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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Slogan for the hesitant recruit: "Do it now!"

Distance lends enchantment to the view of the bear coming back.

It may not be out of order to suggest that perhaps Chang Hsun was a bit too soon in his coup.

Conundrum: What's the difference between the slacker and the tax-shirker? Answer: Not much.

Another liner claims to have "gotten" another U-boat, and thus the score is gradually becoming less lopsided.

When the women of America get the vote it will be in spite of such exhibitions, as that given in Washington on the Fourth.

It may be remarked once more that while the waters are slightly troubled the freedom of the seas does business at the old stand.

The British premier entertains no fear of American idealism abroad. Of course not. The more Europeans absorb it the better they feel.

Old Glory never looked better than it did on the Fourth in the French capital. It symbolized a message of victory and republican brotherhood.

The Parisians already know how to celebrate the Fourth of July as well as we do. They were safe, sane and enthusiastic in their observation of the event.

The pledge of industrial peace given by labor leaders at Washington ten weeks ago appears to have missed connection with numbers of the rank and file.

Field Marshal von Hindenberg predicts a German victory in the "not too distant future." The general should take a closer view of General Pershing's imposing jaw.

The Republic of Liberia emphasizes its contempt for kaiserism by deporting the pro-German settlers. This is the blackest mark kultur has received since the war began.

Smoking while in uniform is forbidden members of the New York National Guard. Still, under the rules of the game, the smokeless soldiers must battle for liberty abroad.

If "Old Fritz" is watching the proceedings from Elysian fields, may not Lafayette, Rochambeau, DeKalb Steuben and a few others also be looking on with interest as deep?

Federal statisticians indicate a per capita increase of \$11.51 in money circulation in 1917 over 1914. Even with this expansion the dollar of today falls short of the pulling power of the dollar of 1914.

The fascination of the aviation war game is shown in a record of 1,100 college students taking lessons in flying at various schools. Our new American flying feat promises to become a mighty, if not a deciding, factor in the war.

Democratic dissenters in Greece, from Constantine down to sister Sophia's active sympathizers, have been deported, leaving the country free to fulfill its treaty obligations. The operation constitutes a "clean sweep" for Premier Venizelos. More power to his fighting fist!

Lincoln papers yesterday in a single issue carried a four-page display advertisement of Lincoln's leading department store and full-page advertisements from each of three other stores, respectively, all announcing their summer sales. Just a little tip to Omaha merchants who take pride in being enterprising!

No Half-and-Half Attitude.

Colonel Roosevelt's Fourth of July oration brought home to his hearers many apt allusions to the duty of the hour, but none more pertinent and timely than the following:

"There can be no half-and-half attitude in this war, and no honorable man can afford to take such an attitude. We are bound by every consideration of loyalty and good faith to our allies, and any opposition to them, or any aid given to their and our enemy, is basely dishonorable as regards our allies and treasonable as regards our own country."

We know there are a lot of people who would like to keep a "half-and-half attitude," but most of them do so thoughtlessly without measuring what the consequences would be if everyone did the same. They are saying to themselves: "We are for America first, and we are ready to go the limit for the United States, but we do not see any reason why we should help the British, or the French, or the Russians, or the Belgians, or the Italians." But suppose the British, and the French, and the Russians, and the Belgians and the Italians took the same position and declared they would each fight for their own country, but would do nothing for the United States, or for one another, how long does anyone think they would last? Suppose the Germans and the Austrians and their Balkan allies took the same position, proclaiming devotion to their own country coupled with a refusal to do anything for their comrades in arms, what would happen? No; be sure there is no "half-and-half attitude" in Germany, nor are the Germans any less united in their allegiance to their country because taking on the United States in the war has brought large numbers of German-ancestry people to the ranks of those they are fighting.

Let American citizens inclined to the "half-and-half attitude" reflect upon these considerations and their path will be clear.

Civil War in China.

The coup executed by Chang Hsun, intended to restore the Manchus to power as emperors of China, with Hsun Tung on the throne, has quickly brought its natural result in civil war. The democratic spirit in China is not extinguished and no reason appears on the surface to support the thought that the usurper can maintain his puppet emperor. President Li's escape from the palace and the return to activity of former Premier Yuan, coupled with the opposition of Tiao Kun, military governor of the province of Chi Li, which contains Peking, are signs of hope for the republic. These men have strong support, and the immediate mobilization of patriot forces suggests that Chang is going to have his hands full from the start. His overthrow of the republic is not popular with the soldiers who are in and around the capital, a distinct advantage for those who oppose him.

