

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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AUGUST CIRCULATION. 53,993

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. I, Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of August, 1915, was 53,993.

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

Thought for the Day. Selected by Margaret Scott. I shall pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do to any human being, let me do it now.

Altogether too many of these joy rides end in grief and sorrow.

It's "Governor" Saunders again—but this time Ak-Sar-Ben governor.

"Buy-it-in-Omaha" has a double force when it is also "Made-in-Omaha."

The swelling record of stock yard receipts indexes the business coming Omaha's way. Boost!

The Rev. "Billy" has already vindicated the judgment of those who said Omaha was a good town—for a revival.

Between the lines of Messenger Archibald's explanation runs the solemn exhortation: "Save me from my fool friends."

The foot ball season opens at a strenuous pace, but there is no occasion for public concern. Hospital accommodations are ample.

It is difficult to analyze the brand of home patriotism which seeks faraway fields for peace promotion and ignores ravages of vocal war at home.

Brother Victor Murdock declares that the bullmoosers of the western states are waiting for eastern leadership. Why eastern leadership? Is it as bad as that?

The district court is in full blast. King Ak-Sar-Ben is drilling his hosts for the fall festival and "Billy" is drawing crowded houses. Now is the time to stop off in Omaha and enjoy life to the full.

Note that revision of South Omaha school teachers' salary schedule is all revision upward. This is the reward to the South Omaha school teachers for manifesting a willingness to meet merger half way.

Perhaps, to be wholly consistent, Mr. Bryan should also advocate junking the navy we now have and disbanding the regular army down to a few gold-lace officers needed to serve as military aides for White House social functions.

Collier's specially commissioned cross-country auto tourist threw Omaha women a bouquet for up-to-date and modish dressing. The clothes of Omaha women reflect the up-to-dateness of Omaha's enterprising merchants and modistes.

Years of experience and observation in that locality convinces a magazine writer that the Wall street game is unbeatable. A waste of ink. News of the cutting of a melon will draw more labels in a day than experience could frighten in a year.



The city council adopted plans of Architect Myers for the new city hall, which contemplate a building to cost not to exceed \$100,000.

An interesting meeting at the Young Men's Christian association hall discussed a new building for the association as a home of its own. Among those who talked were General O. H. Howard, secretary Japin, William Fleming, Dr. Dennis, Mr. Street, J. R. Henderson and Dr. Parcell.

Madame Duffoe is still confined to her rooms in the Millard, but her husband has taken her place on the wagon, and parks Harney street, near Fourteenth, with crowds as large as his wife usually attracts.

S. F. Moore & Co. are putting up a magnificent new passenger elevator in their store.

Captain John G. Bourke, now stationed in Texas, is here visiting his old friends.

Joe Needham, one of the amateurs of the city, made a remarkable run in the billiard parlors at the Millard, scoring 66 points in one hour and fifty minutes.

Friends of Captain and Mrs. George H. Cragg helped them celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary at their dear home oneward street.

Ripening Very Fast.

There is much merit in President Wilson's "short ballot" plan. It is one of those reforms not yet ripe like government ownership of railroads. It will come along in time, but not now. The "short ballot," no matter how worthy, is a reform not yet ripe—Columbus Telegram.

Whatever its present stage, the "short ballot" is ripening very fast. The commission plan and city manager plan of municipal government are companions of the "short ballot" campaign.

Regardless of all that, however, the "short ballot" reform is ripening very fast elsewhere. Let us remember that a thing is short or long only by comparison. Here in Nebraska the shift to biennial elections, crowding the names formerly on two ballots onto one, so lengthened the ballot as to force an immediate reaction.

Harmony at the State House. The latest manifestation of how happily the brethren are dwelling together at the Nebraska state house is furnished by the threat of Fire Commissioner Ridgell to bring suit against State Treasurer Hall—not to adjudicate any claim for the benefit of the state, not to establish the truth or falsity of the governor's allegations that the state treasurer is farming out state money, but to punish the state treasurer for being sufficiently temerarious to stand on the provisions of the constitution as regards the paying of money into and out of the state treasury.

