

THE OMAHA BEE

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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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But the prophet who three years ago said the war would continue three years, was regarded as wilder than the prophet who now says it will last three years longer.

In these trying days of torrid temperature, when most folks are inclined to relax, is a good time to exercise just a little extra vigilance, that accidents may be avoided.

Remember that over in Germany and in other compulsory military service countries, there are not exemptions except where the man can be more useful in one place than in another.

Note that the proposed \$2 wheat minimum is not to apply to this year's crop and is only a vesting of authority to fix a minimum next year if thought necessary. There may be no next year!

Glaring headlines may evade the officers of the law, but in time they will bring their own punishment to the autoists who persist in using them. The rule was laid down for the benefit of all and not to punish any.

Omaha's clearing house totals continue to range around a figure that indicates business activity most encouraging. This really is the best possible barometer for prosperity, for it means actual and not speculative traffic.

Anarchist Berkman is learning what it is to sow the wind. If he is released from the federal prison on bail on the charge of inciting sedition, San Francisco wants to try him for murder. The world has a cold look for Aleck, no matter which way he turns.

Arctic Explorer McMillan writes that he will be home from a four years' stay in the polar region some time this fall. He may find enough in civilization to keep him interested for a while. At any rate, it will never again be the same old world he knew.

A man who is on the federal pay roll, but spends his spare time cursing the government and railing at the president, is a rare bird, but such a one has been discovered in Texas. And the marvel of it is he bears a good fighting name, that of Mulholland. What will Kelly or Burke or Shea say to that?

Price-boosting flag makers are being charged with profiteering on patriotism. They would not have invited trouble had they done what The Bee did when we put out 42,000 paper window flags as an accommodation to our subscribers on the coupon plan at practically cost, just so that every one might show his colors.

We leave it to our amiable contemporary to fight it out as to which one of them "balled-up" the draft numbers. Meanwhile don't forget that The Bee alone gave the public the service that was wanted right off the wire—the names and addresses of those in each of our districts subject to the first draft in the order drawn.

It might be well if plans were laid right now for the extension of accommodations at the Carter lake swimming beach. The present plant is not big enough and the demands are continually growing. Omaha can go without several things rather than cut off the swimming privileges of the multitude and money spent at the lake will be well invested.

Education as Usual

Washington Post
No better forces of the alertness of the leading forces of the country in planning for the present and future can be found than in the insistence of educators that all classes of schools be maintained at a high standard during the war.

It is obvious that an unusual part of the coming burden, that immediately ahead and that to follow later, will have to be borne by America in this respect. While thus far we have been unscathed, three years of merciless strife have robbed the universities of England, France, Germany and the other countries of their professors as well as their students, many of whom have fallen on the battlefield. It is conceivable that this process might go on until the enlightening acquisitions of modern knowledge would be largely lost and civilization experience a lapse toward barbarism.

But the nations have their eyes open to this possible peril. In sorely tried France intrepid spirits in the devastated sections hold up the torch of learning in caves of the earth, where teachers and pupils wear gas masks, determined that there shall be insured for every child "that heritage in which alone is the prophecy of an enduring nation." Quoting the advice of that brave nation on how best to meet like conditions here, President Finley of the New York State university repeats there to words: "Do not let the needs of the hour, however heavily they fall upon the men and women of the day, permit neglect of the defense of tomorrow. Sacrifice everything to bequeath the spirit that has made the institutions which we would preserve and enlarge in our children."

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With their best efforts our European allies will still need help in this direction from our students. This is what makes of such wisdom and importance the urgency of the United States Bureau of Education that training in technical trades and professions be fostered to the highest degree. This will aid in frustrating the worst that the enemy can do. If, indeed, as has been suggested, the devastation of northern France is a part of the forward-looking plans of the German for later commercial supremacy, these measures will be the answer. New trees will be planted later, but the young minds can now be trained for the present work and for the still greater tasks of freedom that will follow.

Did the Socialists Sell Russia?

The Baltimore American, in connection with the announcement that Alexander Kerensky had been appointed dictator of Russia, gives a very circumstantial story of a deal said to have been closed at the Stockholm socialist conference. By the terms of this compact, which is said to have been concluded between Bolshevik socialists and the anarchists of Russia on the one hand and the socialists of Germany on the other, Russia's retirement as a fighting force was purchased by a promise to force Von Bethmann-Hollweg from power and to end the world war. In planning and carrying out the bargain the German socialists are reported to have had the assistance of the Catholic centrists in the Reichstag. This gets its color from the fact that on the return of Schiedeman to Berlin from Stockholm Dr. Erzeberger, leader of the centrist group, delivered his startling speech in the constitutional committee room and lighted the fire that drove Von Bethmann-Hollweg from the chancellery. At the same time the Russian extremists set about to carry out their part of the bargain.

