

OH, MONEY! MONEY!

By Eleanor H. Porter

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THE STORY TICS FAR.

Stanley G. Fulton, multimillionaire, tells his lawyer, Edward D. Norton, that he is going to give three of his heirs, unknown to him, \$100,000 apiece and intends to be in their home town, Hillerton, when they get the money. Whether they get the balance of his estate will depend on how they use the first legacy.

The fact is then advertised that Fulton is going to South America. Just at that time "Mr. John Smith" appears in Hillerton. He says he is a remote connection of the Blaisdell family (the Fulton heirs) and he is there to get material for a book on their history. He meets the Fulton heirs, James Blaisdell, a real estate agent; Frank Blaisdell, a grocer, and Flora Blaisdell, a dressmaker. Mrs. James Blaisdell is a social climber; Mrs. Frank Blaisdell lives a penny saved is a penny gained. Everywhere John Smith goes he hears of "Poor Maggie." Maggie Duff is the daughter of his first wife of the second husband of the mother of the Blaisdells. She has sacrificed herself to her invalid and grouchy father and is imposed on by the women of the Blaisdell family. Mr. Smith goes to room with Mrs. Frank Blaisdell. He likes the daughter of the house, Mellicent, who has been denied all pretty things because of her mother's waning disposition.

Mr. Smith, visiting Mrs. James Blaisdell, meets poor Maggie. She is forty-five years old, but she is slight as a girl and good to look at.

CHAPTER III (Continued)

"But how do you get money to live on? I mean, how am I to know that I'll get my pay?" she persisted. "Excuse me, but that kind of business doesn't sound very good-paying; and you see, I don't know you. And in these days—An expressive pause finished her sentence.

Mr. Smith smiled. "Quite right, madam. You are wise to be cautious. I had a letter of introduction to your brother from Mr. Robert Chalmers. I think he will vouch for me. Will that do?"

"Oh, that's all right, then. But that isn't saying how much you'll pay. Now, I think—"

There came a sharp knock at the outer door. The eager Benny jumped to his feet, but his aunt shook her head and went to the door herself. There was a murmur of voices, then a young man entered the hall and sat down in the chair near the hat-rack. When Mrs. Blaisdell returned her eyes were very bright. Her cheeks showed two little red spots. She carried herself with manifest importance.

"If you'll just excuse me a minute," she apologized to Mr. Smith, as she swept by him and opened a door across the room, nearly closing it behind her.

Distinctly then, from beyond the imperfectly closed door, came to the ears of Benny and Mr. Smith these words, in Mrs. Blaisdell's most excited accents:

"Mellicent, it's Carl Pennock. He wants you to go auto-riding with him down to the lake with Katie Moore and that crowd."

"Mother!" breathed an ecstatic voice.

What followed Mr. Smith did not hear, for a nearer, yet more excited voice demanded attention.

"Geel Carl Pennock!" whispered Benny hoarsely. "Whew! Won't my sister Bess be mad? She thinks Carl Pennock's the cutest thing going. All the girls do."

With a warning "sh-h!" and an expressive glance toward the hall, Mr. Smith tried to stop further revelations, but Benny was not to be silenced.

"They're rich—awful rich—the Pennocks are," he confided still more huskily. "An' there's a girl—Gussie. She's gone on Fred. He's my brother, ye know. He's 17; an' Bess is mad 'cause she isn't 17, too, so she can go an' play tennis same as Fred does. She'll be madder 'n ever now if Mell goes auto-riding with Carl an'—"

"Sh-h!" So imperative were Mr. Smith's voice and gesture this time that Benny fell back subdued.

At once then became distinctly audible again the voices from the other room. Mr. Smith, forced to hear in spite of himself, had the air of one who finds he has abandoned the frying pan for the fire.

"No, dear, it's quite out of the question," came from behind the door, in Mrs. Blaisdell's voice. "I can't let you wear your pink. You will wear the blue or stay 't home. Just as you choose."

"But, mother dear, it's all out of date," wailed a young girl's voice.

"I can't help that. It's perfectly whole and neat, and you must save the pink for best."

"But I'm always saving things for best, mother, and I never wear my best. I never wear a thing when it's in style! By the time you let me wear the pink I shan't want to wear it. Sleeves'll be small then—you see if they aren't—I shall be wearing big ones. I int to wear big ones now, when other girls do. Please, mother!"

"Mellicent, why will you tease me like this when you know it will do no good?—when you know I can't let you do it? Don't you think I want you to be as well-dressed as anybody if we could afford it? Come, I'm waiting. You must wear the blue or stay at home. What shall I tell him?"

