

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
By Carrier per month
By Mail per month
Daily and Sunday
Daily without Sunday
Evening and Sunday
Evening without Sunday
Sunday Bee only
Daily and Sunday Bee, three years in advance, \$10.00

REMITTANCE
Remit 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.

OFFICES
Omaha—The Bee Building, 218 N. Street.
Council Bluffs—14 North Main street.
Lincoln—626 Little Building.
Chicago—414 People's Gas Building.
New York—Room 903, 285 Fifth avenue.
St. Louis—593 New Bank of Commerce.
Washington—725 Fourteenth street, N. W.

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

DECEMBER CIRCULATION
53,368 Daily—Sunday 50,005

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of December, 1916, was 53,368 daily and 50,005 Sunday.

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

Now as always Wall street shows great speed in profiting by a hunch.

Opposition to good roads is another way of blocking the wheels of progress.

Ohio's retiring governor declares that the state is inspected to death. Not the only one.

At any rate, Nebraska's new governor can excuse his mistakes by his youth and inexperience.

One of our amiable contemporaries boasts that it is the newspaper preferred by the prisoners in the county jail. 'Nuf Sed!

The peppery Spanish note on U-boat operations foreshadows trouble ahead. Should the kaiser fail to mend his ways it is more than probable Alfonso may slap him on the sleeve.

Now that the city commission has divided the pot among the various departments, the real task of economic expenditure begins. Let every dollar bring the taxpayers a dollar's worth of return.

Rival governors camping in and about the statehouse in Arizona is reminiscent of a one-time similar experience in Nebraska. Eagerness to hang on or get in is a trait that knows no state bounds.

Uncle Sam has spent \$70,000,000 trying to "get" Villa, and has little to show for the money. Should Murguia get the elusive bandit, as reports indicate, a claim for liberal reward will deserve consideration.

Nebraska ranks fourth among the states of the union in value of farm products. The rating is a tribute to the industry of the people and foreshadows still greater advance with the growing of intensive farming.

That resignation and substitution of one of the Nebraska presidential electors may conform with legal requirements, but if the presidency depended on one electoral vote, it would be altogether too risky a proceeding.

Henry Ford worked his checkbook in the interest of Wilson to the extent of \$23,529. This is less than one-fourth of the promised publicity blowout, and proportionately reduces the democratic obligation to boost the gas wagon wizard.

Thirty thousand new corporations were launched in this country in 1916, the largest number since 1901. The immensity of capitalistic growth threatens to impose overtime work on the Hon. Jerry Howard. In that event, hark to freedom's scream.

As a matter of courtesy, doubtless, Japan and Portugal added their signatures and seals to the last message of the allied nations to neutrals. The part of Japan and Portugal in the row at the present time resembles the famous pugilistic cry: "Hit him in the slats, Bob; you've got him going."

A parade of the entire Atlantic fleet off the harbor of St. Thomas will signalize the coming transfer of the Danish West Indies to the United States. Coming under world conditions of war originating in territorial greed, the event constitutes a notable triumph for peaceful negotiations.

Gold and Iron
New York Times

Current comment is much occupied with the flood of gold. Less is said of something more significant—the outward flood of iron. In 1916 the imports of gold were \$657,700,000. The exports of iron were \$865,000,000. In 1915 the relation of those items was reversed. The imports of gold then exceeded the exports of iron, the growth of imports of gold having been roughly only a half, while the exports of iron have more than doubled. In fact, it may be doubted whether the imports of gold would have increased in 1916 by \$206,000,000 if the exports of iron had not increased by \$477,000,000.

The significance of these contrasts is that iron is the primary metal of the world. Whoever has iron commands gold, whether in war or in peace. Gold for the most part is used only by being parted with.

