

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION. 53,716

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of November, 1915, was 53,716.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 2d day of December, 1915. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

December 11 Thought for the Day Selected by Susan Blou

He only earns his freedom and existence Who daily conquers them anew. —Fauset.

In the revised lexicon of democracy there's no such word as "economy."

The message in a nutshell tells congress to dig in and taxpayers to dig up.

Preparedness is getting plenty of support from outside agencies just at this time.

Interest in foreign war loans fades away as new taxes loom large in the American foreground.

Political optimism toned up with nearing wedding bells proves irresistible as a lure for rainbow chasers.

In other words, when the entente allies cry, "hold, enough," the message is assured respectful consideration.

Still, the Auditorium was named a "White Elephant" long before it was unloaded, only the city makes it more so.

Berlin, Paris and London have spoken in a tone of voice, which puts the dovescoats definitely out of business for the winter.

Well, the weatherman was quite generous with his sunshine, and maybe he isn't to blame if he works off some of his stormy stock.

It is becoming more apparent every hour that Mr. Ford's flock of peace doves must fly high to escape the pothunters of Europe.

It is just as well to emphasize the fact that if lawyers desire expert medical testimony they must come across with expert medical fees.

Something over 2,000 bills were dropped into the congressional hopper on the opening day. The solons arrived in a state of preparedness.

Harvard dips its colors to the spirit of the times and announces a military course of study. Congressman Gardner's drives score at home as well as in Washington.

The far-flung battle line points to India as a possible Turco-Teutonic objective. It is a long way from Constantinople to Delhi and the walking is not particularly good.

Should Uncle Sam reach into gasoline tanks for a share of the loot, autolists will derive some satisfaction from the knowledge that oil companies are not getting all the money.

Mexican troubles move the governor of the Lone Star state to call Texas, "the Belgium of America." Cheer up! General Joe Bailey's comes back guarantees permanent relief.



The Omaha Light Guards had an enjoyable party at their home in the Williams block. The committee in charge was, Lieutenant W. M. Woods, Sergeant W. R. Adams, Corporal O. L. Colby, Private A. Michalski, Private T. B. Wields, and Private D. C. Richter.

Miss Gertrude Metcalf of Nebraska City is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. S. Hall.

Cards have been received in Omaha announcing the marriage of DeForest W. Bace of Omaha and Miss Britt at Millersburg, Ky. They will be at home at 1612 Capital avenue by Christmas week.

New rates were put in force by the Western Union Telegraph company with considerable reductions to eastern points. Night messages may now be sent to all the larger eastern cities at the rate of 25 cents for the first ten words and 1 cent each for additional words.

Allice Harrison made her first appearance here in "Hot Water," at the Boyd.

Julius Lombard, the great base of Chicago, is visiting in Omaha.

Harry Deuel, presiding genius at the Burlington ticket office, celebrated the forty-ninth anniversary of his advent into this breathing world.

All clerks are requested to at once send in their applications to the various railroads for their half-year permits for the ensuing year.

Celestine Omytha slipped on the icy pavement in front of Falconer's store, and broke one of the bones in his right wrist.

Frenchman Makes a Blunder.

If reports from Porto Rico are true, the French naval officer has made a blunder that is certain to require disavowal by his government. The status of passengers or seamen on board ship has been too long established to admit of revision at this time, unless it be at a convention of nations. The present war, however, has been a continual succession of events that overstep the rights of neutrals, regardless of the plainly understood provisions of international law and maritime agreements. This episode is only one of a long and steadily growing list of actions that serve to strain the friendly relations between the United States and the belligerents, many of them of such nature as to almost warrant the belief that it is the purpose to determine just how far the nations at war can go in the matter of annoying the Yankees without provoking them to some action. It is the first really serious breach of neutrality the French have been guilty of, but it will be properly resented by this government when the facts are established.

Again the Traffic in Munitions.

