of navigation.

"When in doubt," says a prominent surgeon, "use the knife and open up the interior." The advice simplifies the work of those who delight in political autopsy.

Railroad bankers are ruled out of the class entitled to railroad passes by the Interstate Commerce commission. As a joy-killer the federal body shows aggravating speed.

In a word, Mayor Jim's plan to celebrate the advent of the New Year is to take the lid off before 8 o'clock Saturday night and keep it off until after 7 o'clock Monday morning.

A glow of hope rings the prospect of an early settlement of the Belt line grade crossing dispute. The chief difference between the present and past glows of hope is that the last glow is usually the best.

If the democratic national committee is really in the hole \$300,000, the problem of raising the money may be solved quickly by a 5 per cent rollback on the betting pot. Flash democrats can afford to peel their rolls.

So Chairman Vance McCormick sends congratulations on "the splendid vindication of your senatorial course by re-election." Vindication of fighting the president while Bryan was in the cabinet? Or vindication of coat-tail-hanging after Bryan made his exit? Which?

Must Relocate Reserve Banks

Chicago Journal (item).
One of the tasks for the next session of congress is a revision of the federal reserve act to secure better reserve facilities for some districts now slighted and a fairer distribution of these banking centers.

A glance at the map will show how unfair is the present distribution. Five reserve cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond and Atlanta, are located on the Atlantic seaboard. West of Atlanta, you must go to Dallas, Tex., before you find another reserve bank. Cleveland, Chicago, and Minneapolis each has a bank, but two of the reserve cities located in the Mississippi valley are in one state—St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri. The reserve district of the latter towns includes Kansas, Nebraska, parts of Oklahoma and Missouri and all of Colorado.

The whole vast region west of the Missouri river has only one reserve bank, that at San Francisco. There is no such bank in the great Puget Sound district. There is none in the busy mountain west. There is none at the mouth of the Mississippi.

This condition is too unfair to be maintained indefinitely, and the best time to right an injustice is now. There should be a reserve bank at Seattle to handle the northwest coast, and another at Denver, to take care of the mountain region. New Orleans should by all means be the center of a reserve district including Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, and the Kansas City bank should be moved to Omaha. This would give the country three more banks than it now has, increase the serviceability of the system, and clear up the present inequitable arrangement.

There are few, if any, more important jobs before congress than the perfection of the federal reserve act. Let the task be begun at once.

Omaha and the Reserve Bank.

All who believe a serious mistake was made when the Federal Reserve bank for this district was located in Kansas City, instead of in Omaha, will find interesting reading in the article we reprint on this page from the Chicago Journal, which is a staunch democratic paper and cannot be charged with partisan prejudice in denouncing the distribution of the reserve banks as "unfair."

The Journal says without equivocation that the Kansas City bank could be moved to Omaha. True, it couples this declaration with its advocacy of a plan to add three more reserve banks to the total number—to make fifteen in all, but that does not condition its conclusion that the bank in Kansas City does not belong there and should by rights be in Omaha.

Although all the efforts originally put forth to assert our claim failed at the time, subsequent events have plainly justified our contention. It is clear now that the reserve banks are not properly distributed in their present locations to answer the purpose. To keep two banks in the one state of Missouri is inexcusable. If the number is not to be increased, the banks should be re-distributed. If more are to be added, Omaha surely should come in for one of them. If the number were to be reduced, then Omaha should at least have a branch bank under the jurisdiction of Chicago instead of Kansas City.

The Journal calls upon congress to begin at once the task of perfecting the federal reserve act. If congress tackles the job, Omaha must seek consideration there.

British Blacklist to Stand.

The language of the note from Viscount Grey, conveying the reply of the British cabinet to the protest sent from Washington some months ago, leaves little reason for thinking any change will be made in the British blacklist policy or that the names of any American firms will be expunged from the list because of objections from Washington to the principle. Great Britain very frankly says that control of the seas will be administered according to the views of the British ministry. The blacklist is put out as a weapon of war, and as such will be used. Polite expressions do not conceal the purpose.