In the meantime, nothing is heard of any effort to investigate the charges publicly made by the governor that the state treasurer's bond was made the occasion of dividing \$1,000 between certain of the favored, or that state funds are being farmed to personal and political friends. The quarrel is over the only thing the democrats at Lincoln seem to care for—the payroll.

Difficulties Our Dollar Must Overcome.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, under the Department of Commerce, addressing the investment bankers at Denver, suggests that the loan to be made to the Allies at present may be an economic blunder. It is giving aid to our greatest rivals in the field of foreign commerce. His apprehension on this point does not seem to be justified by the facts. While the financial strength of the United States is steadily growing, the substitution of the dollar for the pound sterling as the world's standard is not yet complete.

Great Britain is the leading nation of the world, in the matter of foreign investment, having at the beginning of the war, in round numbers, \$17,500,000,000 invested abroad; France then had six and one-half and Germany two and one-half billions in foreign investments, and Holland and Belgium were also heavy holders of foreign securities. It is this that gives London its overshadowing commercial importance. For example the external debt of Japan is largely held in London, and consequently Japan's securities are worth just what London says they are worth, basing this value on the volume of Japanese trade. Argentina, Chile, Brazil and other countries are similarly owned in Europe. This condition must be altered before we can become actual leaders in the world's trade.

For many years the annual balance of trade has been in favor of the United States, yet we have been extensive borrowers from Europe, for the purposes of development. The extension of our commerce will depend on our ability to enter the foreign field as investors or operators. The time is favorable, and the prospect is inviting; the point to be settled is where to start, and the mortgage just taken on England and France looks like a beginning.

Respect for the interstate commerce law has reached such an altitude in railroad circles that one company is suing a Jerseyman for the recovery of 34 cents bluffed from a passenger conductor. Money is no object in the case, the company having spent hundreds of dollars gathering evidence to clinch the malefactor. The inspiring motive is to vindicate the company from the charge of rate discrimination. If honest endeavor ever commands decorative honors, the company deserves first choice of the crosses.

Southern bankers are accused by a federal reserve officer of charging as high as 100 per cent for loans. Rates of 1 and 2 per cent a month are common among banks of the south and in the northwest. In the light of these official figures the chattel loan shark does not appear as dark as he is painted.

The Economics of War

John Bates Clark Professor Political Economy, Columbia University.

W ALL means that in some part of the earth peace and goodness and love are largely bartered away for suffering, wickedness and hate; and, in general, that parts of God's country are turned into a devil's country. No expert from a counting house can make a balance sheet that will show the amount of such damage.

Yet it is extremely well worth while to measure, if we can, the sheer loss of wealth which war entails. The impoverishment of a country affects a people's physical and mental well-being, and character itself suffers seriously when the struggle for life becomes hard and material returns meager.

The absolute amount of wealth a country contains does not gauge the purely material well-being of the inhabitants. That depends on the amount there is per unit of the population. If the capital of the world should continue unchanged and the population should grow enormously, it is conceivable that the per capita wealth would decline more than it usually has done in consequence of destructive wars.

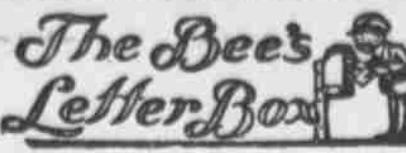
Military expenditures by governments are more nearly measurable than other elements in the total waste which war entails, and yet even these can not be estimated only in a rude way. It is a safe guess that more than \$200,000,000,000 are spent daily by the states now at war. The effect of this on public finance is more easily calculated than its effect on the existing wealth and the future prosperity of the peoples affected.

Not all the direct military expense of the governments does, in itself, make the countries poorer. Feeding and clothing soldiers is giving them a partial equivalent for the living that, in the absence of war, they would have gotten by their own productive effort. The living they get is rather salvage than waste, from the point of view of the people themselves.