These facts are controlling in the war after the war, whether it be another military war or a commercial war. The world will be slow to quarrel with a nation whose resources include a mightier warship than Krupp's, and which is not the largest of our list. The world knows that they have fought with our iron and our weapons to some extent, and that in equipping them to fight we have surpassed them in that leading item of preparedness. The world has learned that it is not enough to have men and money—we have both—but that it is more necessary to have iron than gold, and again we have both. The world knows that, as it used to be said of armies, nations fight on their stomachs, and in that respect we are better equipped than any other country. We are able to feed alien soldiers with breadstuffs by the billion because we know how to use iron tools on the farms. If the war after the war is to be commercial our ability in agricultural machinery, ships, railways, warehouses, shops, attest that we are leaders in the arts of peace. Too much gold marks decadence. There never yet was a country which had too much iron in either peace or war.

Question No One Can Answer.

In another column on this page will be found a letter from a reader who asks us, in good faith we take it, a lot of questions about the war, just as if the Bee were a Delphic oracle able to fathom all the mysteries of the future for the enlightenment of the present. Describing himself as a farmer, our correspondent, for example, wants to know whether it will be more profitable to put his land into corn the coming season or keep it sown to wheat. As farm prices must depend largely upon the continuation of war demands, he also wants to know whether the war is going to last another year and whether Germany is going to win or be beaten.

Now, if anyone could furnish infallible answers to these questions, he could make several fortunes and he would not have to bother to determine whether there will be more money in wheat or corn this coming year. All the wisest can do is to base opinions as to the future upon what has happened in the past and to gather correctly the impression prevailing among those most likely to form unbiased judgments. The only certain thing in the great European war is that neither side has so far succeeded in accomplishing what it set out to do and therefore that neither side has yet won or lost. The current opinion is that the outcome of the war will be determined more by exhaustion of resources at home than by military achievement in the field, and that the war will continue at least through another spring and summer campaign before either or both sides are brought to admit the futility of further fighting and the necessity of accepting the then existing situation and making the best of it.

Notwithstanding all this, peace talk is in the air and though it does not soon materialize, it is bound to keep conditions more or less unstable. Since it is just barely possible the war may terminate as suddenly as it began, shrewd business men will not make commitments for longer periods than necessary, and that holds good for farmers the same as for others.

News for Nebraskans.

Announcement that Nebraska is to receive nearly \$10,000 from the apportionment of the "trail" fund of the United States made some Nebraskans wonder whence the money comes and for what it is to be used. It is derived from rentals of pasturage and other privileges in national forest reservations and is to be spent on roads or trails through the reserves. Many of us didn't know that Nebraska has a forest reserve, but quite an area is set apart for that purpose and reports from it are encouraging, as it is growing in importance all the time. Some day the people of the state will wake up to the fact that one of the great opportunities in the semi-arid region lies in afforestation. The United States bureau of forestry has demonstrated that pine trees can be grown in the sand hills, and that pasturage comes with the pines. Success will follow when the state takes hold of the work definitely and intelligently.

Tariff Readjustment Imperative.

Each succeeding day's events in the business world, as well as in the political world, adds to the argument for tariff readjustment. Importation of gold, which has reached an enormous total, and which has placed the United States in possession of the greatest stock of gold ever held by any nation in the world's history, increases the danger to our industry and commerce in the economic stress sure to follow the ending of the war. Clear-sighted men realize this, and are urging that we be prepared. At a dinner in New York last week, Charles M. Schwab, speaking for the steel industry, called attention to some existing facts. The Bethlehem Steel company ten years ago was looked upon as one of the big units of the steel industry; it then employed 10,000 men, while today it has 70,000 on its payroll, and is adding to that list. In thirty years the steel production of the country has multiplied fourfold, jumping from ten to forty millions of tons annual output, and the men in the business say the uses for steel are just being discovered. At Bethlehem ten years ago the 10,000 workmen drew wages averaging \$900 per year; the 70,000 now are paid an average of \$1,260.

The other side of the picture is that in Europe it is also possible to produce steel, and the facilities of the several nations have been greatly sharpened by the war, and their facilities correspondingly extended. For the present they are making steel for war uses; when peace comes, they will make steel for other purposes. This will bring them into direct competition with the workmen of America. It will not be possible for the nations financially exhausted by the war, no matter how marked their economic resilience, to meet the American standard in competition. This means that unless the payrolls of the United States are safeguarded in time, Europe will eventually set our wage scales for us.

