

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH.

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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION.

56,519

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of September, 1914, was 56,519.

Dwight Williams, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 24 day of October, 1914. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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Now to see who guessed right on the queen! No wonder it rained on a parade with Jonah in it! Having prayed for peace once, why not keep it up? How strange life will seem when congress is not in session. The "grim god of war" must be none other than the old devil himself. Many admit that diet is both the cause and cure of pellagra. So also of many other diseases. So far as recollection goes, no candidate by petition has ever won out for office in this country. Jupiter Pluvius should be enrolled next year as a knight of Ak-Sar-Ben and given the de luxe initiation. The river "Olse" is said to be pronounced something like "Was," but just at present has the effect of "is."

These ought to be great days for the great universities of Europe; conditions are so favorable to quiet study. And remember, that to a large part of the spectators each year, Ak-Sar-Ben is a brand new and first-time revelation. Now as soon as Big Chief Watterson follows Big Chief Harvey back on the reservation, you may light up the pipe of peace. The Russian bear is said to be just aching for a winter campaign. If so, those Germans will doubtless accommodate him. Expressions of what the ministers think of the pagant, and what they think of the carnival, would probably not read alike. Watching an airship dropping bombs cannot be half so entertaining or so thrilling as watching one turning aerial somersaults for show. New York will have another fat chance next month to put Tammany out of business. But New York is not taking chances, it seems, these days. The recently expressed idea that actresses have no business marrying takes no account of divorce as one of their chief means of free advertising. In picking on the automobile owner to carry the brunt of the war tax, those democrats overlook the fact that in states like Nebraska the automobile owner for the most part is the farmer.

The fellow who burdens himself with needlessly heavy clothing forgets, or does not know, that it militates against his breathing, much of which is done through the pores of his skin, as well as lungs. What Omaha wants in its School board is competent and trustworthy men who can be relied on to deal sensibly and justly with all cases coming before them—not to prejudge them one way or the other.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha. The state organization of the Women's Christian Temperance union opened its tenth convention in the First Methodist Episcopal church. The opening address was by Mrs. C. B. Parker of Lincoln. The Saturday evening session will be addressed by John D. Finch, and the Sunday session by Miss Frances K. Willard. The city jail has been ornamented by a brand-new base-burne stove. It is a beauty, and has any amount of nickel trimmings on it. The marriage of George W. Kurts of this city and Miss Augusta Smith took place at the bride's home in St. Louis. The congregation of Israel has elected Rev. Dr. G. E. Harfeld as rabbi. He is a graduate of the Jewish college in London and was for a time rabbi of the St. Job's Street temple in Cincinnati. Mrs. J. V. McAdam and daughters, of Chicago, who have been visiting her sister, Mrs. John P. Daily, returned to their home. Mr. Harry Gilmore, the Union Pacific yardmaster, is out again, after a short illness. Miss E. Keith has moved her millinery establishment to 300 Douglas street.

Terminal Postoffice and Union Station.

At the instance of our local postoffice authorities a bill has been introduced by Congressman Lobeck for an appropriation for a terminal postoffice at Omaha, and there will be no difficulty in showing the need of such accommodations at this point. The postoffice is intimately related to the transportation system over which the mails are carried, and general experience in other cities is leading to the location of the working quarters for incoming and outgoing mail in immediate connection with or proximity to the railway stations. The main postoffice of New York City has just been moved into a terminal building, the new postoffice in Washington adjoins the Union station and postoffice relocation is in prospect in Chicago. In Omaha the present postoffice, aside from its out-of-the-wayness, may continue to supply facilities for those branches of the service which deal directly with the public, but more room, with up-to-date equipment, is called for to meet the general growth of the incoming and outgoing business, particularly of the parcel post.

But before a new terminal postoffice is erected in Omaha we will have to have a more permanent settlement of the broader question of railway terminals, for it would certainly be foolish to put a postoffice adjacent to a station that may be moved to some distance in a short time. In other words, the matter of a terminal postoffice and the question of a Union station are inseparably linked together. While the congressional appropriation is not likely at best to come too fast, the demand for a terminal postoffice should expedite the movement for a new Union passenger station suitably located and equal to the requirements of the Greater Omaha of the future.

Horses for the Slaughter.

