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JULY CIRCULATION.

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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ps.
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that
the average daily circulation for the month of July.

the average unity of the control of

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

Oh, the giddy gods of war, if they would only sober up!

Lieutenant Porte postponed his flight to Europe just in time."

At any rate, hay fever is not quite as dangerous as war fever.

Converting grainfields into graveyards is a poor way of advancing civilization.

It will take more than that to divert Ak-Sar-Ben from the even tenor of his way.

Present experience goes to prove again that

the ready-to-fight army does not exist. This Liege story is getting to be something of an "On again, off again, gone again, Finni-

gan" affair, This war may serve the high purpose of reuniting France, which was divided by the Cail-

laux-Calmette case. The yacht races are off, but these races between the ocean greyhounds and the bulldogs

of the sea are more exciting. The colonel is mobilizing his forces, but he refuses to attack the enemy unless he comes out

from behind his entrenchments at Albany. No politics in the Water board! Oh, no, not until we get a Water board that will refuse to let the water works be used to build up a polit-

ical machine for anyone. For up-to-the-minute war news from most reliable sources, look to The Bee-exclusive New York World special war cables in addition

to full Associated Press reports. The "water-marked slate" is now subject to public inspection, and a finer collection of feegrabbers, grafters and fake reformers was never

before assembled under one tent.

Uncle Sam may have to make his own toys for the holidays this year. Home-made toys are just as good, if not better, anyway. "Back to the simple life" will not harm the children.

If the precarious condition of his wife's health prevents Mr. T. "Withdrawal" from giving his time to the campaign, how does he happen to be back on the vote-chasing job?

You don't find any high-salaried Water board employes running for nominations on the democratic ticket. That is not the brand of partisan politics with which this nonpartisan branch of the public service plays.

Even old Santa Claus is hard hit by the war. Americans, reports say, may be unable to buy toys this year abroad. Would it not be awful if something should happen to knock us out of our Fourth of July maiming material.

It all depends whose ox is gored. When the Water board boss was filing on water rights in his own name, and for his own personal profit, he was in no hurry about forfeiture for failure to proceed with immediate development.

The two anti-administration democrats in the senate are Reed of Missouri and Hitchcock of Nebraska. A writer in Harper's Weekly described Reed as "A Four-Flush Radical." How he proposes to picture the other, one is at a loss to know.



The order for the coming reunion for the Nebraska Grand Army of the Republic is out, signed by H. E. Palmer as department commander and Brad. P. Cook as assistant adjutant general.

A portion of Peter Goos' new hotel is finished and the large plate glass windows are being put in, President Raff of the Omaha Gles club has tendered his resignation and Director Smith has signified his intention of doing the same, and there is strong probability that the club will disband.

A. J. Hopkins, a member of congress from an Illinois district, is visiting in Omaha. J. M. Woolworth has the pleasing news that his son, Charles P. Woolworth, has arrived in Japan from his tour of the Oriental countries.

Dr. W. O. Bridges, accompanied by his sister and Miss Abbott, left for Denver to be gone ten days. Warren Switzler is advertising for the return of a just bundle containing a ladies ecru straw hat with

garnet ostrich plumes. "Campaign equipments at Max Meyer & Co.'s. uniforms for democratic and republican

The War a Natural Protective Tariff. Whether we realize it fully or not, the United States is at this moment enjoying a protective tariff more effective than any it has ever had.

To be more explicit, while President Wilson and his democratic congress have reduced all the duties downward and set us on as close to a free trade basis as they could, the advent of the war in Europe has put the tariff right back, not where it was, but sky-high, with practically prohibitive terms. It is not now a question of the rate of duty to be paid on importations, but of the impossibility of bringing in any foreignmade goods at all. While the low tariff revision undertook to turn over to European importers the large part of our home market, the war restores it to us, and shuts out absolutely the products of the cheaper paid foreign labor.

The result of all this cannot be different from what would happen if the tariff were raised—a guarantee of the home market being all that is needed to stimulate domestic production. With foreign supplies shut out, we must make at home the goods needed for home consumption, and in addition will have an unprecedented opportunity to get into other markets where we were formerly at disadvantage. Our chief commercial rivals have to all intents and purposes withdrawn from the fields of commerce and industry to turn their energies into their military movements, and the interruption and destruction of ocean traffic forms an insuperable trade barrier between them and us. The point to be emphasized, therefore, is, although ostensibly we have a low tariff law on our statute books, it is utterly inoperative because the war constitutes a natural protective tariff up to the very highest limit.

Would It Pay?