There was a pause, then there came an inarticulate word and a choking half-sob. The next moment the door opened and Mrs. Blaisdell appeared. The pink spots in her cheeks had deepened. She shut the door firmly, then hurried through the room to the hall beyond. Another minute and she was back in her chair.

"There," she smiled pleasantly. "I'm ready now to talk business, Mr. Smith."

And she talked business. She stated plainly what she expected to do for her boarder, and what she expected her boarder would do for her. She enlarged upon the advantages and minimized the discomforts, with the aid of a word now and then from the eager and interested Benny.

Mr. Smith, on his part, had little to say. That that little was most satisfactory, however, was very evident; for Mrs. Blaisdell was soon quite glowing with pride and pleasure. Mr. Smith was not glowing. He was plainly ill at ease, and at times slightly abstracted. His eyes frequently sought the door which Mrs. Blaisdell had closed so firmly a short time before. They were still turned in that direction when suddenly the door opened and a young girl appeared.

She was a slim little girl, with long-lashed, star-like eyes and a wild rose flush in her cheeks. Beneath her trim

hat her light brown hair waved softly over her ears, glinting into gold where the light struck it. She looked excited and pleased, yet not quite happy. She wore a blue dress, plainly made.

"Don't stay late. Be in before 10, dear," cautioned Mrs. Blaisdell. "And Mellicent, just a minute, dear. This is Mr. Smith. You might as well meet him now. He's coming here to live—to board, you know. My daughter, Mr. Smith."

Mr. Smith already on his feet, bowed and murmured a conventional something. From the star-like eyes he received a fleeting glance that made him suddenly conscious of his 40 years and the bald spot on top of his head. Then the girl was gone, and her mother was speaking again.

"She's going auto-riding—Mellicent is—with a young man. Carl Pennock—one of the nicest in town. There are four others in the party. They're going down to the lake for cake and ice cream, and they'll all nice young people, else I shouldn't let her go, of course. She's 18 for all she's so small. She favors my mother in looks, but she's got the Blaisdell nose, though. Oh, and 'twas the Blaisdells you said you were writing a book about, wasn't it? You don't mean our Blaisdells, right here in Hillerton?"

"I mean all Blaisdells, wherever I find them," smiled Mr. Smith.

"Dear me! What, us? You mean we'll be in the book?" Now that the matter of board has been satisfactorily settled Mrs. Blaisdell apparently dared to show some interest in the book.

"Certainly."

"You don't say! My, how pleased Hattie'll be—my sister-in-law, Jim's wife. She just loves to see her name in print—parties and club banquets and where she pours, you know. But maybe you don't take women, too."

"Oh, yes; if they are Blaisdells or have married Blaisdells."

"Oh! That's where we'd come in, isn't it? Mellicent and I? And Frank, my husband; he'll like it, too—if you tell about the grocery store. And, of course you would, if you told about him. You'd have to—'cause that's all there is to tell. He thinks that's about all there is in the world anyway—that grocery store. And it's a good store, if I do say it. And there's his sister, Flora, and Maggie



"But how do you get money to live on?" she persisted

But, there! Poor Maggie! She won't be in it, will she, after all? She isn't a Blaisdell, and she didn't marry one. Now that's too bad!"

"Ho! She won't mind," Benny spoke with conviction. "She'll just laugh, and then Grandpa Duff'll ask for his drops or his glasses or something, and she'll forget all about it. She won't care."

"Yes, I know; but—Poor Maggie! Always just her luck," Mrs. Blaisdell sighed and looked thoughtful. "But Maggie knows a lot about the Blaisdells," she added, brightening; "so she could tell you lots of things—about when they were little, and all that."

(Continued Tomorrow)

Police Allege Omaha Is Market for Stolen Cars

Though the police think they have the ring leaders of an auto stealing gang safe in jail, the theft of autos goes on unabated. The thieves are spreading out over the adjacent territory and police are of the opinion cars are being brought to Omaha for disposal.

V. H. Dickens of Diagonal, Ia., reports a Ford stolen from his home Tuesday night. "Jim" Lapworth, Creston, Ia., lost a Buick by theft in Council Bluffs Wednesday afternoon, and R. R. Coulthard, California Junction, Ia., lost a Buick Tuesday night.

All these automobiles are thought to be in Omaha.

