

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.
Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

OCTOBER CIRCULATION
53,818 Daily—Sunday 50,252
Delight 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.

Boost for Omaha and keep right on boosting!
But has not woman always led mere man in flying high?

Only eight more days of foot ball. Do your rooting early.
Still, the Mexican delegates may be pardoned for prolonging their hospitable stay at Atlantic City.

If the Hon. Jerry Howard stops the nepotism graft, his top-notch vote on the legislative ticket will be fully vindicated.
Still that circuit court of appeals salary is not apt to be allowed to go to waste as long as did our federal district judgeship salary.

Making Omaha the entrepot for Wyoming oil would match what was done for this city by establishing the meat-packing industry here.
Besides other reasons urging a quiet inauguration on March 4, the crop of congressional lame ducks pleads against the humiliation of ragtime.

The failure of the Ex-Presidents' club to increase its membership during the year is not due to lack of zeal and enterprise on the part of the membership.
Let street corner orators orate wherever and whenever they please. It is up to them to develop enough heat as well as light to hold an audience in this chill atmosphere.

The government no doubt will manufacture the necessary gas for the new balloon school. Fears of poaching on the gas preserves of ballooning prices may be banished at once.
Probers of the high cost of living should not overlook the operations of the sauer kraut barons. The reported shortage in the cabbage crop also threatens the tobacco market with a rise.

Experience has shown Omaha's water board to be a purely ornamental luxury. The general manager could run the plant just as well without the aid or consent of any other water boarder.
The culinary genius who compiles a breakfast of four pancakes, with bacon and eggs to match for 16-23 cents comes fairly close to defining one vital section of the American standard of living. Economy is restricted to nonessentials, which, in reality, obstruct the inward joy radiated by the festal combination.

A federal court holds that states controlling headwaters of interstate streams cannot rob adjoining states of their rights to some of the flowing fluid. The ruling safeguards Nebraska to some degree against the hardships of the coming drought, and constitutes a notably prompt response to President Wilson's appeal for "justice with a heart in it."

The Case of Portia
Philadelphia Ledger.
Was the learned New York justice serious when he advised women lawyers not to wear conspicuous clothes in court or to flirt with judge or jury? If he were not, he should have remembered that a jest's prosperity lies not in the ear of him that hears it—or in, this case, her. For the women members of the profession appear to be greatly exercised by his obiter dictum. There are those who affect to believe that his advice is sound. But probably more will agree with the lady from Philadelphia who writes to the New York Sun that those of her sex who are called to the bar "can be just as charming and as womanly and as businesslike if clothed becomingly as if they made of themselves spectacles and the laughing stock of the male crowd." The only objection to this conclusion is that it is based upon an impossible assumption. Who can figure any woman, lawyer or not, as a spectacle and a laughing stock? The qualities that attract are comparative, not positive. A woman who is clothed becomingly undoubtedly surpasses one who is clothed unbecomingly. Fine feathers at least help to make fine birds, despite the proverb. Is it not a woman lawyer's duty to her client to make as gratifying an impression upon judge and jury as she can?

And why should the strongest feminine weapons be taken from her? The justice apparently used the concrete word "flirt" to express the subtler methods of subjugation. There are men lawyers whose success depends chiefly upon their personal influence over the twelve good men and true whose verdict they seek to gain. They have a full battery of tricks—of voice, of manner, of gesture, even of dress. Is not a dream of a gown just as legitimate? Shall eyes of melting blue or appealing brown be cast down at least some juror feel the thrill of them and decide that the lady must win her case? Portia made an argument in the case of Shylock against Antonio (Mer. Ven. IV, 1. Supreme Court of Venice), which was obviously unsound in law, and her appearance was so irregular, the Venetian bar not being open to women, that she had to disguise herself as a man; but she used her woman's arts and won, and the chief justice and his associates, though they must have known perfectly well that she was a woman, winked at the irregularity and gave her a verdict. Why should anyone expect or wish the Portias of our day to be more scrupulous?

Time to Push for That Pipe Line.
If conditions are correctly reported in the item we reproduce on this page from the Boston News Letter, the time is ripe for revival of the several times planned project for a pipe line from Wyoming to Omaha. Ever since the existence of oil in Wyoming was made known, when the territory was first thrown open, The Bee has held up the prospect of making Omaha eventually the outlet for its refining and marketing, and the development, so long retarded, seems now to have begun in earnest and to be at last proceeding at a rapid pace. The advantages of piping the Wyoming oil at least to the Missouri river, as soon as the volume of the output warrants, are recognized by the oil men, especially where it would be, as in this case, practically a gravity flow the entire distance, with little pumping.

