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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Some folks do protest altogether too much for their own good.

Germanic "Slush funds" outrank all other sources of "easy money."

Insuring the lives of American soldiers lifts the pension system from the mire of politics to a business foundation.

What's that? Politics and manipulation in the award of military commissions in the Dandy Seventh? Cut it out.

A pot of \$28,000 for a Madison county, Nebraska farm that originally cost \$800 glimpses the sure thing in fortune making.

Whether or not Count von Bernstorff sugared itching palms with \$50,000, the record fails to show any return on the investment.

Come on now with your retail coal price, Mr. Garfield, if you want to give relief to the small householder before the coal man gets him.

Fuel Administrator Garfield's appeal to the people to economize on coal finds prompt response in the heat generated by unchanged price tags.

A speaker of the New Thought school asserts that "Christianity had failed in the war." The statement clearly identifies the school of origin.

The tone of German editors indicate that no glowing obituaries will be sprung should Count Luxburg be "spurlas versenkt" on the way home.

Realism in the bloom of life bulks best in the South Side Swine Show. Still the exhibit grunts small beside the biped Swine Show staged in Oklahoma.

Prussianism belted the world with mercenary intrigue and scored only in Bulgaria and Turkey. Even this precious pair loves Prussianism only as it provides the pelf.

Douglas county will not be disgraced by exposing a 12-year-old lad to jury trial on a murder charge. The Bee's protest, reinforced by public opinion, has stopped that.

Masculine jobs in most activities fall to women in increasing numbers. More are coming as the gaps of war multiply. Mere man has no right to kick, but is privileged to sit up and take notice.

Intensive lobster panning projected along the New England coast collapsed with painful suddenness. Official assurances of a bumper crop of beans soothed native fears and shunted substitute luxuries to the scrap heap.

Latin America discovers with shocking force how shallow were German professions of friendship. Fortunately, both divisions of the new world realized none too soon the depth and breadth of junker conspiracies and now know how to safeguard their future existence.

The biggest news item of the day for last Saturday morning's papers was the exposure of German plotting in this country under direction of Ambassador Bernstorff. If there was a single patriotic paper in the country that did not play it up, we miss our guess—oh, no, the senator's Omaha hyphenated organ packed it away on an obscure inside page.

Appalling Cost of War

Thomas F. Logan in Leslie's

Roughly speaking, the war has thus far cost the allied nations \$58,000,000,000.

The great bond bill of congress will bring the total war expense for the United States up to more than \$19,000,000,000.

This includes certain departmental appropriations, but the whole may be considered as applying to war measures.

The per capita tax of \$190 upon the population of the country involved would seem to answer the charge that congress has not been actively engaged in legislation within the last five months.

The amount for the United States for the period ending June 30, 1918, exceeds that of any foreign nation since the beginning of the war.

Within that period the public debt of Great Britain has jumped from \$3,443,799,000 to \$21,897,666,000, of which amount \$5,800,000,000 has been advanced to its allies and to British dominions.

When the war began the public debt of France was \$6,347,540,000 and by last April it had reached \$17,727,013,000.

The Russian debt in the January preceding the war stood at \$4,544,000,000, but had risen by last January to about \$13,000,000,000.

In the same period of time the national indebtedness of Italy increased from \$2,792,106,000 to \$6,067,600,000.

War figures for Japan have not been given out officially, but it may be said that in a very real sense that nation is better off than when the war began.

These enormous figures are the war costs to the central empires. Within the three years ended last January the Austrian debt advanced from \$2,559,546,000 to \$8,978,065,000.

On September 30, 1916, the public debt of Germany was \$12,158,000,000.

Prof. Jaffe has calculated that by the end of July of this year the debt of the German empire had reached 120,000,000,000 marks, or double the 1916 figures.

Yet this, combined with the Austrian debt, is far below the \$58,000,000,000 cost to the allies.

It is conceivable that the forty years of war preparation by Germany have something to do with these costs, while there has also been enforced economy along many lines of expenditure.

In any event, America is still the great spender. It may allay apprehensions, however, to recall that the per capita debt imposed on the north by the civil war was \$342 and that the cost represented 20 per cent of the total wealth. Today a total war expenditure of \$55,000,000,000 would be only 13 per cent of the present wealth.

Pot and Kettle.

If our two Omaha contemporaries have entered into a competition as to which can best qualify for the record of pandering to the kaiserites, we fear a decision between them may be difficult.