The Master Butchers' Association of America thinks the way to cut down the cost of living is to rush city men to the country, and, of course, this is quite a popular theory. But the butchers, no doubt feeling the sting of much idle criticism aimed at them, urge the federal government to engage in the business of helping the city man to get on the farm by louning him the necessary money to buy the land and establish himself. Then it would have the return made in partial payments. Theoretically, it seems like a fine plan. Whether it would work out so well is another question. First, the trouble with every other back-to-the-farm movement has been to find the city man willing to go. The clamor in that direction, it must be admitted, is not deafening. Second, for the city man with no farm experience the government might have to send an expert along to teach him what to do with the land after he got it. Most of those who draw claims under the homestead laws dispose of the land. Finally, it is questionable whether we are quite ready for such an advanced stage of paternalism on the part of the government.

Old and New Immigration.

One effect of the European war is sure to be to stimulate emigration to the United States. Should hostilities continue long the resultant economic burdens will be more than many are able or willing to bear, and those with the spirit and means of seeking a home in a new land are apt to be of the best stock of people. If antebellum reports are to be believed, there has been a deep and persistent undercurrent of discontent among the people of the several nations with the pro-war policies for years laden down with taxation and increased cost of living, and now the climax is capped with awful war. What is more natural than that many of these will avail themselves of improved conditions in the United States?

It is reasonable to expect, too, that the bulk of this immigration will be of the better grades of population, largely from northern and western Europe. If so, it will be our gain and Europe's loss. No doubt some of our own people, inclined to an unfavorable view of immigration as a whole, will jump to the conclusion that any stimulus of this sort will simply mean a heavier influx of so-called "undesirables." They go on an assumption which amounts to a deep-seated popular belief that the new or latter-day immigration is of an inferior class compared with previous years. Statistics fail to support this view. While a larger percentage of present-day immigrants belong to the unskilled labor and farm hand classes than to the skilled labor and professional classes, this has been true for at least five decades, and the fact is the percentage of unskilled laborers is less now than formerly.

From 1861 to 1876 42.4 per cent of all our immigrants belonged to the unskilled labor class, in the next decade it was 41.9 per cent, the next 50.2 per cent, next 47 per cent, while in the last decade, from 1901 to 1910, it was only 34.8 per cent. Those of agricultural pursuits have increased from 17.6 per cent to 24.3 per cent in the same period and we probably would be better off if the increase had been greater. The servant class has increased from 7.2 per cent in 1861-1876 to 14.1 per cent. Here again we doubtless would welcome a gain.

As to skilled labor the percentages have run for these five decades from 24, 23.1 20.4, 20.1 and, finally, 20.3, varying unappreciably. The professionals began with 0.8 per cent and have gone to 1.5 per cent, the largest ever. In addition to these significant figures, cited from authoritative sources, Charles Stelzle, who also speaks with authority on such matters, calls to mind the fact that for sixty years the percentage of our immigration in proportion to our population has remained virtually unchanged. Another immigration wave would doubtless increase the proportion, but by an addition to our population we should be glad to have.

To Whom Is He Alluding?

Hurling back into the teeth of one of his critics a fling at his signature on the Bartley pardon petition, Richard L. Metcalfe, among other amenities of his campaign for the demoeratic nomination for governor, says:

The whole state knew there were many men holding their heads high in society whose borrowing had helped make Bartley a defautter. None of these men paid any penalty, and, so far as I know, have ever made restitution,

Oh, now, to whom can he be alluding?

There is no law whatever warranting the restoration of a name on the official bailot after the candidate has withdrawn, and the time for new filings expired. Neither is there anything to support the pretense that the law does not recognize withdrawals at all. We advise the know-it-all lawyers to read the primary law over

How Emperor William Reviews His Troops

Description taken from a letter to The Bee during a tour of Europe made by the writer in 1891, this military maneuver having occurred September 18 of that year.

The traditions of the present German empire rest mainly upon the good generalship of its greatest rulers and the warlike abilities of its people. The unity of Germany has been secured only with centuries of stubborn fighting by soldiers drilled into rigid discipline. And no one can be long in Berlin without having this military basis of the imperial government vividly impressed upon his mind. Everywhere are monuments to military heroes, bronze statues of armored kings or leaders, streets and squares bearing names famous in the annals of war.