What the building of a pipe line from the Wyoming fields would mean to Omaha need hardly be expatiated on. The successful execution of such a project would give this city an impetus as an industrial center which nothing else could do, and we know of no other plan for the advancement of Omaha's material interests that will so well repay a serious effort on the part of our business organizations to bring it to a head and expedite its completion.

Three Hundred Thousand Strong.
With over 302,000 votes cast at the last election, forecasters in Nebraska have a new problem before them. The total vote in 1912 was 249,000, and in 1914 it was 238,000, facts which led the home prognosticators to estimate the vote for 1916 at around 275,000. The event showed them as wide of the mark on this as on other features of the election. The outpouring of ballots, beyond any experience, shows the uncommon interest taken in the election. Issues novel and important were presented to the voters, so that considerable fervor for voting was engendered, but many were only concerned in one or another of several, as the disparities in totals will disclose. It is strange that, where the voters were asked to make a choice between candidates for high offices and on issues that were sharply defined, so many should give evidence of no lack of interest sufficient to lead them to vote, and yet refrain from completely marking their ballots. The analysis of the vote will afford much occupation for the political students of the state, and will also give a new basis for future calculations.

Control of Interstate Waters.
The federal court of appeals sitting at Denver has handed down a decision affirming the right of senior claimants in Nebraska to use of the waters of streams flowing across the state line from Colorado. The justice of this is apparent, but junior claimants had set up a claim of state priority over the waters in controversy, necessitating the suit. It is a most important point in irrigation, the application of which is vital to the development of reclamation enterprises. The irrigator falls without the common law provision that the user must return the water to the stream undiminished in volume and unaffected as to quality. He applies the water to such uses as preclude its return, and therefore must have a different rule to govern him. The establishment of the principle of priority without regard to state lines affords this rule.

The court has sustained the position taken by The Bee many years ago, when it urged federal control of the great reclamation projects of the west. This paper has always contended that the work is such as generally exceeds the capacity of private enterprise, and that it involves so much of interstate relations that it can be done better by the general government, which alone has the means and the authority. The success of great undertakings set afoot by the reclamation service of the United States has vindicated the stand of The Bee, while the predicament in which private ventures often land through failure to observe the rule is shown in the case just terminated.

The principle, well written into law, and firmly upheld, will aid in developing irrigation because of the stability it lends.

Importance of the Newlands Inquiry.
The joint congressional committee under the chairmanship of Senator Newlands has commenced one of the widest and most far-reaching investigations ever undertaken by the government. In outlining its purpose, Senator Newlands explained the scope of the inquiry as comprising the entire range and all the ramifications of the transportation industry in the United States. Not only this, but its bearings on the external relations of the country are to be given consideration in connection with other phases of the problem, the end sought being dual. First, the committee will undertake to make recommendations as to the future of the industry, whether it will be under strict regulation or government ownership. Second, to formulate plans for proper coordination of all the elements of land and water service, that public as well as private interests in peace and war alike may be completely conserved. The value of this broad inquiry will finally depend on its thoroughness. At the outset the committee has encountered a reluctance on part of witnesses to give testimony, but this should be overcome. Sooner or later the government must have the facts, in order that proper procedure may be determined. If the Newlands inquiry does not bring out the information required, another will, for the movement now under way must be carried through to a definite conclusion.

Related returns show the defeat of the South Dakota primary law requiring presidential candidates to debate in the state. Unless future candidates voluntarily do a turn on the stump South Dakotans must accept the interpretations of local vocalists or march to the polls with souls bereft of uplifting music.

The land and horse race crooks who pleaded guilty to the charge of swindling rich farmers in Iowa, no doubt faced the penalties of the crime with smiling resignation. The presence of seventeen attorneys, all dolled up and nothing to do, furnished just enough paths to moderate the humor tendencies of the crooks.

Development of Wyoming Oil

A capitalist who has just returned from the Wyoming oil fields says to the Boston News Letter: "Development of the Wyoming oil fields is becoming very rapid. In 1912 these fields turned out 1,246,000 barrels; in 1913, 2,409,000; 1914, 3,520,000; 1915, 4,212,000, and this year the production will be over 8,000,000 barrels. Most remarkable strides are being made in drilling and outputting, and the larger factors in the oil industry are coming suddenly to realize that they must take note of Wyoming, for there is no other territory in the United States making so remarkable a showing except Oklahoma and California. "Nothing except the top sands have so far been tapped in an important way in Wyoming, and geological and oil experts agree that not more than 3 per cent of available oil has been extracted.