Advices from Washington tell of the introduction by Senator Hitebeck of his bill to prohibit the exportation of war munitions to belligerent countries, together with a loud-sounding announcement that he intends to push this measure to the front. The question of traffic in munitions has been pretty thoroughly argued and the administration has taken a definite stand upon it, which it may well be recalled, the position of the United States, which has the accepted sanction of international law, is outlined most clearly in the note sent to the American ambassador at Vienna by Secretary Lansing last August, following up a similar note sent to the German ambassador by Secretary Bryan in April. The salient paragraphs of this document read as follows:

But, in addition to the question of principle, there is a practical and substantial reason why the government of the United States had from the foundation of the republic to the present time advocated and practiced unrestricted trade in arms and military supplies. It has never been the policy of this country to maintain in time of peace a large military establishment of stores of arms and ammunition sufficient to repel invasion by a well equipped and powerful enemy, and has desired to remain at peace with all nations and to avoid any appearance of menacing such peace by the threat of its armies and navies. In consequence of this standing policy the United States would, in the event of attack by a foreign power, be at the outset of the war seriously, if not fatally, embarrassed by the lack of arms and ammunition and by the means to produce them in sufficient quantities to supply the requirements of national defense. The United States has always depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutral nations in case of foreign attack. This right, which it claims for itself, it cannot deny to others.

A nation whose principle and policy it is to rely upon international obligations and international justice to preserve its political integrity might become the prey of an aggressive nation whose policy and practice it is to increase its military strength during times of peace with the design of conquest, unless the nation attacked can, after war had been declared, fly into the markets of the world and purchase the means to defend itself against the aggressor.

The general adoption by the nations of the world of the theory that neutral powers ought to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to belligerents would compel every nation to have in readiness at all times sufficient munitions of war to meet any emergency which might arise and to erect and maintain establishments for the manufacture of arms and ammunition sufficient to supply the needs of its military and naval forces throughout the progress of a war. Manifestly the application of this theory would result in every nation becoming an armed camp, ready to resist aggression, and tempted to employ force in asserting its rights rather than appeal to reason and justice for the settlement of international disputes.

Perceiving, as it does, that the adoption of the principle that it is the duty of a neutral to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to a belligerent during the progress of a war would inevitably give the advantage to the belligerent which had espoused the manufacture of munitions in time of peace and which had laid in vast stores of arms and ammunition in anticipation of war, the government of the United States is convinced that the adoption of the theory would force militarism on the world and work against that universal peace which is the desire and purpose of all nations which exalt justice and righteousness in their relations with one another.

The senator's arms bill may be used by him for a little gallery play and to embarrass the administration still further, but it must be plain to everyone who knows anything about the situation that it will get no farther than the talk-fest stage, and probably was not intended for anything else.

It behooves Chicago to put more of the "I will" spirit into the race for the republican national convention. The ease with which St. Louis ran away with the democratic ratification meeting emphasizes the need of more speed and less dignity. Philadelphia is a live wire in republican politics, and it has the money, too.

Plans for the New Defense. It was not to be expected that the policy of preparedness could be put into operation without some difference of opinion as to the methods by which the general plan is to be carried out.

This is one of the characteristics of our national way of doing things, and when it is announced that four plans for the new defense are to be presented to congress it is only proof that we are living true to tradition. It will be on the merit of these plans that final action will rest, and this will, as usual, be a compromise between the four, with the good features of each preserved, perhaps, but out of it will come a general scheme that will be workable, and subject to modifications as experience develops the need thereof.

One encouraging feature of the situation is the harmony with which the political groups in congress are approaching consideration of the subject. Mr. Wilson and the democratic leaders in congress have agreed that preparedness will not be made a part of the caucus program, and Mr. Mann's conferences with the president are significant of republican willingness to cooperate in the work. Opposition is certain to be encountered from those of both parties who are sincerely committed to the pacifist position, but this will not be in any sense partisan.

With an apparent majority devoted to the work of providing more adequately for the defense of the country against any possible attack, all that remains to be determined is the most useful plan, and the provision of means for carrying it out. We will hear a great deal from experts on this topic during the next few months.

The footpad who held up Editor Perkins professes to be anxious to receive his penalty. Even a highwayman, it seems, can feel shame.