The military basis of the Prussian state founded by the Great Elector, came into rull being under Frederick II. Great in war, he was almost equally great in peace, and left many monuments of his activity in both fields. These are for the most part concentrated about Potedam, already before his time a royal residence. Though there is a whole cluster of royal castles in the neighborhood, as well as one in the center of the city itself, Sans Souci is the most interesting of all, and consequently attracts the greatest attention from visitors. The rooms are still maintained as used by its early occupants. The apartment formerly assigned to Voltaire is richly furnished and the walls decorated with handsomely painted wood carving. Frederick was so far influenced by his leaning toward everything French that in writing his own will be preferred that language to his native tongue. Here, too, is displayed the identical clock which the great Frederick was accustomed to wind-to be sure a very insignificant looking clock-whose hands continually remain stationary at twenty minutes past 2. And the official guide maintains a very straight face when he tells the story how this clock suddenly stopped on the very day, hour and minute that the victorious monarch died, and how to this day no one has ventured either to wind the works or to move the hands.

William II, the present German emperor, devotes much of his time to his duties as head of the imperial army and personally supervises the annual parades and manoeuvers. I had heard so much of the excellence of the German soldiers that an invitation to visit friends in Kassel and at the same time to see the Eleventh army corps was by no means unwelcome. A hearty reception by Mr. Berlit, ten years ago a resident of Omaha, did much to make up for the inconvenience of a long and dusty ride by rail from Berlin. Kassel, in ordinary times a very attractive city, was doubly inviting in its gala clothes of varicolored flags, festoons and greens. Uniformed soldiers were everywhere. The empress had already arrived on Thursday and was immediately installed behind a military guard in the castle of Wilhelmshoehe, the same in which Napoleon III spent several months of pleasant imprisonment just a decade ago.

On the evening of the 11th, the main thoroughfares of Kassel held almost all the inhabitants and strangers in the city. Fine illuminations from lamps giving lights of different hues brightened the lively scene. Every one sought the best possible position on the route. Mr. Berlit is president of the Morchants' association, one of the societies which drew up in line to greet the emperor when he should pass, and so for the time being, I imagined myself a temporary memher, took my place in the row and awaited the appointed time. It was not long after the carriage containing the empress had hurriedly passed down the street toward the station that the procession made its appearance. Aside from the military escort there was little pomp or display. The imperial couple were driven in an open carriage. As they approached, hats all along the line were uplifted and exclamations of applause burst from the entire crowd. I would say that the empress appeared to be very good lookingstriking but not handsome. Her figure is of graceful proportions; her complexion considerably darker than that of the emperor, who is a pronounced blonde. The peror wore a uniform of the Blue Hussars. His facial features express a decisive firmness more than any other quality. He has an intelligent look, but not exceptionally more intellectual than other men in public life. Judging from his former pictures the acquisition of his yellowish brown beard, though it may make him appear older, is no improvement for beauty.

The pilgrimage to the parade grounds began bright and early yesterday morning. Citizens and soldiers, carryalls, wagons, carriages, all were mixed in a promiscuous crowd, hastening in one direction. The road was long, hot, dusty, but the enterprise of several wide-awake vendors afforded the thirsty wayfarer an opportunity to invest in German beer at numerous points on the journey. A level plateau had been laid out for the parade and & grand stand erected just opposite the place of review. The audience assembled in good time and the soldiers, too, were promptly drawn up, but the 8 o'clock appointed for the arrival of the imperial couple was certainly delayed at least a half hour. At last they appeared, riding at the head of a numerous attendance and amid the blasts of trumpets made the circuit of the troops. The horses then wheeled about and came to a stand, facing the open space in front of the tribune where the review was to occur. The imperial couple were clad in pure white, the emperor in a white uniform with shining silver cuirass and helmet; the empress in white riding habit and plumed white hat.

Just here came an incident not scheduled on the program. A large, long-eared rabbit suddenly made his appearance on the field. Hemmed in between the lines of soldiers on one side and the tribune and audience on the other, the frightened animal dashed several times from one end to the other. To the amusement of the spectators it ran for a distance of over a mile the gauntlet of 30,000 guns; it almost grazed the horses of the emperor and empress and finally escaped unscathed and unharmed, except, perhaps, from the tiresome running in its useless flight.

It is not my intention to describe a parade lasting three hours in detail. The infantry first marched past, with machine like pace, and certainly made a fine appearance with their white trousers, dark blue coats and glittering helmets. A change in the regimental band, which from its position opposite the emperor poured forth a continuous military march, marked the beginning of each new regiment. The cavalry, comprising hussars, uhlanen and cuirassiers, were followed by the artillery. And as the cannon rolled by, four pieces abreast, the spectator could easily have imagined that the four carriages were being drawn by one team of horses. I am no judge of milltary training and discipline, but that the audience in general seemed pleased was evinced by frequent bursts of applause, particularly when the cadets from the military school made their appearance. I heard afterwards, however, from a gentleman who was in a position to know, that the emperor himself was not fully satisfied with the display made by the corps.