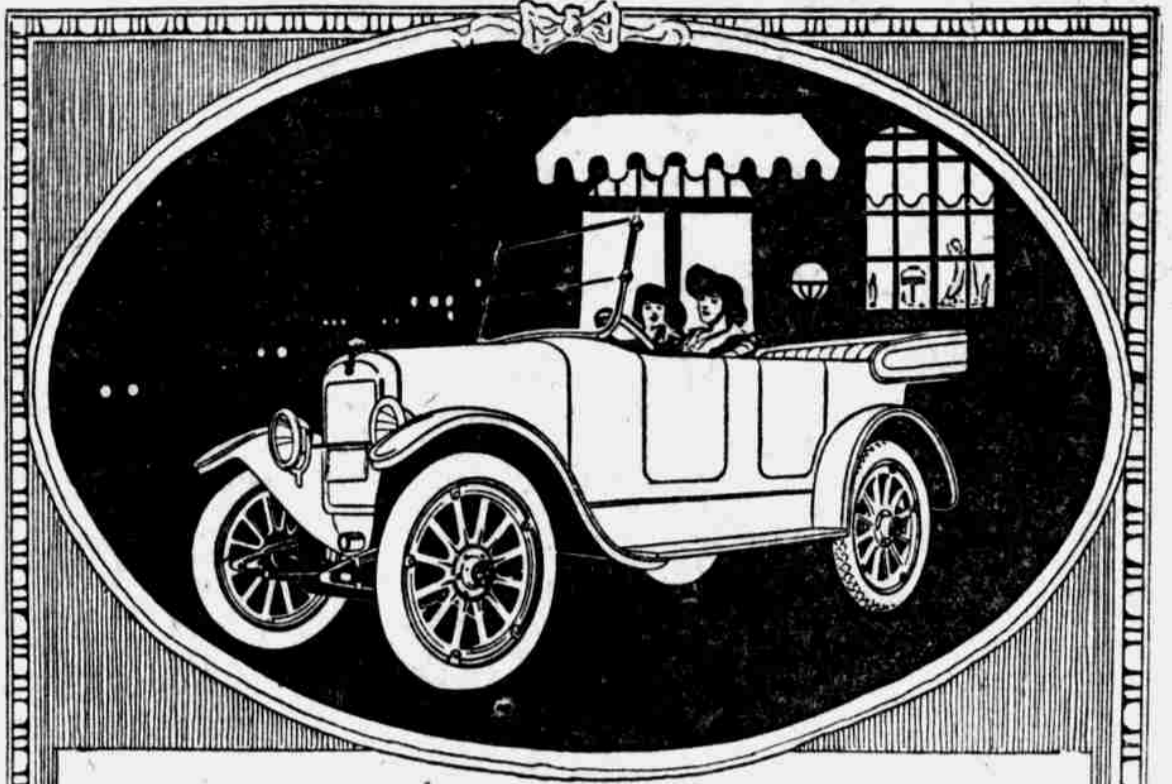
Burglars broke a lock on the garage of Charles Knox, Nineteenth and Nicholas streets, early Wednesday morning, but were scared away before they could get the car out of the garage.

A. Naegel, 1817 Leavenworth street, reported that his Ford had been taken from Sixteenth and Jones streets Wednesday forenoon.

Capt. Ralph Doud Ordered to Report at Southern Camp

Capt. Ralph S. Doud, formerly a reporter on the Omaha Bee, and for several weeks past acting camp adjutant at Camp Dodge, has been ordered to report for duty at Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La. Captain Doud was commissioned at the officers' training camp at Fort Snelling. He was recently transferred to the

adjutant general's department from the infantry and will probably be assigned to an administrative position in the southern camp. Brig. Gen. S. M. Foote, acting division commander, appealed to the War department to have the order rescinded, on the grounds that he was of great value in his present position and one of the few officers left qualified to handle the work. The request was refused and he was ordered to "proceed immediately."



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THE CAR WITH THE HALF-MILLION DOLLAR MOTOR

Getting Down to Brass Tacks

To the Voters of Nebraska:

A STATE government can show its patriotism only through deeds. It cannot talk.

The people of Nebraska have done nobly in men and money, but the Nebraska STATE government is not being used to help President Wilson protect the people against the unscrupulous profiteer.

The recent democratic state convention at Hastings, composed of one thousand democratic delegates, was unwilling to mention the name of the present governor of Nebraska in the platform resolutions for several reasons:

First—Because Governor Neville was opposed to pledging the democratic party to any resolution that would put an end to the reactionary elements in politics or that would pledge the party to stop the profiteer, who is the special interest bulwark behind the reactionary element of the democratic party.