Public Influence on Books

New York Evening Post.

CHANGES that have come about in the publishing trade in the last few decades, in the attitude of publishers, authors, and the public toward one another, were discussed by Roland Holt, of the firm of Holt & Co., one day this week, in an interview with a representative of the Evening Post. Mr. Holt looked back over a quarter-century. One of the first subjects touched upon was the change in the public taste in novels. The question was asked, "Were there many books accepted by publishers a generation ago that would not be published now?"

"Unquestionably," Mr. Holt answered, "many books that a publisher would have taken a generation ago would have to be rejected now. They would include the costume or romantic and historical novels, so popular, and many old-fashioned love stories." Mr. Holt then turned to the phenomenon of the popular demand for the sociological novel today.

"It seems to me," he said, "that Mr. Wells hits the keynote in 'The Wife of Sir Isaac Harman' when he says something to the effect that the woman suddenly realizes that all was not well with the world. And Archibald Henderson's phrase in 'The Changing Drama' of the drama of pity and revolt might be made almost as well to apply to fiction. Certainly the under dog is coming into his own with a vengeance in fiction. Our most successful recent publications include three novels about a plucky, humorous Irish charwoman, 'Martha-by-the-Day,' and we have just issued another by this author, in which the heroine redeems herself by social service, while our other principal fall fiction includes Dorothy Canfield's story of the family of a poor professor, 'The Bent Twig,' and Ines Haynes Gilmore's 'The Ollivant Orphans,' another humorous struggle for existence. The pendulum has swung from the 'lords and ladies' of most novels in the last generation, though they are occasionally admitted to fiction, and we certainly would not 'swear the hell' how well connected were they to figure in fiction offered to us."

"For one, I miss the beauty and picturesqueness of the novels of a generation ago, and therefore take unusual satisfaction in the continued success of Roland's idealistic 'Jean-Christophe.' Upon the changes in public taste, Mr. Holt said: 'It seems to me that there is not nearly the demand for belles-lettres or for books of travel and description that there once was. The work of Robert Frost and a handful of poets scarcely realizes the renaissance of poetry that some persons now see. The beautiful has largely fallen before the practical. Never before, it seems to me, was there such a demand for books on how to do things and make things, and for sociological works. There has unquestionably been a great increase in the publication of drama books, but their sales are still rather limited. I do not have an exact record, but I think there is for printed plays that some hurrying Americans prefer them to novels, because they are shorter'."

The success of works from the commercial point of view also came in for Mr. Holt's attention. "Mr. Yard, I believe," he said, "wrote a short while ago that authors were demanding such high royalties on novels that there is little profit in the 'big sellers.' We certainly are declining novelists now that we might once have taken, and a number of our most profitable ventures have been outside the field of fiction. While we have found most of our own novelists most amenable, still, when critics blame authors for too much extraneous matter, or for positive breaks, I sometimes think that, if several of these authors had not, as so, some do, said to the publishers, 'I already have another publisher ready to take my novel as it stands, and I will have an immediate sale, and I had better return. Few authors have any idea of the number of novels that might have had twice the sale they got if things that might easily have been cut out or 'softened,' without any effect upon the artistic integrity of the work, had not been left in to bore or to offend readers."

"The most successful authors no longer have the phenomenal sales that once were theirs, when 'David Harrow' was said to have sold 60,000 copies, and several other novels sold 40,000 or over. This was the day when phenomenal advertising was 'fooling the public,' which has since learned its lesson. While this was going on, numerous persons who never read anything but newspapers or magazines before, started reading books, and it did not take them long to find out that there were good ones besides the poor ones that had been deceived with. While most successful novelists do not have the phenomenal sales they had a score or more years ago, probably more novelists have reasonably good sales. In early days, the success of a few novelists took up such a large percentage of the readers that other novels were flat failures."

"For reasons already indicated, many novelists who could once get a hearing cannot do so now. About the time of the height of the 'best seller' publishers were paying authors advance royalties for a novel that had not even been written. So much poor work was done by good authors under these conditions that the public's confidence in particular authors is not what it once was. And publisher and author cannot be sure of a great success on the basis of name and reputation alone. I am sure, however, that there has been a great abatement of this practice of the selling of unwritten books, and that the work of the authors is of a more even quality than in those feverish days."