The principle involved may be municipal, as is set up by the British note, but the effect of its application reaches far beyond the British citizens who are thus commended, and through them takes hold on the people of the world. It is therefore of interest to all. In citing the action of Lord Russell at the time of the civil war in the United States, Viscount Grey is begging the question. The analogy sought does not exist. Lord Russell asked his countrymen to refrain from a trade that was specific in its nature and did not suggest to them the desirability of withdrawing from relations with representatives of the southern confederacy, wherever found, or refusal to trade with their sympathizers in any country. The British blacklist is world-wide in its application, and by adopting the principle of nationality rather than domicile to distinguish enemies, the London cabinet will include within its proscription a very large number of Americans who must feel the result of the boycott in their business.

This note brings home to the United States just a little more directly conditions Germany found irksome, and which led to the demand for "a seat in the sun." It must finally be settled if the commerce of the world is to be subject to British dictation, even if the latter be supported by a pledge that control will be administered in the interest of humanity, or if humanity is to have something to say about conditions of life and intercourse between peoples.

Modesty is His Motto.

From the senator's own personal newspaper organ and inspired political champion we take the following post-election outburst:

"The only conclusion to be drawn is that throughout the west large numbers of progressive supported Wilson, but voted for few other democratic candidates. The president was stronger than his party. Nebraska is apparently an exception to this rule. But in nearly all other states it was the president's personal strength that carried the day."

In other words, the blushing senator modestly admits that in Nebraska it was not President Wilson who saved the day for the democrats, but it was the popularity and strength of Senator Hitchcock that saved the president. The fact that the senator's majority of six years ago was cut nearly in half and that he rode astride "the wet bar," of course has nothing to do with the case, any more than the fact that Wilson has polled some 20,000 more votes in Nebraska this year than he did four years ago. According to the Hitchcock organ, Nebraska is the exception to the rule and, were it not for Hitchcock, Wilson would have been in this state in the also-ran class.

Great is our senator and modesty is his motto.

Wireless Around the World.

The opening of wireless communication between the United States and Japan is but the extension of man's feeble grip on the forces of nature. A very few years ago the cable was laid under control of the United States which completed the circuit of the world by covering the Pacific, and now we find that service supplemented by the Marconi invention, which will soon be extended till it, too, will girdle the globe. To all intents it does now. Its value has been doubly demonstrated by the European war, and that its service will expand with peace is quite easy to believe. All of these things reduce the size of the world, by bringing the separated members of the human family into closer physical relations, and thus facilitate the process of uniting them in better social relations. The wireless is but one of a number of agencies working to the great end of spreading the softening influences of civilization and the consequent establishment of peace for all the world.

With the beginning of the year, Omaha will be wholly without representation in the membership of the supreme court, the State Railway commission and equally unrepresented in the elective offices in the state house. Not an Omaha runner in this last election landed a single job at Lincoln.

One Wilson organ thinks the president's reelection is a triumph over a conspiracy of railway presidents. Note an exception, however, for Lovett of the Union Pacific and Underwood of the Erie and several others. Trust the railroads always to have representatives in both places.

And now we are told a party by the name of Stone, heir of the house of Gurnsbee Bill, has his measure taken for the vacant judgeship at St. Louis. Some lively sprinting is needed to beat Missouri to the judicial pie counter.

The War's Cost in Money

Literary Digest

If the European war lasts a full three years, until next August, as seems to some experts not unlikely, it will have cost three times as much as the Napoleonic war, the American civil war, the Franco-Prussian war, the Boer war and the Russo-Japanese war combined. At least such is the estimate of the Mechanics and Metals National bank of New York in its recent booklet on "War Loans and War Finance" by careful calculation it figures that \$75,000,000 will be spent for direct military purposes during the three full years. This, by the way, may be compared with the recent estimate of Count von Roeder, secretary of the imperial German treasury, putting the total cost of the war to date, for all belligerents, at \$39,500,000,000. The New York banking authority gets his three-year cost by adding to the cost of \$17,500,000,000 for the first year and \$28,000,000,000 for the second, an estimated \$30,000,000,000 for the third.

The total, we are reminded, "will represent a sum twice as large as the total indebtedness of every nation in the world, as that debt stood in 1914. It will represent an amount seven times greater than the combined deposits of all the 7,600 national banks in the United States, and also seven times greater than the world's supply of mined gold. It will represent an amount sufficient to have built and equipped railroads equal to five times the number now operating in the United States. It will represent an amount that would have paid for 200 such projects as the Panama canal; that would have extended railway and steamship lines into every corner of the earth; that would have provided schools and teachers for every child living today; that would have eliminated savagery; that would have endowed science to the devotion of its efforts to improve the living conditions of all mankind."