According to reports, 10,000 horses are to be shipped from New Orleans to France for military service, a consignment of 850 having already gone. A similar demand may be made for American mules. The result, of course, will be reflected in rising prices in this country, where not since the Spanish-American war has horseflesh failed to command a very handsome figure, even though the automobile has come to its ascendancy in the meantime. This slaughter of man and beast in Europe wrings a common plea and protest from the social welfare and humanitarian workers. "When a million men are suffering in the trenches, wet, cold and wounded, what are a few children suffering under conditions in the factories?" exclaims Miss Jane Addams. Similarly a leader in the work of the American Humane association observes: "It seems ludicrous to spend thousands of dollars for the prevention of minor injuries to horses here, while thousands are being shipped abroad to endure much greater suffering, even slaughter."

But, of course, the question there is, Will the wholesale feeding of horseflesh into the capacious maw of war hasten or retard the human slaughter? We would sacrifice all our horses to end the war. But the logic of both these good women is sound. Men and nations cannot deliberately outrage the basic laws of society and humanity with impunity. The world will not easily slip from under the impact of its own retribution in consequence of this unspeakable slaughter and desolation on the continent of Europe, the vaunted "home of civilization." The more this thought is borne in upon us all, the more it may in time make men determine on the side of world peace.

Geography and Politics.

The Saturday Evening Post raises the point in favor of the old proposition of removing the national capital from Washington, that location elsewhere, say in New York, Chicago or Philadelphia, would lead to better government because it would mean larger interest in the doings of congress, and therefore wider publicity. No one today is prepared to discount the efficacy of publicity in the improvement of government. It has, even with the national capital isolated on the Atlantic seaboard, exerted a mighty influence in federal as well as local affairs, especially in late years, an influence which should increase with time. But what the Post says is worth considering:

True, the president gets a nation-wide hearing; but base ball, we should say, gets at least five columns of the printed and circulated page to every column congress gets. This relative isolation is bad for Washington. The government lives in an abnormal atmosphere consisting of 5 per cent pure politics and 5 per cent of other ingredients; the normal composition would be 5 per cent politics and 95 per cent of other ingredients. If congress went to its daily sitting on Broadway, State street, or Chestnut street, it would be, in the whole, a more serviceable body.

It may strike some folks as paradoxical in the extreme to think of moving congress to Wall street to purge it of politics and instill the other better elements, or even to State street in Chicago, yet it would undoubtedly have the effect of bringing the government more in the public eye. It might require time, though, for the American reading public to adapt itself to the proposed ratio of five columns of congressional doings to one of base ball.

Why Not Tell the Reason Why?

Using as its pretext the filing of a petition candidate under investigation of District Court Clerk "Bob" Smith, the democratic World-Herald indulges in a double-shotted assault on County Commissioner John C. Lynch, but, cut-throat-like, carefully covers up the reason why "Bob" Smith would like to see Lynch removed from the county board. The reason is that Commissioner Lynch has led the fight to make the fee-grabbers put the money back, though Smith still hopes, if the county board can be chloroformed, to hang on to upward of \$15,000 in information and naturalization fees that he is trying to pocket. The World-Herald's animus goes to the same point, namely, the activity of Commissioner Lynch and his republican associates on the board scotching the \$50,000 jail feeding graft sought to be perpetrated by the World-Herald's democratic pet, Sheriff McShane. Not a word from the World-Herald yet in praise of the supreme court decisions stopping these two attempted steals. Yet that paper thinks it can persuade the voters to defeat the men who have courageously blocked the fee-grabbers, and to reward the notorious grafters with re-election.

The Bee's Letter Box

Brevolens in the Peace Armory. FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: I see so much about Wilson's and Bryan's peace policy, but what have they done towards peace? Sold to Greece two warships, which they knew would be used for war purposes. Now, would it not have been better to have turned those ships into merchantmen, even if the government would have lost in money value? Second—Why is not the sale of all this war material stopped if we are working for peace? All this peace talk may do for a lot of school children just starting, but not for a thinking people. TIM HOWARD.

Norman Closes the Debate. OMAHA, Oct. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: An article in the letter box signed by F. M. Coffee of Lincoln makes a personal and unwarranted attack on me because of my efforts to save the laboring man and women of this state from the curse of the so-called workmen's compensation law enacted by the last legislature, and so be voted on at the referendum election to be held on the 3d of next month. When I condemn this so-called compensation law as unworkable and, as I am expressing my own personal views and the views of substantially every man and woman who has read the proposed law regardless of their business or occupation. And in this connection I want to say that it is my firm conviction that no sensible man or woman can read this law without unqualifiedly condemning it. I feel sure that I am not pin headed, as charged by Mr. Coffee, when I condemn a law which for example allows a young man whose leg is cut off at the hip, or whose arm is cut off at the shoulder, through the fault of his employer, a sum not exceeding from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

And I am further confident that my ideas are not pin headed as charged by Mr. Coffee, because within the last week the Central Labor Union of this city, made up of leaders from forty of the local unions, has unqualifiedly condemned this so-called compensation law. GEORGE E. NORMAN, President Machinists' Union of Omaha, No. 31.