The steel industry may be less exposed than others, but the general principle applies to all our home industries that have to meet European competition. The tariff has not been settled and will not be until the ineffectual Underwood law is replaced by a measure sincerely designed for America first.

Building His Own Future.

The Omaha boy who ran away to Lincoln that he might pursue his inquiry into the mysteries of building construction is not so much to be blamed. Remember he is but a boy and therefore not fitted with that better developed sense of proportion that would make such an adventure inexcusable in a more experienced person. His energy is the commendable quality developed in his tale. It may not be that he will become an architect or an engineer; he may finish as a book-keeper or a newspaper reporter, but if he does hold this zeal for the acquisition and application of knowledge he will succeed beyond his fellows. Thirst for knowledge that leads to ventures beyond the confines of the commonplace or the customary has been the inspiration of man in all his upward struggle. Let us hope that this boy acquires more of consideration for the feelings of his parents, but that he retains his desire to know that will lead him to inquire, even at some risk.

The burning of those water bonds simply means that the bond issue was put out in an excessive amount in the first place. The law ought to require investment of the water district sinking fund in water bonds whenever available with immediate cancellation of the bonds and stoppage of interest on them, the saving to go either to further meter rate reduction or to cutting the water tax.

Conciliation or Divorce?

Literary Digest

The simple method of calling the parties into private consultation has ended many a divorce suit and re-established many a home. This has been the experience of every judge, and the need of such an effort presents a serious problem in social efficiency. A conciliatory agency to deal with divorce cases before they are brought into court should not be "in the nature of a censorship or a rigid regulatory process," think two writers on this theme in the New Republic. The attempt at such a delicate task ought to be in the hands of some one devoted to this form of social service and connected with the courts. The likelihood of success in such an undertaking is illustrated by a case in point:

"A husband and wife well past middle life had not spoken to each other in many months. All communication had been carried on through the mediation of lawyers. The parties directly concerned were called into the office of the judge, who left them there for a while with the door locked. Stormy wrangling followed. But the voices gradually descended to lower tones, and two hours later when the judge re-entered the office the parties were willing to go home together. "If differences can be settled after legal strife has begun, it is reasonable to demand that efforts looking to a settlement be made in the first instance. It is the part of advanced thought to eliminate community waste by preventing the growth of the antisocial. We save most of the cost of combating disease by seeking to prevent its cause. In like manner we can eliminate the infection of modern divorce proceedings. "The wise worthy lawyer is constantly performing social service by bringing about readjustments before filing suit."

The difficulty lies in the fact that "the element of the profession which handles most of the divorce cases in America owes its very existence to such discord." Therefore, it is an act of folly to expect effort toward peace from that source. "The more bitter the strife the more ample the profit. The wife consults one lawyer, the husband another. Petitions pregnant with charges and counter charges are prepared. Trifles light as air are magnified to give the case added seriousness. Society and the law have decreed that divorce must not be granted except for serious cause. Hence, to secure the divorce and to earn the fee, the lawyer compiles a debit account which often works serious and irreparable destruction. Even in those cases where efforts for peace are successful the seeds of future disagreements have frequently been left.

The lawyer is a middleman. He exists because a mass of technicalities separates the citizen and his courts. Blindly must the average man trust his lawyer to go into the maze and bring him back satisfied of some desire. Whether he gets it depends less upon the object sought than upon the skill of the expert employed. Such problems as are involved in the ordinary divorce proceeding require for their solution a branch of the public service which is equipped to investigate and advise. The court as now constituted cannot do this. It is equipped merely to decide which of two conflicting expositions of law should be given precedence. Too often the judge is merely a highly dignified referee in a technical game. The court must be equipped to meet the concrete demands of human life. Decisions must cease to partake of the mystic art of an ancient necromancy. It must become a place for the taking of a trial balance in the immediate problem at hand. Justice, in order to be worthy of the name, should be a determination of the balance in human relationships.

Cleveland has taken the lead in establishing a conciliation court, where small suits are dealt with in an informal way. Lawyers, bondsmen and other middlemen of the law are eliminated, and the judge acts as investigator and peacemaker. The writers here think that "the process which works for peace in adjusting differences between strangers could, at least, be equally helpful in dealing with the affairs of estranged partners in the business of matrimony."