Kerensky does not belong to the Bolshevik group, although he is an avowed socialist. It must be remembered there are at least six different socialist groups in Russia and as many of anarchists, the Bolshevik socialists being closely allied to the anarchists in their tenets. Events of the last few days seem to support the American's story, although the hope of peace on such foundation is so remote as to be all but fantastic. The choice of Michaelis to succeed Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the vote of the Reichstag to continue the war and the rush of Von Hindenburg's legions against the Russian line ought to convince the fatuous socialists of the hollowness of their bargain.

It is conceivable that the Bolshevik did make such a bargain, but they failed to reckon with the duplicity of a war party that could and did disregard treaties solemnly pledged with other countries and sold their chance for freedom for less than nothing at all.

Good Move—Push It Along.

The Bee has been at all times uncompromisingly opposed to graft in public office in whatever form. Outright stealing by trusted officials is rare but the variations, more politely termed perquisites, are frequent and numerous and usually excused, if not defended, on the score of custom or by the charge "they all do it." One form of graft is nepotism—the saddling on the public payroll of other often unfit members of the family, and another closely akin form is the packing of relatives as free boarders in state institutions.

Under the lead of Chairman Mayfield, our Nebraska State Board of Control has taken a timely job at this last-named abuse by issuing an order requiring relatives of institution officers of legal age to get out or pay board, fixing the board bill at from \$20 to \$25 a month, which, in these days of high living cost, is certainly low enough. Inside information is to the effect that nine such free boarders have already been located in state institutions with more in prospect.

We wonder if this thing is going on to any extent in our county institutions and in other semi-public local institutions maintained by popular contributions. It might not be a bad idea to check up.

Training an Industrial Army.

One of the real problems of the war is how to provide the army with the skilled artisans needed and do it without interference with the industries in which the men normally are engaged. The requisition by the government will far exceed the number of men available for the service without hampering the plants from which they come. The new army has need for skilled workers in almost every craft, especially wood and metal workers, and is asking that they be furnished. The factories, driven at top speed to meet war demands, also need these men, and the demand cannot be entirely met by the substitution of women in the plants. In this emergency the bureau of education has made an especial appeal to trade schools, manual training high schools, technical schools and like institutions to aid in meeting the call for men of semi-technical training who can help to fill the gap. Navy and army alike need them and will have plenty of work for their employment until after the war at least. Over 500 schools throughout the country are busy on a summer program of training such workmen and pledge co-operation with the government, to the end that the need will be met.

Another Customer for Our Corn.

Switzerland is coming over to the side of corn bread, and in time may develop into a fairly reliable customer for a portion of the American corn crop. The Swiss are not naturally consumers of this food, but circumstances and example alike are bringing them around. In the beginning Italians who went across the Alps to help build the railroad took their polenta with them. Some of them held on in Switzerland, but sent home for their corn. In time their neighbors evinced an interest in the diet, and some learned to like it. Later it came about that they had an opportunity to compare the Italian with the American corn, and the latter won favor. For several years the amount annually exported to the mountain-bound republic has steadily been growing. Argentina is a competitor for the trade, which has grown from \$250,000 to over \$7,000,000 in twenty years, and will continue to increase, as the Swiss have overcome their prejudice in favor of wheat, over 60 per cent of the imports being consumed by the people, the rest going to feed domestic animals.

Our Fighting Men

Major William A. Mitchell, U. S. A., who has been reported as flying over the German lines at Verdun and elsewhere during the last few weeks, is a well known officer of the United States signal corps. He was born in France (of American parentage) in 1879 and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Wisconsin in 1897. He graduated from the army school of the line in 1908 and from the army staff college the following year. In 1913 he was appointed to the general staff corps. Major Mitchell was one of the first regular army officers to reach France after the United States declaration of war and was recently reported with the Americans in the Lafayetteville area.

Coal Compromise Ventilated

Evidence accumulates that, when the soft coal operators made their great "concession" of \$3 a ton at the mine, they took Secretary Lane in very neatly. This "tentative" price evoked from the secretary enthusiastic praise for their sacrifice of profits to patriotism.

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"Yes, miss, it does. And it makes everyone sick who tries to lick it!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

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Uncle Sam and Siam

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, July 27.—Siam's entry into the war against Germany is a direct response to President Wilson's announcement that we are going to uphold the rights of small nations. Siam is a small, independent country which is very jealous of its rights as such. Some of these rights, it considers, are being trespassed upon right now, and the two chief offenders are the United States and Germany. By joining the United States against Germany it hopes to gain what it wants from the one by alliance and from the other by war.