The Junior Yellow declares that the outpourings of the Hyphenated "sound like propaganda from the kaiser's own press agents" and to this all who have observed the W.-H.'s labored efforts "to tickle the Germans" must agree.

But what about the accusing sheet whose habitual policy puts it hand in glove with the I. W. W., socialists and anarchists who would keep our country helpless and defenseless against a foreign enemy?

It is only a few months ago that this same Junior Yellow editorially opposed the selective conscription law and brazenly admonished working men not to enlist, using these words: "We ought not to raise by conscription a large army that may be used to put down strikes, for example. Nor should compulsion be used to raise an army to be sent over the seas."

Our two disloyalty-breeding local newspaper contemporaries count on people having short memories. Had either of them had its way, the German conqueror would have quartered his armies on us long ago.

Cotton Mather as Camouflage. Cotton Mather was something of a deciding influence in his day, and yet is useful as a stalking horse for those who have something to conceal, or who wish to institute an invidious comparison between the things of the present and those of the past.

With the last few days a letter attributed to him has been revived as evidence that he was the first advocate of the doctrine of "spurlas versenkt." In this letter, which first appeared some twenty-five years ago, it is set out that Cotton Mather wanted the ship carrying William Penn and his Quaker brethren to America sunk without trace.

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War and Health Are We Fit to Fight?

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Sept. 15.—This is certainly one question raised by the war. Physical examinations have shown a large proportion of unfit among the nation's young men.

The appointment of a committee of neurologists to care for the soldiers' nerves is tacit admission of the fact, well known to the medical profession, that we are a nation of neurotics.

Congress has taken note of the nation's health, too. Mr. Claypool of Ohio has introduced a bill providing for a national board of physical culture, which is to co-operate with the states in establishing a national system of physical training in schools for the purpose of raising men physically fit.

Mr. Tilson of Connecticut has made and widely distributed a speech on Walter Camp's "Senior Service Corps," which enjoys the patronage of ex-President Taft and other prominent men and has for its object the physical training of men past middle life.

These two schemes, should they both be generally adopted, together with universal military training for young men, would provide for the physical training of the American from grammar school to old age.

He needs it—that it not hard to prove, either by statistics or observation. The most impressive statistical proof is the growth of degenerative diseases, such as cancer, Bright's disease, heart disease and other organic ailments which spring from a lack of exercise and too much eating.

Fifty years ago America was a relatively unsanitary place and death rates from germ disease, such as typhoid and malaria, were more numerous. But we were poorer then; we didn't have any automobiles, so we worked hard and walked.

That lean and fit-looking old gentleman known to the world as Uncle Sam was a pretty fair portrait of us as we looked then. A really representative Uncle Sam today would have a forty-nine-inch waist line and no whiskers, but a double chin.

Of course, out on the farms and in the west generally the physical average is better. But nearly half of us live in cities now and most of us are getting either too much of the world's good things or not enough. Between the overfed and the underfed there is just a narrow stratum of the rightly fed and adequately exercised who can still run down a street car or move a piano without permanent injury or undue perspiration.

Mr. Claypool's bill is a plan for cutting off this physical degeneration at the start by inculcating habits of exercise in early youth. It seems to be a wise and comprehensive measure. There is to be a federal board for instruction in physical culture and an annual appropriation, which will be distributed among state boards for use in establishing courses in physical culture.

Each state is to put up as much as it receives from the federal government. The federal board is further to make investigations and hold tests for determining the very best exercises. Prizes will be given to experts who demonstrate by actual tests upon selected subjects the value of their methods.

In this way a national system of physical culture is to be built up, based upon the most scientific methods and upon a combination of state control and federal supervision.

Mr. Camp's senior service corps is a blow at the evil of physical degeneracy in its most pernicious development. The worst of this spread of degenerative disease is that it takes men off between the ages of 45 and 65, when they should have reached the stage of greatest usefulness to themselves, their families and the state.

Nearly all of our business executives are between these ages and the country can ill spare them just now. Mr. Camp's corps consists of just a hundred men in New Haven, Conn., who want to keep themselves fit in order to meet the emergency of war.

Other senior service corps will doubtless be established, but any man who cannot belong to such an organization may well constitute himself a senior service corps of one by following the principles laid down by Mr. Camp.

The work of the senior service corps is a course of exercises lasting ninety days, which is designed to bring the individual easily and without strain or fatigue to a condition of physical fitness. It consists of fifteen minutes daily of gymnastic exercise and forty-five minutes daily of outdoor work.