"And yet the military cost is not all. There is to be considered the outright destruction, speaking in terms of tangible wealth, of cities, railways, ships, factories, warehouses, bridges, roads and agricultural values—destruction that for given months would require figures of further thousands of millions, were such destruction readily calculable. There is the loss of that percentage of Europe's manhood maimed and destroyed. There is the loss of production in occupied territories, the decrease in stocks of food, metal and other materials, the derangement of the machinery of distribution.

"There is the outright loss of property which 25,000,000 soldiers and many other millions of people would have created had they not been enlisted to fight or otherwise to contribute their skill and energy to the pursuit of war. There is the loss represented by the devoting of people's savings to the buying of guns, shells and the vast paraphernalia of war's equipment; savings that otherwise would have found a way to the construction of permanent things. There is the very real economic loss on account of the aggregation of suffering and misery of whole bodies of people, like those of Belgium, Poland and Serbia, made at times to wander homeless through devastated lands. There is the eventual cost of pensions."

The direct military cost of the war is distributed as follows in "War Loans and War Finance":

Table with columns: Country, Daily Cost, Three Years, % Comp.
Britain 18,000,000,000 54,000,000,000 60.00
France 15,000,000,000 45,000,000,000 50.00
Germany 12,000,000,000 36,000,000,000 40.00
Italy 10,000,000,000 30,000,000,000 33.33
Japan 8,000,000,000 24,000,000,000 26.67
Russia 6,000,000,000 18,000,000,000 20.00
Belgium & Serbia 2,000,000,000 6,000,000,000 6.67
Entente Allies 57,000,000,000 171,000,000,000 187.80
Germany 12,000,000,000 36,000,000,000 39.80
Austria 10,000,000,000 30,000,000,000 33.33
Turkey & Bulgaria 4,000,000,000 12,000,000,000 13.33
Central Allies 26,000,000,000 78,000,000,000 85.80
All belligerents 119,000,000,000 357,000,000,000 393.80

The belligerents are obtaining about half of these huge sums by direct loans from their own people, from allied governments or peoples, or from the people of neutral nations. Since the beginning of the war, it is noted, the United States has loaned more than \$1,500,000,000 to the warring nations.

The New Mother Hubbard

Old Mother Hubbard
Went to her sanitary, all-enamel, washable ice-box
To get her impoverished canine an ossicle (bonelet).
But when she arrived there—
For miles you could hear her swear—
She found that the sanitary ice-box contained but a vacuum.
And so her prize-winning, blue-ribbon canine was compelled, much against his wishes, to subsist on a diet consisting of a gaseous mixture composed of one part oxygen and four parts nitrogen, and his own imagination. (Life's Revised Version.)

Cause of Car Shortage

New York Journal of Commerce.
In these times of high costs and high prices, which are beginning to be seriously felt by that large part of the people who are not profiting by them, one of the many incidents aggravating the situation is delay in the distribution of things over the railroads. This is attributed in some measure to a scarcity of cars for carrying the large volume of goods, while so many of them are employed in feeding that abnormal part of the foreign trade which is stimulated by the war in Europe. But some of the leading railroad managers are admitting that the trouble is not so much in a general shortage of cars as a bad distribution of those belonging to different railroad companies.

The superintendent of transportation of a leading western road, at a hearing before Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord at Louisville the other day, said that the "apparent shortage" was quite small, only about 60,000 in a total of 2,600,000 on all the lines, and that it resulted mainly from shippers asking for more cars than they needed in order to make sure that they get all they want. Some of them habitually get more than they need, thereby depriving others of what they call for. Whatever the cause, the shortage could be fully met by a more efficient distribution of the car supply. Many lie idle in one place while they are needed somewhere else. This superintendent, Mr. W. L. Barnes of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, said that that system had been forced in self-defense to hold "foreign cars" that came upon its lines and would have to do so until there was some better assurance of a return of its own from other lines. While it had about 32,000 on its system belonging to other lines, 37,000 of its own were detained on "foreign lines."