Twice Told Tales

A One-Sided Gaffest.

A woman from the placid belt, who had seen a railroad only once and who had ridden into Atlanta's Decatur street on her husband's wagon, was arrested for talking back to an officer of the law.

"She jabbered steadily for a half hour when I told her she must not stand so long squarely in the middle of the street," explained the officer who made the arrest. "I couldn't even get a word in edgewise. It was the most awful gab I ever heard."

"Turning to the prisoner, the judge said: 'What have you to say for yourself, madam?'" "Couldn't help it, judge," responded the offender; "tried for ter shet up, but th' officer looked so much like my husband I jes' couldn't find th' heart 't stop!" —Cass and Comment.

People and Events

Out in Colorado it is understood that plum pudding and mince pie carried over to New Year's will have the branched tane extracted to comply with the dry law.

Wayside scenery in the environs of Reno, Nev., is steadily losing its melancholy interest. Movable tomatoes have been carted away to serve as markers for living mining claims in the district of Sodaville.

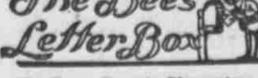
A fourth prince has arrived at the Imperial palace of Japan. Three preceding princes are named Hirohito Michiomiya, Yashuhito Atanomya and Hirohito Terunomya, leaving limited space for the newcomer to break into the alphabet.

Art for art's sake in Chicago yields to the influence of material comfort. Devotees of classic movements find that the artistry of barefooted dancers insures ill-health of figure and banishes the insinuating core, two considerations of the highest importance in terpsichorean art.

After due consideration the West Philadelphia Business Men's association, resolved not to employ untalented cabaret talent at its future smokers. Somebody rung in a dancer at the last session, and her pedal agility menaced the alabaster shades on the ceiling lights. Besides the managers are annoyed because no one assumes responsibility for the high kicker.

Fortunately for the gaiety of the hunting season, the game sports of Minnesota are poor shots. Cyprie Brown, a country school teacher, cheerfully offers proof. During the height of the shooting season, Miss Brown rigged herself in a chrome yellow waist with large black spots, a red and yellow striped skirt, snow-white felt hat, with feathers of robin's egg blue, black silver gaudy belt, gray suede shoes and parasol of sea green. Hunters took three shots at her and missed the target. But the garish togs had been cloaked for safety.

The Bee's Letter Box



Mr. Ernst Receives Panegyric.

OMAHA, Dec. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: I think The Bee owes me a public apology, and should reprimand the reporter responsible for the ridicule heaped upon me, and mis-statements of actual facts, in an article published under fat headlines saying that "School Ma'am's Plan to Get Ernst an Alarm Clock," etc. I do not object to a joke, but when it goes too far I protest. Your reporter should first have asked me about the facts, and avoided unjustly and without cause publicly ridiculing and offending me. Likewise the teacher or teachers who have created an utterly incorrect impression, deserve being reprimanded. The facts, as I now remember them, were as follows: There were 1,100 of the warrants to be signed. I found them at my house on getting home. I would have signed them the same evening, as I have frequently done, before retiring, but I had an important engagement made before I had any notice of the warrants coming to me that evening. I could not possibly change that engagement; it was not a theater or social or other personal matter, it was on business of the board and very important. I reached home about 10:30 and at once started signing; about midnight I quit, setting my alarm clock for 6 a. m., and at about 6 a. m. I started in again and finished before breakfast, carried the package to my office and phoned the secretary's office, as customary, to send the messenger after them.

I served the city of Lincoln in the same sort of capacity for three years, the state of Nebraska for six years, and I have now served the city of Omaha one year, a total of ten years of absolutely gratuitous services to my fellow citizens. I have never before been charged, as in this instance, with being negligent or dilatory, and while I do not mind a good-natured joke, I most emphatically protest against being publicly misrepresented or ridiculed, and I think this should be given the same prominence and position in your paper as was given to the article I am objecting to. Yours respectfully, C. J. ERNST

An Unfair Law.