Would Buy the Stock Yards. FLORENCE, Neb., Oct. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: I note some of our leading candidates for state office advocate the physical valuation of the Union Stock yards on account of a saving of \$50,000 to the farmers by cutting 2 cents per head on the sale of hogs. They undoubtedly don't care so much about the saving of the \$50,000 as they do in throwing out their larlet to catch the farmers' vote. Physical or appraisal valuation is not necessary and needless expense. Let some courageous representative or senator declare himself for state ownership if he wants to be elected this fall and if elected introduce a bill carrying an appropriation to purchase the Union Stock yards at South Omaha. C. L. NETHAWAY.

Takes Exception to His Townsman. SOUTH OMAHA, Oct. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: In reply to F. A. Agnew let me say, for a man who would like to be considered responsible to throw himself liable to criticism as he has in this article should not go unanswared. The facts are the judge is too poor to be outside the picnic barrel. For a man to assail characters like Theodore Roosevelt, President Wilson or William J. Bryan, surely can't help causing ill feeling from any man. His idea of minority presidents is altogether wrong, as one of the greatest presidents, with others, we ever had in this union was Abraham Lincoln. And I consider one other as great as Theodore Roosevelt, so his minority idea is certainly knocked into a cocked hat.

The Judge quotes from Governor William T. Haines of Maine, which, if it is the governor's exact words, does not sound to me very progressive, for the reason that majorities many times are not the will of the people, as minorities are more times of the better thinking and more honest class. He assumes considerable when he says, had the republican party remained in the power, there would be no war tax. While we are not in our selves, we have to stand some part of the burden. My advice to the judge is to be a little more moderate in his denunciation of the public men spoken of. W. F. BURDICK.

Miss Hopper Explains. OMAHA, Oct. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: On May 12, 1914, I signed a contract for a concert to be given here by Mme. Schumann-Herkin on April 15, 1915. This followed the regular form of the other three which were signed for the same artist's previous appearances here under my management. In the meantime the prima donna sold several weeks of her time to the Redpath Bureau of Chicago, who say they again sublet Omaha and the mid-west to Mr. Elton Vawter of Cedar Rapids, who had a contract for Omaha, October 5, 1914. Under date of September 26, 1914, the president of the Redpath Bureau offered me \$150 "with the understanding that you cancel your date for this year's appearance. I wired acceptance on receipt of the money, but as the money was not sent my contract with the Vawter bureau for Mme. Schumann-Herkin to sing April 15, 1915, is still valid. My direct appeal to the artist for her personal assistance in this matter briefly referred me to her managers. Neither was it possible for me to see the prima donna nor any of her party when I called. As to the prices of admission charged for Mme. Schumann-Herkin's former concerts, these were always regulated by contract, and supposedly by the artist herself. I have repeatedly been refused a cut on even the second balcony seats. Managers who buy a block of her time are privileged to speculate on prices and lift restrictions which have governed me when controlling only one date. EVELYN HOPPER.

Here and There. What is believed to be the lowest type of humanity in the world today has been discovered in the interior of Sumatra, a people without proper religion, superstition or any idea of a future state. Western Australia produces more gold than any American state, sends more pearls to Europe than any other country except Ceylon, and is said to have the richest belt of hardwood timber in the world.

Peculiarities of Life Over in Germany

From the National Geographic Magazine.

Things that are Forbidden. The people of German cities live amid different conditions than those of American cities. In Berlin it is forbidden to water flowers except between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning; no one can play a piano before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock at night; no bedding may be aired out of a front window; singing, shouting or whistling is not tolerated on the streets; the dwellers in apartment houses are forbidden to bathe at night; no one is allowed to take a bath that is full to its capacity; no pedestrian shall obstruct a carriage or an automobile; one cannot employ a servant without the aid of the police, or change his residence without their consent; he cannot take the cab that strikes his fancy, but the one the police tell him to take. There are walks sacred to pedestrians, streets dedicated to roller skaters, speedways where only automobiles may go.

Native Well Satisfied. Although the long list of "forbidden" things in German cities gets on the nerves of Americans, the Germans like them. They say that only unreasonable things are forbidden and that all such things should not be allowed—their clothes will not be made wet by the water from upstairs window boxes; their morning nap will not be disturbed by street noises; no bumping piano will keep them awake at night; they will not see when they enter a street car. They simply prefer to subordinate their peevish whims to their permanent comfort.