Shafis Aimed at Omaha

Fremont Tribune: Those wild-horse scoundrels recently convicted at Omaha will probably have a few nightmares in prison.

Albion News: In order to save a lot of high priced paper, all Omaha papers omitted their issues on Christmas and New Years. They will probably be before the legislature advocating the establishment of more holidays.

Hastings Tribune: The city dads of Omaha recently rejected all bids for supplying the city with coal and decided to go upon the open market for its coal. Looks like the grasping "mit" was working among the Omaha coal men.

Kearney Hub: The Omaha Bee is of the same mind as the Hub in declaring that there is no call for selling the state school lands. Further, the Hub agrees with the Bee that these lands should be "held in perpetuity as school endowment."

Plattsmouth Journal (dem.): Ed Howell reminds one of the kettle calling the pot black. He has been a member of the state senate off and on for twelve years and his mit has always been extended in the direction of the special interests.

Nebraska City Press: If Omaha celebrated the advent of 1917 as the Lincoln newspapers say it did, two things should be borne in mind: It stamped Omaha as a metropolitan city of the first class; besides, the same opportunity may not come again.

Nebraska City Press: Omaha has another reason to feel proud. Not satisfied with capturing the land bank for this territory our progressive and hustling metropolis has corralled the headquarters, Fifth division, for the Good Roads bureau. And these two institutions are not pork. They mean better conditions for the west, that portion of it surrounding Omaha, of which we are an important and integral part. The land bank means less red tape and more money for the farmer when he needs it. The Good Roads bureau's activities mean better transportation facilities for one of five states which have so far refused to co-operate with Uncle Sam in highway building.

People and Events

An official report shows that automobiles killed 729 persons on the streets and highways of New York state last year. This is a cemetery gain of sixty-six over the record of 1915. Half the killings occurred in New York City, 248 being children.

The Episcopal clergymen's pension fund, under way for a year past, has reached the \$4,000,000 mark, leaving only \$1,000,000 to be raised by March 1, 1917, to make the pledge effective. Bishop Lawrence says "this great sum of money is the largest the church ever raised in so short a time."

The former steel magnate of Pittsburgh, W. E. Corey, has had a merry time since he discarded his first wife for the actress, Mabelle Gilman. The latter returned from abroad last week and for the second time neglected to tell customs officers of New York how many swell gowns she had in her trunks. As a result of the oversight the officers took the trunks and the gowns and Mrs. Corey is booked for extra penalties.

B. E. Sundry, president of the Chicago Telephone company, carries a line of cheery optimism that fits his name. He is sunny all the time, excepting when Chicago aldermen go to the mat with the telephone company. While breezing around Milwaukee recently Mr. Sundry radiated sunshine among University club members by advocating government ownership of hens and regulation of output. Hatching out a diversion is Sundry's strong point.

TODAY

Health Hint for the Day.

Cold baths should not be taken unless a warm reaction follows: use of a very warm bathroom favors this result.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Inhabitants fled from Nancy, France, under fire of German fifteen-inch guns. Germans carried by assault part of French line in Alsace, but were turned out, according to Paris. In reply to American note on Frye case Germany yielded important points in submarine controversy. Vienna asserted Russians penetrated Austrian front on the Stripa and near Czernowitz, but could not hold their gains.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The following Omahans, by one of the latest orders of Governor Dawson, were appointed notaries public for the next year: F. W. Hammond, Otto Siemson, E. M. Stickney, Asel Steere, H. M. Hunt, John E. Furay, F. B. Bryant, Myron E. Wheeler, Jerome F. Hartzman and Frank L. McCoy. V. G. Langtry, C. N. Dietz, Andrew Gilchrist, E. P. Davison, Dexter L. Thomas and Louis Helms had been elected members of the Board of Trade.

The Salvation Army has opened up in the city hall chamber on Sixteenth and Farnam. The leader of the army, Major Hithard, started out early in the evening with two or three of his followers, backed up by a man with a big bass drum, and started to patrol the streets.

The firm of P. J. and M. C. Nichols, insurance agents, have removed from 1509 Farnam into the Wabash ticket office.