Second—Because the would-be dictator of the democratic party who organized the democratic convention at Hastings was opposed to putting anything in the party platform that would cause the special interests, especially the national wet interests, to give "hesitating, halting or negative support" to his candidate.

Third—Because the governor co-operated with the state senate in the special session of the Nebraska legislature in defying the will of the people as expressed by 30,000 majority, and because he was opposed to a ratification resolution at the recent Hastings convention, and is still opposed to ratification.

No action has been taken by the STATE government and none promised to protect the people of Nebraska from what President Wilson calls the "unconscionable profiteer." Why? A state trade commission could protect the people.

A Nebraska man who made a fortune last year selling flour and substitutes for flour to the mothers, sisters and wives of our soldiers is an appointee of Governor Neville, and yet no action has been taken by the STATE to curb his greed, and the governor promises no relief. Why?

The grain elevator combine is robbing the farmers of millions of dollars each year by buying their corn and wheat at one grade and selling it as a higher grade. Governor Neville is doing nothing to protect the Nebraska farmers, and promises nothing. Why? A state bonded grain commissioner could protect them.

The packing house combine is robbing the farmer of millions of dollars, according to the federal government reports, and the federal government suggested that the farmer should have a representative at each live stock market. Governor Neville has done nothing to protect them and promises nothing. Why? A state bonded live stock commissioner could protect them.

Secretary of Interior Lane has been urging the development of the water power of our rivers and streams so as to reduce the price of light, power and heat to the people and release the large quantities of coal that are so badly needed in war industries. Our governor has made no move to develop the water power and promises nothing. Why?

The federal government last summer investigated some wholesale produce dealers of Nebraska, and found that by cornering the market on foodstuffs, they made enormous profits amounting to more than 100 per cent on the companies' capital stock. The federal government recommended to the STATE government that it start criminal prosecution under the state anti-monopoly act known as the Junkin law, but no effort has been made by the STATE government to protect the people in Nebraska against organized plunder by the food dealers, and the governor promises nothing. Why? A state trade commission is the remedy.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston has recommended the establishment of public markets to bring the producer and consumer closer together so as to reduce the cost of living; municipal markets to handle vegetables, produce, fish and meat the same as our allies are providing to protect their home folks. Our governor has taken no action to protect the consumers against the high cost of living, and promises nothing. Why?

Secretary Lane has been trying to interest the public in making provision for the care and employment of our soldiers when they return home. The STATE government should make provision for vocational training schools for maimed and crippled soldiers and provision for finding employment for all returning Nebraska soldiers. Our governor has taken no interest in this humane, patriotic and urgently needed work. Why?

The legislative program outlined by me is not experimental. It is all being used in some states or in some countries to protect the people against grafters. Will Governor Neville tell the people what part, if any, of my legislative program the people of Nebraska are not entitled to or what part of the program, if any, would not be good for them to have?

Will he dare tell them that President Wilson does not want the state of Nebraska to help him protect the people against the profiteer? Will Governor Neville tell President Wilson why the STATE government has given him no help against the profiteer during the past two years or why he was opposed at the recent Hastings convention to promising the president any help during the next two years?

The answer to the above "WHYS" is that the carrying out of this specific legislative program to help President Wilson throttle the profiteer would bring the OCCUPATION of the chief lobbyist of the democratic party under the "useless and unnecessary" employment act.

Blank records and meaningless platforms are not evidences of efficiency. As governor I would drive out of the state house at Lincoln what President Wilson termed the "insidious lobby."

As governor, I would not permit the profiteers to get a monopoly on the flag and attack every one's patriotism who objected to being plundered.

As governor I would prevent the state employees from taking part in politics, who now, to the number of upwards of fifty men, are going up and down the state of Nebraska on the state's time and at the state's expense urging the re-election of their chief.

The state employees holding subordinate positions and doing expert work should be put under civil service. They could then discharge their official duties without injury to the state or to their own consciences.

A daily paper in Lincoln, owned and edited by an appointee of Governor Neville, recently Taisely and maliciously printed and credited to a German a letter and an editorial suggestion which was written and sent out by a Bohemian publisher.

This deception was practiced for the purpose of trying to prejudice the people of western Nebraska against me before they could learn of the deception.

This Bohemian, who is president of the Associated Foreign Language Press of Nebraska, compelled the Lincoln daily paper to publish an article branding the story in said paper as an "absolute falsehood," and demanding, "on behalf of the foreign language newspapers, whose native countries are allies of the United States," that the Lincoln newspaper, which is owned and edited by an appointee of Governor Neville, "cease its treasonable attacks on these allies of the United States, who are fighting in France, Italy and Russia with the legions of freedom and liberty."