OMAHA, Dec. 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: The beauties of the so-called "employers' liability or compensation law" were vividly brought to my attention within the last few days.

A strong and hearty young married man, who was dangerously injured while in the employ of a great corporation, came to consult with me about his case. His injuries were most dreadful and sickening to look upon. Yet under the beautiful compensation law he gets the magnificent sum of \$5 per week to support himself and family while he has been unable to earn a cent for four months, and a skilled physician, who is not in the employ of the corporation, tells him it will be safe for him to work at all, and yet the representatives of this corporation are trying to force him to go back to work so they will not have to pay the \$5 per week any longer.

He suffered intensely for many weeks and had many people received the injuries he did it is doubtful if they would live through it. The young man came to see if there was not some way in which the so-called employers' liability act could be set aside and recover damages for the terrible injuries he had received. My hands were tied by this iniquitous law and I was helpless to do him a bit of good. He said the compensation law ought to be called the law of oppression. If the young man's case could be tried before a jury of honest men they would not take long to give him from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for the injuries he received, for it is doubtful if he ever recovers from them and may yet lose a part of his physical being.

It has been the style with a great many people in the last few years to strike at lawyers and their profession, and I suppose one reason it is kept up is that few lawyers strike back publicly or resent the imputations that are cast upon them every day of the year. The so-called compensation act is one of the many clubs that have been used to strike at the legal profession, and it struck so hard that it not only hit lawyers, but hit the workmen still harder. Wage-earners struck themselves a harder blow than they struck the lawyers, and it is no wonder they are starting a movement for its repeal, and I hope they will succeed in their efforts to strike out a law that should never have been adopted, and which I for one voted against when it was submitted to the voters last year.

The movement to repeal the legislation is another club to be used against lawyers. I know of few lawyers who will take advantage of a poor man, and I know that lawyers give more free advice and lose more money on account of dishonest men who can pay than in any other line of business.

If we have free legal bureaus, why not have free newspapers printed at public expense for those who say they cannot pay for them? Why not have houses put up at public expense and let people who say they cannot pay rent live in them free of cost? Why not carry this communistic idea into every line of life and have everything free for those who say they cannot pay for them?

It is time the legal profession would arise in its might and combat the fads and fancies that have grown up in the last few years to the detriment of lawyers and everybody else as well.

F. A. AGNEW.

Tips on Home Topics

Washington Post: No modern statesman is eligible to a place in the political "900" until he's had his name taken off a Nebraska ballot.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Now that Nebraska has nominated its presidential candidates, it might as well go ahead and elect one. It will save us a lot of time.

Detroit Free Press: Brand Whitlock says the time isn't ripe to speak the end of the war. In other words, it's no time to persuade a man to get off his horse when he's in the middle of the stream.

Baltimore American: It is declared that the visit of the Kaiser to Vienna had no political importance. Just a friendly dropping in to congratulate the emperor on what he would like best for a Christmas present, probably.

New York Times: Signs multiply that our commercial affairs are going ahead under the full speed gear. Our foreign trade is on a \$5,000,000,000 basis, surpassing England's for the first time. Last week's bank exchange approximated five billions for the first time, and every section of the country contributed to the record.

SUNNY GEMS.

"A great deal depends on the point of view," remarked the ready-made philosopher, "That's a fact," replied Broncho Bob. "It depends entirely on where you're sitting, whether four acres look perfectly beautiful or somethin' awful."—Washington Star.

"My hair is coming out," said a man to his doctor. "Please give me something to keep it in." "Well," said the doctor, "here's an old pill-box. Will that do?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"This enterprising reporter puts things in a nice way. He speaks of a man who just got married as being on the bright side of 50." "Well?" "That ought to suit men on both sides."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

KABIBBLE KABARET DEAR MR. KABIBBLE NO MATTER WHEN I COME HOME, MY WIFE KISSES ME—IS THAT LOVE? NO—SUSPICION!