The Sullivan combination has arrived from Kansas City and is registered at the Millard. The "brusters" went on a "knockout" rehearsal and were feeling very comfortable when they sought their quarters after midnight.

Sol Bergman has gone to Milwaukee, where he is to be joined in marriage to Miss Heller of that city.

This Day in History.

1802—Edward Kent, ninth and eleventh governor of Maine, born at Concord, N. H. Died at Bangor, Me., May 19, 1877. 1809—George L. Stearns, the Boston merchant, who supplied the funds for the guerrilla campaign of John Brown in Kansas, born at Medford, Mass. Died in New York City, April 9, 1867.

1815—The Americans under Andrew Jackson defeated the British under Packingham in the battle of New Orleans. 1824—Wilkie Collins, celebrated novelist, born in London. Died there, September 23, 1889.

1825—Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, died in New Haven, Conn., Westborough, Mass., December 8, 1859. 1828—Duke of Wellington became British prime minister.

1848—Pena y Pena again assumed the government of Mexico. 1848—Duke of York (now King George V of England), promoted to be midshipman in the royal navy. 1894—World's fair buildings in Chicago destroyed by fire.

1895—Royalist outbreak at Honolulu was suppressed by the Dole government and the leaders were arrested. 1901—Twenty-six lives were lost in an orphan asylum fire at Rochester, N. Y.

1902—Seventeen persons were killed and many injured in a collision in the New York Central tunnel in New York City.

The Day We Celebrate.

William E. Bock, city passenger agent of the Milwaukee road, is a Council Bluffs boy, being born across the river, January 8, 1876.

William A. Clark, multi-millionaire mine owner and former United States senator from Montana, born at Connelville, Pa., seventy-eight years ago today.

Sir Frank W. Dyson, astronomer royal of Great Britain, born at Ashby, England, forty-nine years ago today.

Major General Sir Sam Hughes, late minister of militia and defense in the Dominion of England, born at Darlington, Ont., sixty-four years ago today.

Right Rev. Sheldon N. Grawford, missionary bishop of Salina, recently elected suffragan bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago, born at Delhi, N. Y., fifty-six years ago today.

Augustus Thomas, one of the most successful of American playwrights, born in St. Louis fifty-eight years ago today.

E. Burton Holmes, noted traveler, lecturer and author, born in Chicago forty-seven years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

New Orleans will keep its customary holiday today in commemoration of General Jackson's victory over the British in 1815.

Special commissions representing New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island are to confer in New York today on the high cost of living.

In accordance with the constitutional provision the electors will meet today in the capitals of the different states to cast their votes for president and vice president.

Frank O. Lowden (republican), will be inaugurated governor of Illinois today, succeeding Edward F. Dunne (democrat).

Arkansas today will inaugurate a "profitable farming" campaign, designed to induce the cotton planters to raise all their own food and food stuffs.

Governor-elect James P. Goodrich and the other state officials elected in Indiana in November will be installed in office today.

The celebrated case of the steamer Appam, now German prize at Newport News, is docketed for argument today in the supreme court of the United States.

State legislatures will begin their regular sessions today in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Iowa, Utah and California.

Storyette of the Day.

Judge Gary of Chicago, the story goes, while trying a case was disturbed by a young man who kept moving about in the rear of the courtroom, lifting chairs and looking under things.

"Young man," Judge Gary called out, "you are making a good deal of unnecessary noise. What are you about?"

"Your honor," replied the young man, "I have lost my overcoat and am trying to find it."

"Well," replied the judge, "people often lose whole suits in their attempt making all that disturbance."—Christian Herald.



MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"Sire," said his prime minister to the ruler of Hades, "the contractors have sent in their bids." "Send 'em back," ordered his satanic majesty. "We will get all of our paving done free now."—Baltimore American.

Prof. Pudge—What do you mean, Mr. Jones, by speaking of Dick Wagner, Ludie Beethoven, Charlie Gounod and Fred Handel? Jones—Well, you told me to get familiar with the great composers.—Musical America.

She—Tell me a story. He—Once upon a time before people married for money—

She—Oh, that's too ancient; that must have happened before money was invented. Boston Transcript.