The same appointee of the governor published in the same issue of his paper what purported to be a synopsis of a campaign circular which was said to contain an endorsement by the Nebraska Dry Federation of my candidacy for governor. Said newspaper then published a purported interview with W. T. Thompson, former chairman of the dry federation, saying that the federation had endorsed no one for governor; that he had not signed his name to any endorsement or authorized the use of his name.

The facts are that the newspaper story was another fraud and deception practiced upon its readers.

The circular in question does not contain any endorsement by the dry federation of me or of anyone else.

The circular DOES contain a severe censure of Governor Neville, and the Nebraska Dry Federation and all the allied dry organizations of the state signed the censure, and the name of W. T. Thompson is among the signers, and none of them will deny that the use of their names was authorized.

The circular is signed by the organization that published and circulated it and contains no deception or attempted deception, and its author has challenged the said Lincoln paper to publish the circular and let the people see what it contained and also let the people see to what extent the paper owned and edited by an appointee of Governor Neville has practiced deception upon its readers.

Is dishonesty the badge of patriotism?

The people of the state are warned to be on their guard against attempted deception in the closing days of the campaign by the unscrupulous special interest press.

Waving the flag and oratorically pulling the tail feathers of the American eagle are not complete evidence of one's patriotism.

LET'S GET DOWN TO BRASS TACKS. A public official cannot tolerate special interest domination in war time and at the same time prove that he is helping President Wilson win the war.

A candidate cannot have the support of the profiteer during the campaign and be in a position to protect the people after election.

Every candidate on every ticket is enthusiastically supporting President Wilson and the war—by words. Which ones are willing to join President Wilson and do something for the people?

The question is, is the Nebraska STATE government to be used to support President Wilson in protecting Nebraska people, or is it not?

Is your candidate under obligation to or supported by the special interests, or is he not?

Has the administration of Governor Neville tried to curb the profiteer? If not, why not?

Has Governor Neville any specific remedies to protect the people so as to keep up the morale of our soldiers at the front and to keep up the morale of the second line of defense—the people back home? If so, what?

Patriotism is demonstrated by actions, not by mere words. Is your STATE government going to take patriotic action to support the efforts of President Wilson to win the war or is it not?

A hundred per cent American in war times is one who practices the patriotism which he preaches.

If nominated and elected governor of Nebraska, I will use the entire resources of the state in loyally supporting every plan and suggestion of the commander-in-chief of the army to win the war. I will enforce every law of this great commonwealth.

I believe Nebraska people are loyal to the core. I would promptly and adequately punish any disloyalty that might be found. I would faithfully carry out the earnest appeal of President Wilson under date of July 26, to all governors, to take the initiative in preventing mob rule.

I would enforce the state laws against monopoly in restraint of trade and urge the enactment of new legislation necessary to prevent profiteering.

I favor the conduct of the STATE government on a business basis by cutting down unnecessary appropriations, reduce taxes, abolish unnecessary boards and commissions, and establish a state budget.

A governor cannot appoint profiteers to office and expect them to give the state anti-profiteering service.

As governor I would not permit the "work or fight act" to be used by the profiteers to "work" the public, or by the special interests to "fight" the people who ask the STATE government for relief.

Former Mayor of Lincoln



Charles W. Bryan Asks Governor Neville Why?

I believe with President Wilson that the chief executive should act as a leader in protecting the public and in promoting the general welfare of all the people of the state.

I refer the people of Nebraska to my record as mayor of Lincoln in destroying monopoly control and in reducing the cost of living as a guarantee that I will carry out my platform pledges if nominated and elected governor of Nebraska.

I challenge my opponents to publish any act, word or communication of mine in this campaign showing any misrepresentation, deception, dishonesty or lack of patriotism. I am not a member of any association, league or union. I made a personal filing for the nomination for governor. I have not been nominated or endorsed by any club, association, league or union. I have made no secret pledges, no secret tiups, no secret promises, and will make none.

I am a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor because the present governor is clearly out of harmony with President Wilson and with public opinion in Nebraska on the moral and economic legislation necessary to win the war.

People who believe alike should vote together. I will appreciate the vote of every loyal Nebraskan who desires to help me help President Wilson protect the producers and consumers of the state from the unscrupulous profiteer, so as to reduce the cost of living, and who will help me help President Wilson unite the people of this state in a harmonious and concerted effort to win the war.

Every voter should vote primary day, August 20, or not complain thereafter of the kind of government or the kind of protection the state gives him.

CHARLES W. BRYAN