Defeat of the dictator will bring a restoration of the republic and should go far in the direction of appeasing the disaffected provincial governors, whose dissatisfaction has been part of the plot engineered by Chang. Japan has strengthened its forces at Peking and elsewhere and the presence of these troops very likely will have the effect of arousing the Chinese to fight for themselves. They see in the Japanese danger even greater than the return of the Manchus and already have proven their willingness to resist this invasion to the utmost. With the provisional republic established at Nanking and its affairs in the hands of strong men, the next few days will be important in Chinese history.

New Note in the American Navy.

Giving commissions to nearly 500 warrant officers at one time sounds a new note for the American navy, marking its democratization and showing how far progress has been made along this line. Until the time of President Taft it had been impossible for an enlisted man, no matter what his capacity or merit, to rise to the grade of a commissioned officer. Especially deserving or capable men might attain to the rank of warrant officers, where they were suspended between the higher and lower grades, neither one thing nor the other. Tradition of the naval service required that commissioned officers come through the academy at Annapolis, and while the school supplied a sufficient number so long as the navy was restricted in size, expansion for war purposes has created a demand for officers that must be filled from other sources. The navy is fortunate in having this fine body of warrant officers, qualified in all ways to fill the places and perform the duties of junior commissioned officers. The new move will make the navy more popular and give it some attractive qualities lacking under the rigid practice that set an impassable barrier between the enlisted man and a commission.

Turbulence That Should Lead to Triumph.

The uproar that may now be noted in various parts of the country is a sign of genuine awakening on part of the people, although some of it comes from sources that tax public patience. Socialist parades and riots in Boston, I. W. W. threatenings in Arizona, mine strikes in Montana and more or less disturbance and disorder elsewhere throughout the land is significant of a peculiar phase of American life. It is the natural accompaniment of mighty democracy getting its affairs into order for the accomplishment of a novel and stupendous task. Here, if anywhere, the "shallows murmur while the deeps are dumb," yet the nation is stirred to its uttermost depth. Thoughtless and irresponsible agitators stir up the idly curious, but the effect of their vaporings touches only the surface. Greater influences than these, however, are at work, exerting power that cannot be resisted, looking to stern and effective action by our government. Real leaders of men in America are acting together, and the present apparent confusion is not in any sense indicative of weakness, but rather of gathering strength and the solidification of purpose. Through the turbulence of the present will come the triumph of the future.

Sensible View of the Spy Situation.

Authorities at Washington appear inclined to proceed calmly in making inquiry concerning spies and traitors. The rational view of the submarine episode in the journey of our army to France is that the Germans merely exhibited ordinary reasoning power. The deduction was inevitable and was acted upon with the chance of intercepting the flotilla of transports. Vigilance of the army and navy and excellence of preparations were sufficient to thwart the attacks made and to bring the expedition safely through the imminent danger. It is easy to believe that the Germans have spies at work here, just as they have elsewhere, seeking information whereby to gain advantage. Our own government has its bureau of investigation and intelligence, which is not maintained in idleness. It is a game at which all governments play, especially in time of war. An hysterical hunt for spies will gain very little at this time.

Women and the War

The Women Prepare

By Fredric J. Haskin

Washington, July 3.—The National Women's Trade Union League of America recently held a conference in Kansas City. It was the occasion of the biennial meetings of the organization, but it was also distinctly a war conference. Discussion was confined to the probable effects of the war on women in industry, for this was a conference of workers. Some important European reports were read, and the women came to the following conclusions:

First—"That no cause of liberty in foreign lands is worth the sacrifice of freedom at home!" This resolution was read with emphatic enunciation and then reread. The speaker went on to assert that by freedom was meant that paragraph in the constitution specifying the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly.

Second—"That no labor standing be abrogated during the war, but improved if possible." This is a direct challenge to those manufacturers who have recently been suggesting that the government declare a moratorium on certain labor laws while the war lasts. The fact that Europe weakened its efficiency by doing just that very thing at the beginning of the war and later had to restore all its pre-war standards does not seem to have made the requisite impression on some American business men.