"Aside from a less rigid policy as regards land withdrawals by the federal government, a pipe line is very desirable. This would provide a better market for Wyoming oil. "It is probable that such a line will be built, 600 miles from Salt Creek to Omaha, within a couple of years, following an adjustment of federal regulations. With railroad facilities alone, not less than 35,000 cars or, say, 280,000,000 gallons, of raw and refined Wyoming oil are this year being shipped in tank cars; and production is increasing by leaps and bounds. Within a month the Midwest Refining company alone has contracted for sale to one of the European belligerents of 20,000,000 gallons of gasoline.

"Wyoming undoubtedly presents the greatest single weapon in this country for solving the gasoline question, because of the gasoline content of Wyoming oil. By reason of the relative lack of competition for Wyoming oil, and the absence of pipe-line facilities for its cheap transportation, it at present brings not much over 90 cents per barrel, while Pennsylvania crude commands \$2.60 per barrel. But Pennsylvania crude carries only 20 per cent gasoline content, while a great deal of Wyoming oil has been found to have 40 to 50 per cent gasoline content.

"At present the refining company with the largest single output in Wyoming is the Midwest, which is estimated to have over 450,000,000 barrels of indicated oil untapped in Salt Creek alone. Midwest Refining's earnings this year will exceed \$7,000,000 net. A large part of them have been put into purchase of \$2,425,000 par of the \$2,500,000 outstanding preferred stock of the Greystone Refining company, which latter company will be merged with Midwest Refining.

"Midwest Refining's 400,000 shares, par \$5 each, are at present on an 8 per cent dividend basis, an increase of 4 per cent per annum since February. There is quite a wide distribution of the company's shares among New England investors. Of the outstanding issue, 126,000 shares are owned in France, and their owners there have refused \$100 per share at least three times within the last five months."

To Make Marriage Endurable
1. Do not open each other's letters. (For one reason you might not like the contents.) And try not to look liberal if you don't even glance at the address or the postmark.
2. Vary your pursuits, your conversation and your clothes. If required, vary your hair.
3. If you absolutely must be sincere, let it be in private.
4. (Especially for wives.) Find out on the honeymoon whether crying or swearing is the more effective.
5. Once a day say to a wife, "I love you," to a husband, "How strong you are!" If the latter remark is ridiculous, say, "How clever you are" for everybody believes that.
6. Forgive your partner seventy times seven. Then burn the ledger.
(W. L. George, in Atlantic Monthly.)

Nebraska Press Comment

Loup City Times: Four years from now we predict that the democratic party will take the lead and insert in their platform a plank favoring national prohibition.
Hastings Tribune: James Dahlman is the latest convert to "votes for women." The next thing you know Mayor Jim will be lined up in the prohibition ranks.
Hartington Herald: Isn't it strange that the notorious Third ward in Omaha, which the democrats charged were working so enthusiastically in support of Sutton, voted against him in the election?

Plattsmouth Journal (dem.): The Omaha Bee has at last consented to let President Wilson serve four more years. It was a hard proposition for The Bee to at last succumb to the inevitable. The Bee held on like grim death to the last moment.

Fairbury News: The Omaha Bee attributes the election of Hitchcock and Neville to "their alliance with the wets." With the wets around about 25,000 in the minority, we fail to see just where that could have proven a benefit to them. But we have ceased to speculate upon the late lamented election returns. The more we study them the deeper becomes our confusion. The people of Nebraska may have known just what they wanted to do, but sometimes we doubt it.

Valley Enterprise: The Omaha Bee complains because there will not be a single Omaha man in the service of the elected state government at Lincoln after January 1. Omaha itself is much to blame for this condition of things for it has always been against the rest of the state on the wet and dry proposition and has thus built up a state prejudice against it. Now that Omaha's pet liquor dealers are eliminated from the game, perhaps it may heal that long standing breach.

Albion Argus: The Albion schools did not close to permit the teachers to attend the state teachers meeting at Omaha last week. Many school districts in the state refused to permit the schools to be dismissed and compel the pupils to break in on their studies. It would cost Albion about \$150 a day and the county about \$2,000 a day to close down for this annual meeting. The state association is simply a teachers union to devise plans for the benefits of the teachers in various ways, including advance in salaries. The meetings were formerly held during summer or holiday vacations, but during the past few years, the Omaha Commercial club has influenced the holding of the meetings at the opening of winter and treat the teachers to a series of theater, picture and burlesque shows and otherwise show courtesies to get the meeting there at the time the merchants reap the best harvest in selling seasonable raiment to the "school ma'ams." A very small attendance was registered from Albion and the absent teachers were "subbed" by young high school girls who filled in the time.