What Siam chiefly desires is that it shall not be compelled to grant extra-territorial jurisdiction to other nations; that it shall be freed from German intrigue and shall gain recognition by bearing its part in the war, as a nation among nations.

Extra-territorial rights are granted by Siam to Germany and the United States. This means that if a German or an American commits a crime in Siam he is tried, not by the Siamese courts, but by consular courts of his own country. France and England do not ask this right of Siam. Extra-territorial jurisdiction is demanded by civilized countries of those which are not so considered; and for this reason it is especially resented. The refusal of Germany and the United States to recognize the courts of Siam places upon that country the stigma of barbarism, of irresponsible government, in the opinion of the Siamese. Now that the United States has announced a policy of justice for small nations, Siam feels confident of fair treatment from us, while she takes up arms against Germany, the open foe of weak nations. Sympathy for Belgium is said to have been the beginning of pro-ally sentiment in Siam.

Then Germany began using the little Oriental neutral as a center of intrigue that reached into the neighboring French and English colonies. The Germans were dominating, too, and made use of their extra-territorial jurisdiction. Many of the more aristocratic Siamese had been educated in Germany; there was a great deal of friendly feeling between the two countries, and upon this Germany presumed, it would seem, too far. The Siamese saw their independent little empire being possessed and used as a tool by a people and a government which had shown no respect for the rights of weaker nations. The declaration of war followed, and within a very short time all Austrians and Germans had been expelled from Siam, and the German and Austrian embassies placed under guard. Germany had lost her last post and her last foothold in the Orient, and the allies had gained an unbroken favorable coast-line from China to the Mediterranean.

The incongruous phase of Siam's declaration is that she takes up arms against autocracy. "To make the world safe for democracy," although Siam is one of the most absolute autocracies in the world. The government is an hereditary monarchy. There is a cabinet and a Council, both of which are appointed by the king. He has an absolute veto and also initiates a large part of the legislation.

The brother of the reigning king, Mahidol, prince of Songkla, explains that Siam is fighting for democracy among nations. In a word, since Siam is a small nation, he wants freedom and equal treatment for all nations, but he thinks it will be just as well for his dynasty to maintain its autocratic position in Siam.

This new ally, which is associated in most of our minds with Barnum & Bailey's famous Siamese twins and white elephants, is really a land of some importance. It has an area of about 220,000 square miles and its population is estimated at nearly ten million people. Of these only about half are Siamese, the rest being Chinese, Laos, Malays, Indians and representatives of a number of other Oriental nations.

Siam has a competent little navy, organized on the German plan, many of its officers having served in the German navy by way of training. This navy can patrol the Gulf of Siam for the allies. The real strength of Siam, however, lies in her rice fields. Central Siam is practically one enormous paddy field, and the greater part of the population is engaged in raising rice. Methods of cultivation are primitive, but fine crops are produced.

A good part of this rice is exported, and any nation which has food to export in these times becomes something of a force in the world. Thus China is dependent upon Siam for a good part of her rice, and the fact that Siam has joined the United States against Germany will favorably influence relations between China and the United States.

Siam has other important sources of wealth besides her rice. Tin mining is a flourishing industry. Siam is the largest producer of teakwood in the world. Her teak forests are largely under British control. Siam is also famous for the abundance of the wild game in her jungles, especially the elephants. Catching wild elephants for export is a well organized industry.

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THE BEE'S DAY

Proverb for the Day. Honesty is the best policy.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

British and French made gains in the Somme region.

Russians forced the Germans to give further ground near the Stokhod river.

Rome reported a gain for the Italians in the Tonozza plateau and in the Tofano region.

This Day in History.

1619—First colonial assembly in America met at Jamestown, Va.

1771—Washington crossed the Delaware to Germantown with his army.

1780—Americans under Colonel Sumter made an unsuccessful attempt to capture the British post at Rocky Mount, S. C.

1864—Unsuccessful mine explosion under a Confederate fort near Petersburg, Va., conducted by General Burdette.

1890—Russian government decided to enforce the edicts of 1882 against the Jews.

1897—King of Siam arrived in England and was received with royal honors.

1898—Prince Bismarck, Germany's famous "Iron Chancellor," died at Friedrichshagen. Born in Brandenburg, April 1, 1815.

1912—Mutsuhito, emperor of Japan, died after a reign of forty-four years.

1914—Germany issued an ultimatum demanding that Russia explain her intention regarding mobilization.

1916—Two explosions of munitions on Black Tom Island, near Jersey City, destroyed several million dollars in property.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

Thomas Swobe, wife and family, have arrived from Garfield Beach, near Salt Lake City, and Soda Springs, Ida. Mrs. Swobe and family will return to the latter place in a few days.