"That man says your wife has the most beautiful hair of any woman in the city." "He's trying to work up trade." "Does he deal in hair lotions?" "No; he sold her the hair.—Houston Post.

"The sheriff caught his young assistant writing love letters in business hours today." "What did the young fellow say when he was taxed with doing so?" "Said he was not shirking his duty as they were all writs of attachment."—Baltimore American.

"My old doctor wouldn't take my malady seriously. He says it's only headache." "He said that to a woman with your money?" "He did."

"I am astonished. You suffer from migraine."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I think Wombat was foolish to pay a million dollars for a duke for his daughter." "Good investment. The movie rights to the wedding ceremony will easily pay him 20 per cent."—Chicago Post.

Bill—I see that owing to the war women are wearing a large part in operating the railways in France. Jill—Well, women always were good at engineering some things.—Yonkers Statesman.

"What sort of a bridge success is Pinchdown?" "I never saw anybody succeed in maneuvering the box of trumps away from him. I've seen him fall down in about every other imaginable way."—Kansas City Journal.

COUNTY READER.

A Protest on Pool Halls.

Omaha, Jan. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have been watching with a great deal of interest the work of the dry campaign. This, however, does not affect our young boys growing up as long as cigarette are sold to minors and pool halls are allowed to run. If some of the women who have plenty of time to stand on the corners and preach against the saloon had the heart-break that some mothers have, they would go to the bottom and route out a great evil. Young boys just in long trousers do not go into saloons, but they will and can go into pool halls, whether they are of age or not. The pool hall is the entrance to something equally as bad. Speaking from sad experience, I know that the pool hall is the first downfall of the young. Why not start a campaign against the sale of cigarettes to minors and the pool hall where many a boy's week's salary is spent that should go home to a mother who has worked to raise her sons to be a help to her.

THE JOY-WORLD.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution. It's never for me a world that grieves When the wind is a cousin 'neath the brownies' leaves. For it's only givin' 'em all a chance To move to the music that makes 'em dance! For the wind in the trees, at the time 'er fall, Seems plays a tune for a "Hands 'round all! And joy comes back to say 'Hello!' An' I'm swingin' the sweethearts of Long Ago! Jenny, an' Mollie, an'—now, let's see: Wait! twa of 'em's cam'ry' 'nough for me. 'Way this side of the days of fun, Though I jee' don't disremember none! For the world may drift in a thousand ways, But it don't forget its sweetheart days. An' the sure-enough amazin' grace Swingin' 'em all in the dancin' place! So, there's nothin' sad in the changin' year! When the wind is whistlin' loud an' clear, An' the leaves are whirlin' all around, Like all the world was a dancin' ground. Old times come back an' seem to say: 'You don't git lost from yer dreams away! An' life's still bright, an' the world feels fine! Jenny or Mollie—next dance is mine!

Winter Tourist fares via WABASH

Table listing fares to various cities: Mobile, Ala. \$44.31; Jacksonville, Fla. \$45.56; Palm Beach, Fla. \$73.06; Pensacola, Fla. \$46.91; St. Augustine, Fla. \$56.86; St. Petersburg, Fla. \$66.16; New Orleans, La. \$44.31; Pass Christian, Miss. \$44.56; Charleston, S. C. \$54.56; Galveston, Texas \$41.56; Houston, Texas \$41.56; San Antonio, Texas \$41.56; Havana, Cuba, and return via New Orleans and steamer \$92.15; Havana, Cuba, and return via Key West or Tampa and steamer \$94.80; Jacksonville, Fla., and return \$63.76.

Attractive Cruises to the WEST INDIES, PANAMA CANAL and SOUTH AMERICA. Sailing dates, rates, etc., upon application. Corresponding low fares to many other points in the South and Southeast. Tickets on sale daily until April 30th. Liberal stop-over privileges. Call at City Ticket Office, or Address H. C. Shields, C. A. P. D., 311 South 14th St., Omaha, Neb.

With no expense to employees, we provide for their sickness, disability, injury, old age or death in a broader spirit than any other corporation or government.

NEBRASKA TELEPHONE CO. logo and company information.