Evidence of a like state of things on other lines was adduced before the commissioner. The difficulty is not a lack of freight equipment, but a bad distribution of it, a lack of efficiency in the methods intended to keep it moving so far as practical as to where it is wanted. Some shippers, especially those having exceptionally profitable use for cars, are holding all that come their way or that they can reach until they are ready to use them. A similar result comes from a slow process of unloading as from keeping empty cars idle until shippers are ready to load, and having a surplus always on hand while others are short. The only remedy seems to be an increase in demurrage charges to shippers and receivers of goods and of per diem charges to the roads for holding cars idle which come under their control. That is a matter which comes within the authority of the Interstate Commerce commission, and it concerns, in great measure, the shippers, directly involved in particular shipments and delays. All kinds of "costs" are aggravated by lack of efficiency in transportation service.

Thought Nugget for the Day.

Cheerfulness and content are great beautifiers and are famous preservers of youthful looks, depend upon it—Dickens.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Bulgarians advanced within six miles of Friep. Reported that Greece would ask the allies to quit Greek Macedonia. Premier Lloyd George accompanied by four members of his cabinet, arrived in Paris. United States called on Austria-Hungary to explain sinking of Ancona.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Articles of incorporation were filed of the Omaha Base Ball association with a capital of \$5,000. The association will maintain a team for the playing of exhibition and championship games of base ball. The Young Men's Y. M. C. A. presented the drama "Eternal Dawn."

Hong Jung, the Chinaman who was fined by Judge Stenberg for disturbing the peace, is the first Chinaman who has been confined in the county jail during Jailer Miller's term of office, covering seven years.

Emil Brandeis of Brandeis & Sons has returned from New York City. At a meeting of the pastors it was determined to hold union thanksgiving services in the exposition building and the Rev. Sam Jones was requested to preach the sermon.

The Sages of the Union Pacific, the government building, E. & M. headquarters, postoffice and a number of other leading structures in town floated at half mast in respect to the memory of the late ex-President Arthur.

A sacred concert for the benefit of the Charleston sufferers, the Musical union furnished the music, assisted by the following: Mrs. Martin Cahn, Mr. H. Lott and Mr. Conrad Schmitz.

154 Spencer Bottling works of Des Moines are to be removed to Omaha and will be permanently located here in the spring.

This Day in History.

1702—Lord Cornbury was appointed governor of New York and New Jersey by Queen Anne.

1744—Return J. Meigs, governor of Ohio during the war of 1812 and postmaster general under Presidents Madison and Monroe, born at Middletown, Conn. Died at Marietta, O., March 29, 1824.

1775—Fort Washington on the Hudson captured by the British with 2,000 prisoners and artillery.

1816—The first session of the first Diet of the German confederation began at Frankfurt.

1846—The independence of Cracow was extinguished and it was seized and incorporated by Austria.

1870—Duke of Aosta elected king of Spain, with title of Amadeo I.

1885—Louis Hill, leader of the rebellion in the Canadian northwest, was executed at Regina.

1889—Revolution broke out in Brazil, resulting in the deposition of the emperor and proclamation of a republic.

1891—Samuel F. Smith, author of "America," died in Boston. Born there October 21, 1809.

1897—President McKinley signed the treaty adopted by the Universal Postal congress.

1912—President-elect Woodrow Wilson and family embarked for Bermuda for a month's rest.

The Day We Celebrate.

Robert L. Carter, manager of the Carter Sheet Metal works, is 62 years old today. He was born at Sparta, Ill., and has been in the sheet metal business in Omaha since 1887.

William F. Kirby, United States senator from Arkansas, born in Miller county, Ark., forty-nine years ago today.

John H. Kirby, Texas lumber king, who offered to raise and equip a regiment of Texas riflemen at the time of the Vera Cruz incident, born in Tyler county, Texas, fifty-six years ago today.

Rt. Rev. Joseph P. Lynch, Catholic bishop of Dallas, born at St. Joseph, Mich., forty-four years ago today.

Major General William W. Weatherpoon, U. S. retired, former chief-of-staff of the army and now commissioner of public works of New York state, born in Washington sixty-six years ago today.