Whether the annual parades and manoeuvers have any special significance at the present time it is difficuit to say. Wherever I have been in Germany I have found that the people generally anticipate a war in the near future. They are not anxious for war; they dread it, yet dread it with a spirit of defiance. They prefer to have war postponed from year to year as long as possible, but are determined to be prepared in case it comes. The personal opinion of the emperor is not definitely known. His individual efforts will have much to do one way or the other with prolonging the present state of peace, but it is evident that he joins with his people in approving the time worn saying: "In time of peace prepare for war."

· Cretor Rosewater ...



Brief contributions on timely topics invited. The Bee assumed no responsibility for opinions of correspondents. All letters subject to condensation by editor.

Our Debt to the Germans. SOUTH OMAHA, Aug. 11.-To the Editor of The Bee: I read the resolution passed by the German-American citizens of Omaha; in a great many things that resolution speaks the truth and causes some of us to think back, when we had dark days in this country. I remember that we needed friends, and I know of no people who were better friends to this epublic than the German race. We had them by the thousands, young men came to this country and joined the union army, and a better soldier was hard to find; and a more humane soldier than the German soldier was never found in battle, in my opinion. I remember the days of the Alabama-there were no German sallors on that ship of destruction; but when young Winslow took the Kearsage to sea, there were German sailors behind the guns. It is a fact that the

German men freely gave their lives in the battles of this republic. JOHN MCINTIRE.

Suffragism and Feminism.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 11 .- To he Editor of The Bee: The commands of the men's Bible are not a matter of opinion—they are a matter of record and truthseekers need not go outside the records to find its condemnation; it carries within itself its own condemnation.

Whenever the villainous teachings conerning women and girls are called to the attention of the public there always are men who make a noise as though they were hurt. No man who does not believe in, practice nor profit by these vicious commands has any call to defend them. Since the adoption of the men's Bibleit was adopted by the votes of men onlypastors have actively by voice or pen taught or passively acquiesced in its teachings that the object of woman's existence is to serve man either as a sex slave or servant. The writer may or may not be a feminist-whatever that meansbut to be called a suffragist is the apex of injustice. To be called a suffragist in to add insult to injury.

Modern militants smash windows with hammers, but an ancient militant smashed a law with an apple and all women who desire to know right from wrong rise up and call her blessed. There are more kinds of freedom than political emancipation and one of the truest guideboards is Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason." ELIZABETH QUIGLEY.

Question of Irlah Loyalty. OMAHA, Aug. 11.-To the Editor of The Bee: A correspondent signing himself John A. McChristal, has addressed a letter to you, in which he quotes a letter he claims to have written to Mr. Redmond. the leader of the Irish nationalists. I am very sorry indeed to see one who evidently is an Irishman, seek to arouse anti-English feeling at this time. I am sure Mr. Redmond's secretary will consign Mr. McChristal's epistle to the waste basket-where it belongs.

There is nothing so worthy of contempt as bigotry, and the worse kind of bigotry is that branded religious or political. The mind that even harbors the idea of having the Irish prove traitors at this time is indeed perverted. An insurrection now would shatter all hopes of home rule. The British empire would crush any such at-

Perhaps Mr. McChristal would prefer to e land of his forefathers ruled by the German imperial government. That would be magnificent-the Irish and Germans get along so lovely.

If the Roman CSathelic portion of Ireland is wise, the people will strain every effort to stand loyally with England during this crisis. After the clouds have parted, Ireland's reward will be full enfranchisement-a united country-free from the bigotry of Rome on one side and Protestantism on the other.

"England's misfortune is Ireland's opportunity to prove its loyalty," and thus win the affection of the entire British ROBERT J. FITZPATRICK.

Hoch Der Kaiser

Boston Transcript: Well, anyhow, they can't claim that Kaiser Wilhelm is crazy with the heat.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Seven declarations of war in nine days, and this in an age modern civilization

Washington Herald: George and William and Nicholas are cousins-but there is nothing so bitter as a family row. St. Paul Pioneer-Press: Kaiser Wilhelm is the pacemaker if not the peacemaker of Europe. And it's a pretty fast pace, too.

New York World: The nation in Europe which does not receive some kind of an ultimatum from the kaiser these days suffers a humiliating slight.