"Every performer is going to contribute a little to our show. The strong man is going to give some exhibition of his strength."

"Why did you leave the party so hastily the other day when the rising young novelist I wanted you to meet was announced?" "Because a literary man I know told me he had a remarkably successful touch."—Baltimore American.

"I certainly do pity any poor seamstress." "Why a seamstress especially?" "Because she's bound to see so much of the seamy side of life."—Baltimore American.

"There are a lot of bright men in this town," remarked the stranger who was standing in the store of the local optician. "What makes you think so?" asked the optician.

"Why, replied the stranger, 'you can see for yourself that every man who comes into see you has an eye for business.'"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

LOVE TO MEN.

Alice Cary. I hold that Christian grace abounds Where charity is seen; that when We climb to heaven 'tis on the rounds Of love to men. I hold all else, named piety A selfish scheme, a vain pretense; Where center is not, can there be Circumference? This I moreover hold, and dare Affirm wherever my rhyme may go— Whatever things be sweet and fair, Love makes them so.

Whether it be the lullabies That charm to rest the peeping bird Or the sweet confidence of sighs And blisses, made without a word.

Whether the dazling and the flush Of softly sumptuous garden bowers, Or by some cabin door, a bush Or ragged flowers.

'Tis not the wide phylactery Nor stubborn fast, nor stately prayer, That make us saints; we judge the tree By what it bears.

And when a man can live apart From works, on theologic trust, I know the blood about his heart Is dry as dust.

Do You Know The Real Food Value of Spaghetti?

When you talk about buying ten cents or one dollar's worth of any foodstuff, what do you mean by "worth"? The only measure of genuine worth in the purchase of staples must be nutrition. But do you keep nutrition in mind when you buy the family provisions? Let us see. Meat is probably your biggest item. Yet no less an authority than Dr. Hutchinson, the dietitian, says that meat is a poor food. Why? Because we pay far too much for the amount of nutrition that we secure. Meat contains 75 per cent water—think of that when a grain is chalked up at 25 a lb.—three-quarters water! Now, take Faust Spaghetti, made from Durum wheat, a rich, glutinous cereal. Of spaghetti and its allied products, the same authority says that they contain only 10 per cent water, and these foods are absorbed almost in their entirety—go to make blood, muscle and tissue. Faust Spaghetti costs 10c a large package—nearly all WORTH.

MAUL BROS., ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Red Crown The Gasoline of Quality

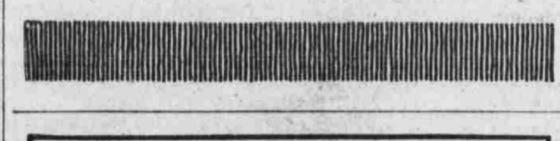


Use it in winter or summer

Quick Starting in Cold Weather Most Miles per Gallon

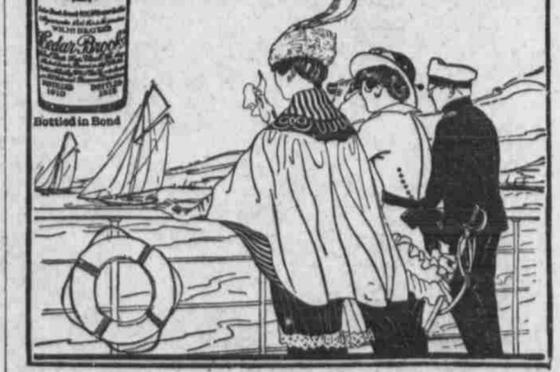
At Garages Everywhere

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Nebraska)



Say "CEDAR BROOK, To Be Sure"

TO be sure, that's the thing to say if you want to be certain of a high-ball or one "down" that is always right. At all leading Dealers, Clubs, Bars, Restaurants and Hotels, you'll find CEDAR BROOK in the lead. Largest selling brand of high-grade Kentucky whiskey in the world. Because it has maintained the same sure, superior quality since 1847.



Persistence is the cardinal virtue in advertising; no matter how good advertising may be in other respects, it must be run frequently and constantly to be really successful.