Rollis H. Zelder, insider of the Chicago National league baseball team, born at Auburn, Ind., twenty-nine years ago today.

James H. Sterrett, known as "the father of American swimming," born in Philadelphia, sixty years ago today. George H. Goulding, world's champion water skier, born in Hull, England, thirty-three years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

At a hearing at Houston today the claims of that city to the location of one of the proposed federal farm loan banks will be presented to the Farm Loan board.

Notable speakers are to be heard at a dinner to be given tonight at the Hotel Astor, New York, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the laymen's missionary movement.

Cardinal Gibbons is to preside today at the ceremonies of dedication of the new house of studies of the Oblate clergy at the Catholic university in Washington, D. C.

The joint annual meeting of the American Academy and National Institute of Fine Arts and Letters is to begin its sessions today in New York City with William Dean Howells presiding.

Conditions at home and abroad after the war are to be discussed at an open conference of the Efficiency society, meeting in New York City today for a three-day session.

A dinner in memory of the late Dr. Josiah Strong is to be given tonight at the Hotel Astor, New York, following the annual meeting of the American Institute of Social Service, which he founded.

Storyette of the Day.

Little Gerald was initiated into the beauties of grand opera. He listened for some time in silence, but when the celebrated soprano was in the middle of her loudest solo Gerald concluded that something ought to be done to the conductor of the orchestra. He said to his mother: "Why does that man hit at the woman with a stick?" "Keep quiet," his mother replied. "He is not hitting at her." "Just then the soprano gave another despairing shriek." "Well, then, if he isn't hitting at her what is she hitting me for?" said Gerald.—New York Times.

The Bee's Letter Box

What Circle Cross Does.

Grant, Neb., Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: Will you please settle the following disputed question: If a man places an 'x' in the ring and votes a straight ticket all the way through, is it legal for him to cross over to another party ticket and vote for some one on that ticket? How can this be done legally; he can't vote for two for the same office, he has already voted for one. I am not questioning the fact that in Nebraska precincts the judges give a man credit for his intention, but I want to know the legality of such a proceeding. In Iowa and elsewhere they have taken the rings off the ballot, because it caused irregularities like the above, and if a man voted as above, that is, scratched for another party on another ticket after voting it straight, it was held illegal and the votes were thrown out, as they should be, or counted straight only. The ring should be discarded also in Nebraska; it's a nuisance. Please advise me soon as to the legality of the above question. I am on your side and hope that even yet errors may show that Hughes has won. D. A. SHUTER.

Some Tips from a Veteran.

Omaha, Nov. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Manchester Guardian attributes Wilson's success to the interest that Roosevelt took. That is a mistake; it was the pope. He thought that if Hughes was elected he would appoint Roosevelt secretary of war and if he held Illinois and the votes were The Catholics could not boss Hughes as they have and will do with Wilson. About 75 per cent of Wilson's appointments have been Catholics or sympathizers. I wrote you two or three weeks ago that a vote for Wilson would be a vote for Tumulty, and if you will use your judgment you will find that I was right. Another thing: The saloon people claim they are paying to the school some \$350,000 per year and they claim that the tax levy will be raised. Not if churches and church holding companies continue to fight it. It is likely that an amendment to the constitution would have to be made. G. B. SMITH.

Wooster's Words of Protest.

Silver Creek, Neb., Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: From the very major newspaper reports of the work of the State Teachers' association in Omaha, it would seem that about the only thing they did deserving public attention was to recommend by unanimous vote the use of simplified spelling in the schools as adopted by the National Education association, the words of which particularly specified are, in their simplified forms, the following: Tho, altho, thru, thruout, thoro, thoroaly, thoroaly, decalog, pedagog, program, proglog.

If those teachers could think of nothing better than this to do, they might much better have stayed at home attending to their schools where, in my opinion, they should have been in any case. It is all right for the teachers to have their state meeting if they wish to; but they should be held, if at all, during the summer vacation when it will not be necessary, as is now the case, to deprive practically all the children in the state of a week's study and work.