People and Events

Peter Bercovitch, recently elected to the Quebec legislature, has the distinction of being the first Jew to sit in that body.
Frank O. Lowden, governor-elect of Illinois, was forced to leave college at the beginning of his junior year because of lack of funds.
Sir George H. Perley, who has been appointed Canadian overseas minister of militia, is a native of New Hampshire and a graduate of Harvard.
Resides being a practicing lawyer, John J. Cornwall, West Virginia's governor-elect, is the proprietor and editor of a newspaper in his home town.
John Marcus Davis, one of the vice presidents of the Baltimore & Ohio road, was a freight brakeman on a Texas railroad less than twenty-five years ago.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day.
Show me a man who makes no mistakes, and I will show you a man who doesn't do things.—Theodore Roosevelt.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
French and British pressed Turks on Gallipoli with heavy bombardment and bomb attacks.
Berlin reported further gains for the Teutonic armies in Serbia and capture of 2,600 men.
Another British submarine flotilla, estimated at ten to twenty-five vessels, reported as forcing the entrance to the Baltic.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
Mr. C. H. Cowing, who designed the system of waterworks at the South Omaha stock yards, has completed the work and it has proven entirely satisfactory and has been accepted by the stock yards company.
Albert S. Ritchie and Charles F. Kaempfer, two enterprising young



Attorney's Office

lawyers, have come to Omaha from Racine, Wis., and intend to establish themselves in business here.
The directors of the Omaha Ball club got a start in the right direction by the election of Frank Bandle as manager of the club.
T. P. Cartwright will eat Thanksgiving turkey with his sister, Mrs. John Burns of North Platte.
Mrs. E. T. Ryan of Vail, Ia., formerly Miss Millie Mathieson of this place, has come to spend Thanksgiving with her parents.
The recent allowance made of the increase of the clerical force in the postoffice enables the addition to the force of Post Office Inspector W. J. Krull, who will officiate at the general delivery window and John Schreiner, whose duties will be at the stamp table.

This Day in History.
1814—General Andrew Jackson and his staff left Mobile for New Orleans.
1819—George Eliot (Marian Evans) famous novelist, born in Warwickshire, England. Died December 23, 1880.
1829—Shelby M. Cullom, for twenty-eight years a United States senator from Illinois, born in Wayne county, Ky. Died in Washington, D. C., January 28, 1914.
1848—Cecilia Riea became an independent republican.
1852—Napoleon III was elected emperor of the French.
1870—Bavaria joined the German empire.
1875—Henry Wilson, the cobbler who became vice president, died suddenly in Washington. Born at Farmington, N. H., February 12, 1812.
1882—Thurston Weed, politician and journalist, died in New York City. Born in Greene county, N. Y., November 15, 1797.
1891—Russia issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of wheat and its products, owing to the short crops and the heavy famine.
1900—President Kruger of the Transvaal republic landed at Marseilles, France, and began a triumphal journey to Paris.
1902—Frederick A. Krupp, the great German ironmaster and gunmaker, died at Essen. Born in 1844.
1910—Francisco I. Madero proclaimed himself president of the provisional government of Mexico.

The Day We Celebrate.
W. B. Cheek, live stock agent of the Burlington at South Omaha, was born November 22, 1862, at Indianapolis. He entered the railroad service with the Milwaukee line in 1881.
Orville M. Wilhelm, of the Orchard & Wilhelm company today celebrates his fifty-eighth birthday. He has been prominent in the Commercial club and is a member of the water board. He is a New Yorker by birth.
J. M. Dow, president of the National Roofing company, is just fifty-one years old. He hails from Bonnie Scotland.

Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, only brother of the czar of Russia, born thirty-eight years ago today.
Cyrus E. Dallin, noted sculptor, recently elected to membership in the National academy, born at Springfield, Utah, fifty-five years ago today.
Frederic von Bernhardi, author of "Germany and the Next War," born at Petrograd, sixty-seven years ago today.
Evel Levey, celebrated American musical comedy actress, born in San Francisco, thirty-six years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
The first annual conference of municipal research workers is to meet today at Springfield, Mass.