The women also demanded that wherever men were conscripted wealth should be conscripted; that women replacing men in industry should "receive the same compensation for the same degree of efficiency," and that when the time came for making peace terms a congress of women should be admitted to the assembly for the purpose of "calling upon all nations to establish international standards safeguarding the rights and health of working women."

This meeting is typical of many such held among working women during the last two months. Always the same discussion ensues and the same resolutions are presented. In many respects they resemble the so-called war conferences of the working men. The women are calmly preparing to fill the men's places. It must not be inferred that the working woman enjoys the prospect of war; but neither may it be said that she is blind to opportunity.

While the war undoubtedly spells opportunity for American working women, it is an opportunity fraught with dangers. Unfortunately, in the United States we have a few business men who, like some in Europe, see in the employment of women an easy means of profit. "If our men leave," said one manufacturer not long ago, "we can install machinery for a great deal of the work and employ women as unskilled mechanics at a lower wage."

There is one strong check to a widespread lowering of wages. Such action also lowers the standard of living and reduces the national buying power, thus upsetting the balance of things. This result is now apparent on a small scale, but it is very apparent indeed on a national scale. The working man is not only a producer, but also a consumer. If his wages as a producer are cut, his purchasing power as a consumer is limited and the manufacturing class, which profits by lower wages, loses by the decreased purchasing power of labor.

This the women have pointed out to the manufacturers by every means possible, but they admit that there is almost certain to be an attempt to cut wages.

The other dangers that face women who take the place of men in industry are largely physical. Much of the factory work done by men requires great physical strength. In munition factories, for instance, the handling of big shells and heavy pieces of metal would appear to be beyond the strength of the average woman. Such work, however, is being done with the greatest efficiency in Europe, and in Germany the women are said to be even working and working before giant blast furnaces. But it is significant that a large percentage of relief work is concerned with such employments.

The physical endurance of women is not a matter that can be accurately gauged and determined. When the so-called frail sex first entered the business world there was a great hubbalooboo concerning its physical unfitness, but the sex survived with disconcerting success. But no individual, either man or woman, can work for long hours at one occupation, do night work and overtime, eat poor food and remain physically fit. Nor can he possibly be efficient. France and England have found that a laborer does less work in ten hours than in eight.

So far as the unmarried woman is concerned, the drawbacks to industrial opportunity are limited. Many such must support families in the place of a father or brother, but usually there is a mother to look after the smaller children and the home. Some manufacturers dislike to employ any but unmarried women.

The married woman employer's great industrial problem is the care of her children. It is a problem which has many phases. In most cases the children would be much better off under a mother's supervision, but it has also often proved better to have the household pay roll in the hands of the mother. The married woman worker will rapidly become more numerous as the war goes on.

Her problems must be worked out in practice rather than in theory. What Europe has done will prevent some mistakes, but for the most part the United States will have to learn for itself. The nation can count on the natural aggressiveness and pluck of the American woman to keep her from being unduly imposed upon. Supplemented by wise local and national legislation, her fight for proper working conditions has every prospect of success.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

King George and Queen Mary today enter upon the twenty-fifth year of their wedded life, having been married July 6, 1893, in the Chapel Royal at St. James' palace.

In pursuance of its policy of furthering national preparedness, Dartmouth college today will inaugurate a military training camp of six weeks' duration.

Headquarters will be opened in Minneapolis today for the annual convention of the National Editorial Association, to be held in that city during the coming week.

The effects of the war on the pottery industry in America will be discussed by the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, meeting in annual convention today at Atlantic City.

The sixteenth annual conference of the missionary education movement, held in behalf of the educational departments of the home and foreign missions boards of the United States and Canada, will open at Silver Bay, N. Y., today and continue in session until July 15.

Activities in connection with the national convention and reunion of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will begin in Boston today with the arrival of the national officers of the order and the establishment of convention headquarters. Hotel reservations indicate that the convention will be attended by thousands of members of the order from all parts of the United States and Canada. The program of business and festivities will be much the same as in previous years, except that a great patriotic demonstration on Boston Common will be held in place of the street parade, which heretofore has provided the big spectacular feature of the Elks' reunions.

Storyette of the Day.

The home that George Meredith had built for himself was rather small, though was extremely comfortable. "It's strange," remarked a lady visitor, "in your books you describe huge castles and baronial halls, but when you come to build you put up a little house like this. Why is it?" "Well," replied the author with a twinkle in his eye, "the reason is because words are cheaper than stones."