Compising Messrs. Morrison, Bitterson, Bibbins, Kennedy, Wilson, Murdock, Koster, Philbin, Fallon and Kilkenny are planning to go to the fight between Cardiff and Killen, soon to take place up north.

Pat Callan jumped off the B. & M. train this morning as nimbly as a cricket. He has been rusticated for several weeks in the Rockies.

Hon. John A. McShane has arrived home from a trip to Chicago.

W. A. Lee, superintendent of the Morse Bridge company, stated that the Leavenworth street viaduct would be ready for inspection by the city in about a week.

Lew Hill bobs up serenely after a pleasant trip through Iowa. It is not known whether he has laid out a part of that state into additions or not.

Charles M. Pein and Nettie Meyer were united in marriage at the synagogue by Rabbi Benson. The wedding was private and witnessed by only a few friends and relatives.

The Day We Celebrate.

C. F. McGrew is just 61. He was born at Mount Pleasant, Ia., and commenced the banking business in 1884 at Alexandria.

Admiral Walter McLean, United States navy, born at Elizabeth, N. J., sixty-two years ago today.

Viscount Haldane, former lord high chancellor of Great Britain, born sixty-two years ago today.

Julius Kruttschnitt, one of the five men who are directing the operations of our railroads during the war, born in New Orleans, sixty-three years ago today.

John Sharp Williams, United States senator from Mississippi, born at Memphis, Tenn., sixty-three years ago today.

Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer and philanthropist, born at Greenfield, Mich., fifty-four years ago today.

Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Washington and Lee university, born at Greensboro, N. C., fifty-eight years ago today.

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The Bee's Letter Box

Armageddon Almost at Hand.

Council Bluffs, July 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: Whoever possesses Constantinople as the outcome of the war—there is singular unanimity of opinion that it shall not be the Turk. The conviction seems overwhelming that the days of "the sick man of the east" are numbered. The watchers at his bedside are not loving friends, and there will be few mourners at his funeral; but upon his decease will follow something worse than an Irish wake. His disintegration will not form the basis for enduring peace. On the contrary, it will prove to be but the spark that will touch off the powder magazine of the nations. The dismemberment of Turkey will be but the prelude to the furious, final clash between east and west.

Nor is such a statement based on human speculation and fallible fancy. In words too plain to be misunderstood, the divine book, picturing the final events of earth's history, says: "And the sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates; and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the kings of the east might be prepared." Revelation 16:12.

That Armageddon is inseparably linked with the extinction of the Turk is seen from the words which follow: "And I saw three unclean spirits like frogs come out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet. For they are the spirits of devils, working miracles, which go forth unto the kings of the earth and oblige them to the great day of God Almighty." * * * And he gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon." Revelation 16:13-16.

So when the Turkish power is at last dried up, the black storm clouds of east and west will meet with a terrible rush, and the resultant deafening thunder of Armageddon will reverberate from one end of the earth to the other, while the teachings of Christ's earth's last strife will reveal the contending forces of every nation in earth's last battle upon the fields of Esdrasol. And the carnage of that day will so outnumber the angels of death, that the bloody Somme that latter will "not be remembered, nor come into mind." Such is the inner meaning of the shrinking territory of the Turk, and the play and counterplay for Constantinople, the goal of all nations' long ages.

THOMAS RAIN.

St. Paul and Mrs. Eddy.

Bartlett, Ia., July 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: In recent issues of The Bee the headlines in respect to the pen of Carl E. Herring that ought not to go unanswered. As long as Mr. Herring roamed about in a maze of metaphysical arguments I did not consider his arguments of sufficient force to call for a reply, but when he asserts that his doctrines are taught in the Bible, I believe his statements ought to be challenged.

In one of his articles Mr. Herring declares that the teachings of Christian Science "are bodily taken from the writings of St. Paul." The fallacy of that statement is easily demonstrated. In "Science and Health" we read: "Soul cannot sin, and again we read: 'Man is incapable of sin, sickness or death.' In direct opposition to that we place the following statement from St. Paul in Romans 6:12: 'Wherefore as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin.' Here is a plain declaration from St. Paul that sin entered into the world. This does not sound much like the assertion that 'man is incapable of sin.' In Ephesians 2:3 we give the church at Ephesus this injunction: 'Be ye angry and sin not.' St. Paul either was not a Christian Scientist or he did not know what he was talking about. Why would he warn the Ephesians not to sin if it was impossible for them to sin?

In opposition to the above declaration that "soul cannot sin," we read in Ezekiel 18:4 that "the soul that sinneth it shall die." Even Jesus Christ was not versed in the