Houston Post: In looking over Austria's war record, we observe the striking parallel it affords for the ring careers of Ed Dunkhorst and Peter Maher.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The kaiser of Germany, who says he mobilized with a heartache, will doubtless wake up after the war with a good deal of a headache. New York Mail. The German emperor is at least an uncompromising man. If Italy will not fight with him, he proposes to give her the chance to fight against

Philadelphia Inquirer: . The kaiser had scarcely got the German war engine when some heartless soul started chucked a monkey wrench into the ma chinery.

Boston Transcript: We would be willing to wager a small sum that Kaiser Withelm is not following his own advice to the German people to eat flour siftings and potato peelings.

Nebraska Editors

Gien Howard, the new proprietor of the Ashland Gazette, has installed a model K linotype.

The Hemingford Journal, which was recently taken over by the local bank on account of financial difficulties, has been sold to Brown Church and Anthony Kuhn, two local printers. It will be run as an independent local paper.

J. F. Kirby, who has been foreman of the Logan county Pioneer for a number of years, took over the management of the paper last week.

J. C. Voline. proprietor of the Nemaha county Herald, has added a linetype to the equipment of his plant

WITH THE HUMORISTS.

First Artist-The umbrella you lent me? I have lent it to a friend.

Becond Artist—That is very awkward.
The man who lent it to my friend tells
me that the owner wants it.—Le Rire.

County Justice-I'll have to fine ye a dollar, Jeff.

Jeff-I'll have to borry it of ye, judge.
County Justice-Great snakes: It was
to git a dollar I was fining ye. Git out!
Ye ain't guilty anyway.-Philadelphia
Bulletin.

"You told me you hadn't any mosquihadn't," replied Farmer Corntonel. Them you see floatin' around came from Si Perkins place. They ain't mine." —Washington Star.

"George Washington did not hesitate to tell the true story or how the cherry "Yes," replied the man who had testified in an investigation. "George was pretty smart. He knew how to get immunity."—Washington Ster.

"I understand that beef is going to be dearer next winter than ever before."
"Yes," replied the Chicago packer.
"What's the idea?"
"We're going to take some of the pride out of those eastern coal barons who thought they had the world beat as price-boosters."—Washington Star.

despise a hypocrite.

"So do I."
"Now, take Jackson, for example; he's Now, take Jackson, for example; he's the biggest hypocrite on earth." "But you appear to be his best friend." "Oh, yes; I try to appear friendly to-ward him. It pays better in the end."— Grit.

Shocked Visitor-Do you mean to say, Bobble, that you have never read the Bible?

Bible?
Bobbie (trying to keep up appearances)

-Well. I may not have read it, but I know what it is, all right.

"Well, what is it?"

"Why, it's the book they get moving picture stories from "-Life.

Messatina, why is a poor base ball player like one who picketh resebuds."
"I know I not, dear Sappho."
"Because he goeth from bush to bush." "Because he goet! Harvard Lampoon.

Citizen of Prague-What do you say to the beauty of our old Prague? American Sportsman-Not much, These crooked streets are mighty hard for au-tomobile races.—Prague Mumoristicke

THE MARSEILLAISE.

"The Marsell'aise" was written by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisie, a young French officer of ongineers, penned on the night of April 77, 1792. It was written in Strasburg, the principal city which was taken from France by Germany in the war of 189-51, and around which the present conflict will probably rage.

Te sons of freedom, wake to glory! Hark! hark! what myraids bid you rise! Your children, wives and grandsires hoary. Behold their tears and hear their cries

Behold their tears and hear their cries.
Shall hateful tyrants, mischiefa breeding.
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms! ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheathe;
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
on victory or death.

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling. Which treacherous kings confederate raise:

The dogs of war, let loose, are howling, And lo! our fields and cities blaze; And shall we basely view the ruin, While lawless force, with gullty stride. Spreads desolation far and wide, With crimes and blood his hands im-

To arms! to arms! ye brave, etc.

O Liberty! can man resign thee.
Once having feit thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, beits or bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield,
but freedom is our sword and shield.
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms! to arms! ye brave, etc.



Night Phone Service Uncommon in Europe

In Switzerland 42% of the telephone exchanges give service only from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. In Sweden only 75 out of 2,000 exchanges give all night service, and these charge extra for night calls.

In Austria less than 2% of the exchanges give all night service. In Germany all small exchanges close during the night, and larger exchanges charge extra for night calls.

In England small exchanges are only open during the day. In France small exchanges are closed at 7 p. m., two hours at noon, and after 10 a. m. on Sunday.

world.

American telephone service is 24 hour serv-

ice, and the rates here are the lowest in the

NEBRASKA TELEPHONE COMPANY