Nebraska Press Comment

Lexington Pioneer: The Omaha Bee declares that Edgar Howard "sunders at the idea of being governor of Nebraska. It is quite probable, however, that many other democrats in the state 'shudder' a good deal more than Edgar over the contemplation of such a catastrophe.

Hidreth Telescope: Those who had an idea that Omaha would pay but little attention to the prohibition amendment and that booze could be purchased at any time have another guess coming. The metropolis is as dry as a bone and a visit to the big town now will convince you of the fact.

Genoa Leader: That hyphenated monstrosity at Omaha published by one of Nebraska's senators went into hysterics the last of the week over an alleged criticism of the administration by Roosevelt because it did not begin to prepare for emergencies two years ago and, as usual, it misrepresents the facts. The writer sat within ten feet of Roosevelt and heard every word he uttered distinctly and, while he deplored the fact that we did not start to prepare in time, declared that it was useless to cry over spilled milk and the burden of his plea was for the people to get behind the flag and prepare for stupendous sacrifices in the cause of humanity and the man who criticizes anything uttered at that time woefully lacks the patriotism of liberty-loving people and is evidently impregnated with a damnable rotten brand of democracy or autocracy.

Nebraska City Press: The esteemed World-Herald is trying to explain why referendum on the limited suffrage bill is far different from a referendum on the question of declaring war. The W.-H. says the legislature went against public opinion when it enacted the limited suffrage law. It can go farther and say, too, that the people re-elected Mr. Wilson because he kept us out of war—prior to March 4, 1917. After that date Mr. Wilson got us into war, a position we might as well have occupied two years ago and better. As we are to find justice in calling for a referendum on the suffrage bill, because the legislature overrode the voice of the people, we may, with equal fairness, call for a referendum on Mr. Wilson, who did in 1917 what his campaign managers said he had been fortunate in not doing in 1916. There is just about as much common sense in the one as in the other.

The Bee's Letter Box

Prover for the Day.
Every trade has its tricks.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
French captured German second line south of the Somme.
Lloyd George appointed secretary of war for Great Britain.
Russians cut railroad line from Hungary to Lemberg, capital of Galicia.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
The little son of Ed H. Corbett dropped from his pocket his father's bank book and about \$4,000 worth of notes. Ed H. is offering a reward for their return.
There is perhaps no happier man in the city than John E. Newman. The reason thereof is a bouncing ten-pound boy.

Literary entertainment was given by the St. Philomena Literary association in its hall, corner Ninth and Howard. The following were on the program: Prof. Hoffman, G. Borglum, W. D. Duran, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss De Witt, Dwyer and Katie Craft.

John H. Citter of Des Moines, a prominent young lawyer, is in the city and will probably settle here permanently for every day thereafter.

Miss Maggie McCarthy, principal of the Pacific school, after a year of hard and successful work, has left for a six weeks' vacation at her home near Boston.

Irish P. Higby, formerly of the Paxton hotel, has been secured as clerk of the Hotel Manawa.

Mrs. Annie Ryan, wife of Thomas Ryan, died at the family residence in this city for thirty years and was the mother of Mesdames Thomas and John Garvey.

Officer Carroll stopped a runaway horse belonging to Edn Bros, which was tearing down Farnam street. In checking the animal Carroll's right knee was hurt and he is therefore incapacitated for duty.

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LAUGHING GAS.

"Josh," said Mrs. Hawbuck, "I hope you kept your head while you was in New York."

"Did, Martha," was the laconic reply, "but I guess it was only because none of them sharpers had any use for it."

"The wretched neighbors won't quit scolding," complained Japhet.

"The old right old Noah, as he drove another nail," "Well, I will show them after a while what it means to disregard the advice of the intellectual minority," Washington Star.

"Mrs. Flubhub" wants to borrow some sugar, some eggs and some flour. Evidently going to make some sponge cake."

"Sponge cake? What? But she does use sponge entirely on us?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Author's Friend—Does your husband use a pseudonym in his writing?

Author's Wife—He used to, but she was perfectly horrid, so I have learned to run it myself.—Judge.

Officer—And what are you going to do when you get there?

Emigrant—Take up land.

Officer—Much?

Emigrant—A shoveful at a time.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"We have asked her several times to sing, and she has refused every time."

"If it were you I'd let her sing. Some of the strangers may go away thinking they've missed something."—Detroit Free Press.

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Washington, D. C.

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