No domestic servant can get a position except through the police. She must make a formal application at the municipal registry office, where comes the housewife wanting a cook. The police give her a little book setting forth her name, where she was born, her age, her stature, the color of her eyes and hair, and the date when she first went into domestic service. It also gives the name, occupation, social rank and residence of each former employer, and the reason for her leaving each household, written in by the mistress thereof, which is authenticated by the stamp of the police.

After the cook is hired her mistress must register the fact and the terms of employment with the police, giving them the number of the cook's record book, while the cook must take her book back to the police for her new employment to be written into it. Every Monday the mistress must affix a 5-cent insurance stamp to the card the cook is required to have, and once a month the postoffice cancels these stamps. This must be attended to regularly or the police will inquire why. That proceeding insures the cook that if she lives to be 70, thereafter she will get a pension of from \$3 to \$5 a month. If she marries in the meantime she may have her insurance with interest refunded, or keep it up, as she pleases.

Neither mistress nor maid complains about these restrictions and this red tape. The mistress says she is sure of getting a good servant and the maid says she is sure of good treatment by her mistress.

Many Class Distinctions. No western country has more class distinction than Germany. Every person above the rank of manual laborer has a handle of some kind to his name, which enables even the stranger to determine his standing. When a traveler goes to a hotel or lodging house, he must give his name, home address, and standing, both as to occupation and social position. The women are even more particular than the men as to nice social distinctions. The wife claims as her own the full title of her lord and master. If she be the wife of a captain in the army, she is Mrs. Captain So and So; if her husband is a postal clerk, she is addressed as Mrs. Director of Post So and So; if her husband has become postmaster, she will be Mrs. Upper Director of Posts So and So.

These titles and social distinctions that go with them are not confined to the army and civil service. A man who has a great electrical factory may be known as a royal, privy, commercial, councillor, electrical, appliance, factory proprietor. Salaries in the German army are extremely low; a German general may not get as much as a second lieutenant in the American army. But there is unlimited credit to the German army officer. He occupies the first social position in the empire, and every wealthy father and ambitious mother will only be too glad to pay his debts if he will but wed their daughter.

The dowry is never lost sight of from the highest home to the humblest, and even a servant girl will scale down her pretensions to the lowest in order to increase the dowry, which adds to her chances of marriage.

The German Business Man. The German business man is different from the business men of many other countries. He brings to his work an equipment of technical training, discipline, orderliness, and unflinching industry seldom equaled. He rises at 6 o'clock in the morning, has a simple breakfast of coffee and rolls, and is at his office or factory never later than 8 o'clock. He takes a sandwich along in his pocket, and eats it as a second breakfast, usually between 10 and 11 o'clock. At 1 o'clock, if he is a family man, he goes home to his dinner, which he eats leisurely, and then takes a nap. After this comes his coffee and cigar, and after these he returns to his office, where he arrives by 3 o'clock. There are many peculiar ways that German business men have when dealing with people at home, however ready they are to accommodate themselves to foreign conditions, when they deal abroad. A German house paying a bill by check will always deduct the stamp it costs to mail the check. If a "postage due" letter comes, he will let it go back for prepayment, even though it may contain a check or an order. "It is the custom."

Wage Earners in Germany. It is generally agreed that the German working class have fewer amusements, less leisure, and a smaller amount of money to spend for either entertainment or living expenses than the same class in England and America, but for all this they seem contented and happy. Dancing seems to be the characteristic amusement of the working people.

Bismarck once said that every healthy, able-bodied man has a right to say to the state that it shall give him work. And that idea has been developed to such an extent that in 1912 there were fewer than 3 per cent of the wage-earners of Germany out of employment. In England and the United States the unemployed ranges around 10 per cent. The employer of labor is required to maintain working appliances, machinery and tools in such a way as to protect the operators from danger to life and health, and must give them good light, proper space and sufficient ventilation. Broad gangways must be provided, which must be kept clear, and sanitary washing and dressing accommodations are required in every factory. There are also dining rooms, where the workmen may have their food heated; and many of these have libraries, piano and assembly rooms. Inspection by the police takes place every day, and the slightest infraction of the factory law will be reported and dealt with. Each week the employer must pay into the public treasury a small fraction of each employee's wage to guarantee their old-age pension. No employer can discharge an employee without good cause, and every disagreement between them goes to the industrial courts—the government does not permit the settlement of such disagreements outside of these courts, however willing both parties might be to compromise.