What the world parts with in consequence of war is products that would have been created if peace had continued. Of course it is not, to any extent, money. All the gold coins in the warring countries would pay their bills for only a very short time, and they cannot all be used in that way.

The greater part of this total is directly lost by citizens in consequence of war without appearing at all in the account books of the governments. If the states spend publicly \$20,000,000 a day, it is safe to consider that citizens privately lose much more than that amount. It would be strange if they were not losing from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 per day, over and above outgoes which can be in the public eye.

Concluded Tomorrow



Motto for the High School Girls. OMAHA, Sept. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: In The Bee of September 14, page 7, column 2, H. Timothy, H.S., has been adopted as a motto by high school girls all over the country.

An Indoor Bathing Beach. OMAHA, Sept. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: The swimming season for 1915 over and not one person drowned at Carter lake since competent life guards were employed. This speaks well for our efficient life guards.

The weather was very unfavorable for swimming this season, but the municipal beach and the swimming tanks in the parks have proved to be the most popular places in the city. This shows what the people want in the parks and now that we have a good start in the right direction I hope the city commissioners will keep the ball a-rolling and give us more natatoriums next year.

Rain and the Corn Crop. BENNINGTON, Neb., Sept. 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: Since reading the article of Ted Holyoke, in which he says, "Most corn safe from frost," I cannot pass this up without a few comments.

And that will be the case with the corn should frost strike it at this time, for not more than 35 per cent would be good enough to grade No. 4. Mr. Holyoke says he cannot see why so much fuss is being made about the corn from the frost. And then he suggests the silo as being the salvation of the frosted corn, and that every bit would be utilized.

Let us discuss this question of loss, worry and silo from the farmer's standpoint. In the first place, let us take into consideration the fact that according to statistics renters predominate in this state. This being a fact, who will build silos for this great number of renters?

The writer has a field that was planted April 25, just 160 days at the date this article is written, and only 25 per cent of the ears well enough dried so that they would not be injured by a killing frost—the other 75 per cent would be soft and unfit for the market.

Last week a railroad manager reported from 100 to 110 per cent for the different divisions, which is impossible. I have met men from different parts of the state, and they all reported that their corn was replanted and growth retarded by cold, rainy weather, was only in the roasting-car stage then.

Keep Your Automobile. GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: I like The Bee and have read it about every day for the last forty years. But my car is now stuck in The Bee. It has dropped about 30 points from the stand you seem to take in this Sunday stuff.

Wants Pollard for Governor. GIBBON, Neb., Sept. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: Please give me space for part of a letter sent to me by Hon. E. M. Pollard, accompanying a petition signed in large part by exhibitors at the State fair, representative men interested in agriculture in many parts of the state, asking permission to use his name as a candidate for governor.

Concluded Tomorrow

For a life of large usefulness and that you had a desire, an ambition, to be helpful to mankind and I have not been disappointed, for you have taken an active interest in public affairs, you have made good at every turn of the road, have met the full measure of a useful citizen as occasion offered.

"You have served as a member of our state legislature and in the halls of congress. You are a temperance man in practice and from principle doubtless believing, as does the writer, while in favor of prohibition, that the people of the state, in a non-partisan manner, by the use of the initiative, should determine the question of prohibition in the coming campaign.

"Here, you had better let that man alone; the Bible says it is given unto man once to die, and after that the judgment."

The doctor looks up and says: "Well, I am an assistant surgeon, sent here by the State Surgeon to revive this poor man, and I intend to do so, if possible, and please remember the same book says, 'while there is life there is hope.' If you don't believe in revivals, please stand from under while I am doing my duty."

Common Sense Religion. FLORENCE, Neb., Sept. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: As "Billy" Sunday seems to be all the go these days and as I have had the pleasure of attending one of his meetings I thought it would be worth while to get right down to brass tacks and expound a few of my religious views to the interested public.

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