Lexington, Ky., the largest loose-leaf tobacco market in the world, is to open a big tobacco show today.
The annual convention of the National Negro business association will open at Jacksonville, Fla., today and continue in session over tomorrow.
Labor Disputes and Public Service Corporations is to be the general topic of discussion at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science, beginning its sessions today in New York City.

At the federal land office in Las Cruces, N. M., the United States government is to sell at public auction today the Ojo Caliente or Hot Springs reservation of 3,200 acres in Socorro county, N. M., including the twenty hot springs and water rights.

Storretto of the Day.
A colored auntie was taking her first ride on a fast train, when it jumped the track and plunged headlong into the ditch. After the crash "auntie" picked herself up and began muttering to herself while she had brought along for sustenance. The conductor hurried up to ascertain the damage.
"Where you hurt in the smashup?" he asked excitedly.
"Law, no!" she replied, in astonishment. "Was there a smashup? I to dose yere confabulations went right along wif de ticket."—Argonaut.

PREPAREDNESS.
Baltimore American.
If you have a little guin That you're training as a pet, And it's manner of delighting You haven't fall as yet, Keep an eye on caution, or it, And don't let it stand about, Or the guin will be a rout, If you don't watch out.

He is always on the lookout For a very mild machine That will stand without a hitching. No one never made a mistake Any time it may be started And which never has a doubt Whether or not Jack cracks it, So you must look out.

Get your own machine to know you. Make it fully understand And make it get it from your hand; Save it gets it from your hand; Train it so it barks at strangers. Their own machines will get it. Or the Auto Jack will get it. If you don't look out.

Get your own machine to know you. Make it fully understand And make it get it from your hand; Save it gets it from your hand; Train it so it barks at strangers. Their own machines will get it. Or the Auto Jack will get it. If you don't look out.

The Bee's Letter Box

Folks Can Save If They Try.
Omaha, Nov. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: A few days ago I read in the columns of your paper a letter signed by A. B. Mickle, and since then a number of answers from various subscribers.

Personally I regard said A. B. Mickle as a first-class joker, and he must certainly have many a laugh when reading his answers. However, his statement about being boss of the house and about the nuzzling matter, not being a bad idea in some homes, but in the majority, thank goodness, it isn't necessary.

I do most of the buying in my home, not from necessity nor that I am boss, as the late no boss (was any all partners), but because I work downtown and can buy there as I come home from work to better advantage than I can in the smaller stores near home.

I also buy in large quantities such staples as sugar, potatoes, flour, canned goods, etc.; also fuel in the fall when such things are more reasonable than in small quantities later in the winter, and find it possible to live quite good on \$12 a week, and there are five in my family.

I earn \$21 a week and have not lost an hour for over three years except on account of legal holidays. Next spring I hope to buy a home of my own, paying the savings I now have in the bank and going in debt for the balance. I hope to have a garden and a few chickens to help keep down the high cost of living, and while I don't believe any one could live as A. B. Mickle claims to, I do think the average workman could live decently and also pay a little for a rainy day if they really tried. D. THOMAS

Wilson and Socialism.
Omaha, Nov. 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have been reading your issue as well as other socialists' to read in The Bee President Wilson, in his address to the visiting American Federation of Labor delegates, and amongst whom was Samuel Gompers, acknowledged the class struggle with its various class distinctions. Samuel Gompers has repeatedly denied the existence of classes and of the class struggle and so has democratic as well as republican papers. He states that by saying class lines, struggles, etc., and establish social and economic justice among the American people—a very laudable idea—but he does not know how to accomplish it, or at least he offers no remedy, which causes thinking people to question his sincerity, and I for one do question the sincerity of any capitalist politician who has nothing but well sounding and meaningless phrases and platitudes to offer in lieu of actions.

Classes have always existed and the class struggle has continued and will continue as long as one man, or group of men, own the tools which another has to use by which he lives, and until rent, interest and profit is abolished no other way can it be done. No politician, nor set of politicians, can free the worker from wage slavery. The worker must do it himself. Education and organization is the hope of the working class.

The socialist party feels proud, however, that a capitalist president has confounded the enemies of the working class, who have denied the class struggle even though it was done through ignorance of its consequence. JESSE T. BRILLHART.
1332 South Twenty-first Street.