Excellence of German Education. Every German is educated for the particular work in life that has been chosen for him. There is no drifting into a trade or profession—becoming a machinist through the sweeping-out-shop rout, or a pharmacist through the soda-fountain routine. Each child has his career selected for him, and when his training is finished he is fitted for no other. No other nation possesses so many fine technical schools. In the rural districts there are the agricultural schools for the farmers' boys, and the great crop yields of Germany answer for their efficiency. The empire has twenty-one universities, with a total enrollment of 100,000 more than half of whom are in the schools of polytechnics. "Spiritual" Comfort for Rheims. Some spiritual comfort left in the war zone. Richard Harding Davis reports that although the Rheims cathedral is a ruin there are 10,000 bottles of champagne in the wine-cellar thereabouts.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"Papa says I shouldn't marry now. He says I don't know the value of a dollar yet." "Tell him you will have very little money to handle."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Why are you always bragging about your preacher?" asked the Old Fogey. "He isn't so eloquent. He reads his sermons, doesn't he?" "That's why I'm for him," replied the Old Fogey. "He can tell when he gets to the end."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The streets of New York are a blaze of glory—a veritable riot," explained the American. "Why, these are one electric sign with 100,000 lights on it." "Doesn't that make it rawtier conspicuous, old top?" asked his British friend.—Harper's Weekly.

"You used to send me candy before we were married," she said bitterly. "Yes," he replied, just as bitterly; "and before we were married your father would occasionally hand me a few good cigars."—Baltimore American.

"Haven't your opinions on this subject undergone a change?" "No," replied Senator Sorghum. "But your views, as you expressed them some time ago—" "Those were not my views. Those were my interviews."—Washington Star.

Magistrate—I understand that you overheard the quarrel between the defendant and his wife? Witness—Yes, sir. Magistrate—Tell me, if you can, what he seemed to be doing. Witness—It seemed to be doing the listening, sir.—National Monthly.

"I suppose, farmer, that the crows create the usual havoc with your corn this year?" Witness—Yes, sir. "Gawah, no! I put up a scarecrow dressed in the kind or rig the women are

Wearin' nowdays, and it scared the day-lights out of 'em."—Boston Transcript.

First Farmer—Think the railroads are doing enough? Second Farmer—Noper; they should be made to furnish the fences we sit on to watch the trains go by.—New York Sun-Journal.

"Jim offered to bet me he could pronounce Prasmyal, Czesposhowa-Kalis and Bydzskuchen more correctly than I could." "Did you take the bet?" "Certainly not. Where do you suppose we were going to get a referee?"—Baltimore American.

SIR JOHN FRENCH, REPORTER. B. L. Taylor in Chicago Tribune. While other pens our hearts impale, Their tales of death to tell, You spin a round, unwarmed tale, And spin it mightily well.

While other writers blaze in print, To voice a world despair, You mention calmly, "There's a hint Of autumn in the air."

While others send us miles of freedom, At which the angels weep, You let us know the nights are cool, And simply great for sleep.

While others write of "shot and shell," Of foul and lurid acts, You send us word a warmish spell Has stirred to life the flies.

You ride the whirlwind's mighty wings, And direct the blow, And yet find time to write of things We really wish to know.

Your style's devoid of flounce and frill, And adjectival haze; Lemn may you live—at least until You finish this campaign.

And later, if you get around With "Memoirs" of the Row, I'll buy one set, morocco bound—Take my subscription now!



Good Manufacturing!

If you know where to look, you will find on the outside of every case of Safe Home matches certain numbers, letters or symbols. To you these mean nothing. To us they mean a very great deal. They tell us many things, and enable us to determine: (1) When the matches were made—year, month, day and hour. (2) Where they were made—in which of five factories and on which of several hundred machines! (3) The temperature and humidity in the air at the time of manufacture!! (4) The names of the men and women who made them!!! Does this impress you as good manufacturing? Or doesn't it? We refer to it, not in a spirit of boastfulness, but to give you an idea of the extraordinary care that marks every step in the making of Safe Home matches. The experiments and tests which we have made, in an honest effort to produce a perfect match, have cost us about a quarter of a million dollars. Why did we do all this research work? Because it is good business—because, in the long run, it will pay. We do not ask you to pay more money for matches than you have been paying—merely to see that you get better matches for what you do pay. This you can do if you ask for Safe Home matches by name. All grocers. Five cents a box.

The Diamond Match Company

Your office location a business asset....

A well known, well kept, well located and well tenanted building is bound to be a business asset for you and your associates. THE BEE BUILDING (The building that is always new) is such a building, par excellence. Arrange for offices with the superintendent Room 103