This simplified spelling is an abomination; but that very fact is a sufficient reason why teachers—more particularly the elementary school teachers who are always straining after something different, should take it up. Simplified spelling, carried to its logical conclusion, means purely phonetic spelling, or a separate and distinct character for each elementary sound. Theoretically this is logical, but in practice impracticable. The fact that for a hundred years or more the form of printed words has been fixed, and that we have hundreds of millions of printed books in reason enough, there should be no change in the spelling of words. To begin such changing which, from the nature of the case, could never end, ought not to be thought of or tolerated for a moment. To teach our children these new forms would be to make all books now in our libraries seem strange and out of the way to them and disturb and confuse their minds; while to run up against one of them creates in the mind of an older person a feeling of hatred and intense disgust.

But what right have teachers to introduce or encourage such an innovation? None at all; and school boards should put a stop to such work whenever it crops out, as professors will full power to do. And professors, too, in the University of Nebraska have no more rights in this matter than have the teachers in our public schools; and our board of regents should put a stop to their activities along that line.

It will be recalled that when Theodore Roosevelt was president he

Uric Acid Poisoning!

The most eminent physicians recognize that uric acid stored up in the system is the cause of rheumatism, that this uric acid poison is present in the joints, muscles or nerves. By experimenting and analysis at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce discovered a combination of native remedies that he called Anuric—which drives out the uric acid from the system, and in this way the pain, swelling and inflammation subside. If you are a sufferer from rheumatism, backache, pains here or there, you can obtain Anuric at any drug store and get relief from the pains and ills brought about by uric acid.

Swollen hands, ankles, feet are due to a dropical condition, often caused by disordered kidneys. Naturally when the kidneys are deranged the blood is filled with poisonous uric acid, which settles in the tissues of the feet, ankles, wrists or back as uratic salts; or under the eyes in baglike formations.

It is just as necessary to keep the kidneys acting properly as to keep the bowels active to rid the body of poisons.

The very best possible way to take care of yourself is to take a glass of hot water before meals and an Anuric tablet. In this way it is readily dissolved with the food, picked up by the blood and finally reaches the kidneys, where it has a cleansing and tonic effect.

Step into the drug store and ask for a 50-cent package of Anuric, or send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. Anuric—many times more potent than lithia, eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar. A short trial will convince you.—Advertisement.

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once ordered that this simplified spelling should be used in the public printing office at Washington in the printing of all public documents, but that when congress convened they made short work of him and went back to the regular spelling. And so in a similar way should our incoming legislature by resolution, or formal act, put an end to all this simplified spelling idiocy insofar as all official publications and our schools from the university down are concerned. CHARLES WOOSTER.

Emotional Voting.

Omaha, Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: When I expressed opposition to woman suffrage two years ago and said they were too emotional to be candid voters I was called down for saying that by some of the suffragists, both publicly and by anonymous letters, but the action of November 7 sustains the view.

The result in the suffrage states shows that the women voters had their fears and emotions worked upon by the "he kept us out of war" cry and they voted for Wilson, not because they preferred him, but through their fears and emotions. It has been said that women voters are many of them more intelligent than the average of men voters. That is probably nearly true, but men generally vote according to principle and not by emotions, as a general thing. Had it not been for the emotional women voters in the mountain states it is more than likely that Hughes would have carried every one of them.

The support of republican votes in the southern states and the hysterical voting of women is what elected Wilson. In the two states of West Virginia and South Dakota, where women voters strongly voted for Hughes, I think we have had enough hysterical voting in this country already without adding millions of women who will be hysterically controlled by their whims and scares and emotions. My wife expressed it, women can do lots of good without mixing up in political affairs, and in fact more good to humanity.

Suffrage has been beaten in every state that has voted on it in the last four years, but it will continue to be beaten right along. Better work for the right of every republican in Mississippi and South Carolina to cast their votes as freely as democrats cast theirs in Iowa and Nebraska before extending the right of suffrage to women. The intolerable condition in the south must end. FRANK A. AGNEW.

SMILING LINES.

Barnet—Do you think your father would object to my marrying you? Sally—I couldn't say, Sammy. If he's anything like me, he would.—Puck.

"He died because of his wrong thoughts." "No! How's that?" "Why, he thought he could paddle a canoe."—Nebraska Argonaut.

"You would suppose that the people of the polar regions required very heavy food, wouldn't you?" "Why, yes. Isn't that the kind they eat?" "No, they seem to prefer a light diet; at least, they eat candles."—Baltimore American.