A Trifle Sarcastic.
Bedford, Ia., Nov. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read the letter from "A. B. Mickle," where he states that he got a bargain of fifty pounds of oatmeal that had weevils in it for 45 cents. He also states that cooking kills the weevils. Now, I suppose Mickle has his wife cook up the oats at once. Does he not know that by saving time he could get out down his high cost of living? I bet he has never stopped to realize that the weevils increase each day. By good old summer time, when "oatmeal is at its best," he would have a nice little bunch of fat little weevils. Then for their evening meal, instead of buying 20 cents worth of cheese a week to eat for supper, they could make oatmeal soup—which takes one gallon of water, two spoonfuls of sand, one cup of oatmeal, including the weevils, let come to boiling point, but do not let boil, as that spoils the delicious flavor of the weevils.

I have certainly cut down the high cost of living since I have taken the family buying into my own hands, but family consists of four, two children, hubby and myself. My hubby works all week. On Saturday when he gets his check he signs his name on the back, hands it to the boss's man, and I do the rest. I have cut out buying cigars or tobacco in any form for hubby; also I made him shave himself; instead of using shaving soap I give him laundry soap. Of course, he was sore about it at first, but since becoming used to it he is perfectly satisfied. Yes, I'll confess I treat hubby and the kids as I imagine Mickle treats his family—worse than we would treat a dog—but, then, like Mickle, I am happy to know I am saving up a bank account. "WHOLE CHEESE."

Mickledized.
Omaha, Nov. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: Herewith a few lines on a pertinent topic:
A person named Mickle Saved many a nickel By a diet well balanced with weevils. But his wife might have said, When his daughter had fled, That she chose the least of two evils. While meat prices are steep, "All-day suckers" are cheap. And this masterful person named Mickle Should have made out a check, And paid for a whole peck. Thus wisely investing a nickel. Then when meal time came round, The glad note he might sound, And give each one an "all-day sucker." His inefficient work would end, She would almost go mad, Because the bright thought had not struck her.

There would be no chance for greed. No fish they would need. And for cheese, even a nickel. And I'm making a guess That prosperity would bliss. The bankbook of beautiful Mickle. —W. C.

What the Press Association Aimed At.
Geneva, Neb., Nov. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: A headline and a portion of the report of the meeting of the Nebraska Press association held in Lincoln in The Bee are seriously misleading. Possibly the report was gathered from hearsay after the foot ball game.

For instance, reporters are classed with the big fish and not with the small fry. There was only one point of contention in reality. The constitutional amendments were drawn to create a voting membership that would pay \$5 or \$10 per year to pay the salary and expenses of a field secretary and other operating expenses of the association and a non-voting membership that would include everybody who wished to enjoy the social and other features not connected with the actual operation of the business department of the association.

A few gentlemen residing in the city of Lincoln made loud protests against any proposal that seemed likely to keep them from helping to run the show and they also protested against paying more than the present nominal dues of \$2 per year for the privilege of having full voting power. They said they were not situated so that the employment of a field secretary would be of financial benefit to them and this was conceded. The work of a field secretary is to take out to the country publishers the benefits of organization and helpful co-operation that the city men are able to get in other ways. It was felt that the city men ought not to object to the country publishers trying to benefit their condition in any way they thought most effective. However, there was an earnest desire to secure harmony and please everybody and hurt the feelings of no one, and the proposal to create the kind of a non-voting membership that was first proposed was withdrawn by common consent.

There was also a disposition on the part of everybody favoring the field secretary plan to work out a schedule of annual dues that would permit all of the old members to vote without increasing the dues. The schedule adopted is exactly the same as the original schedule in Iowa—\$5 for the smaller towns and \$10 for the larger towns as annual dues. The Iowa schedule has been slightly amended so that papers with unusually large circulations published in small towns will pay a little extra. The vitally important thing in this whole consideration is the fact that the field secretary plan has proven a solid success in Iowa for the last two years and that the Nebraska country publishers want to try the same plan in this state and co-operate with their Iowa brethren in some matters that are of very great importance at this time. FRANK O. EDGECOMBE.

You Smokers
Here is a pointer: If you want the best cigar quality and value in this town, you'll have to get acquainted with our variety.
No matter what your preference as to size, color, kind or price, your cigar is here. The cigar you are going to adopt eventually.
The longer you delay getting acquainted with it the more days of smokers' delight you have wasted.

We buy our cigars in large quantities from the manufacturers, the tapers or distributors, and make the lowest price by hand-fil or buckshotful.
SHERMAN & McCONNELL DRUG COMPANY
Four Good Drug Stores.

SUNNY BROOK THE INSPECTOR IS BACK OF EVERY BOTTLE
PURE FOOD WHISKEY
GROTTE BROTHERS CO.
General Distributors Omaha, Nebraska