Mr. Camp's corps consists of 100 men of all ages from 45 to 75 and of all physical types and sizes. Without exception they have been made fit and all of them have adopted the regimen of exercises as a permanent part of their lives.

Secretary of War Baker has endorsed the plan and it is being given widespread publicity with the object of encouraging the formation of senior service corps throughout the country. A letter addressed to the Senior Service Corps, New Haven, Conn., will bring a letter giving the details of organization. The matter is, of course, absolutely noncommercial.

The chief essentials are a surgeon, a leader to direct the work and a body of men past military age who are willing to devote an hour a day three times a week to the task of keeping themselves physically fit.

Overloading the Tomb. The senators who eulogized the late Senator Lane of Oregon, having taken occasion in that connection to vilify the living, it may not be amiss to say that the anti-war group in Washington is as slanderous of true Americanism in the presence of death, as it was not long since in support of German aggression.

If Mr. Lane, one of the willful twelve who defeated armed neutrality by a filibuster, was crushed by newspaper and other public criticism and died as a result of it the fact does not affect the merits of that controversy. Other speakers with equal warrant in pathology and no worse taste might have maintained the argument that men have been known to succumb to consciousness of error and a sense of shame.

The most scandalous feature of this performance, however, was the avidity with which the survivors of the twelve seized the opportunity to justify themselves. Senators La Follette, Reed, Vardaman, Norris, Gronna and others sobbed out their panegyrics of their late associate, but the garlands which they pretended to shower upon the tomb of Mr. Lane were obviously contrived for their own adornment.

Although congressional eulogies of the dead often run the whole gamut of vulgarity and falsehood, we believe this is the first occasion on which they have been altogether selfish, hypocritical and unpatriotic.

TODAY

Right in the Spotlight.

Sir George E. Foster, who is scheduled as a leading speaker before the convention of the Grain Dealers' National association, which is to meet today at Buffalo, has held the important post of minister of trade and commerce in the Dominion cabinet since 1911.

He is a native of New Brunswick and received his education at the University of New Brunswick, Edinburgh university and Heidelberg. He taught in schools and universities before going into politics in 1882, when he represented New Brunswick at Ottawa.

Since then he has held government positions almost continually, becoming minister of marine in 1885 and finance minister three years later. He is an eloquent orator and next to Premier Borden he is regarded as the most influential statesman in Canada.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Island of Crete reported to be in possession of the Greek rebels. Estimated at Paris that allies in Somme region captured from Germans 117 square miles of French territory.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. Dave Anderson is erecting a fine cottage in South Omaha for his future residence. A couple of dead drunks were caught in the yards in South Omaha.

By Officer Redmond, and as he could not get into the jail, he used the city parcel delivery and drove them in in state. A jolly company of young people left for the east to go to their respective schools for the coming year.

Genie Kuntze and May Copeland went to Boston; Miss Nellie Rosewater to Cooper institute, New York; Miss Ludington to Cincinnati; Caldwell Hamilton to Cornell university and Earl Gannett to the Institute of Technology, Boston.

P. L. Perine is laboring assiduously to secure a location for the fountain to be erected by O. P. Davis, widow of the late gentleman of that name, and the probability now seems that the memorial fountain or hydrant and drinking trough will be located on the south side of Farnam street opposite the new city hall.

The Pioneer Townsite company filed its articles of incorporation, the board of directors being John B. Hawley, L. D. Richards, G. W. E. Dorsey, W. R. Wilson and Frank Fowler. Mike Maul of the firm of Drexel & Maul has left for a three weeks' trip, during which time he will visit Toronto, the country around Lake Champlain and Hudson river points.

This Day in History. 1827—General Henry W. Slocum, who commanded the right wing of the federal army during a part of the battle of Gettysburg, born at Delphi, N. Y. Died in Brooklyn, April 14, 1894.

1828—Sloop-of-war Concord was launched at Portsmouth, N. H. 1842—Mrs. Elizabeth Aylett, daughter of the celebrated patriot Henry, died in King William county, Virginia.

1862—General Buell occupied Louisville. 1892—Patrick S. Gilmore, famous bandmaster, died in London. Born in Ireland, December 25, 1828.

1895—A commission appointed by the president to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the war with Spain began its sessions in Washington. 1914—Belgians made a gallant stand against the Germans south of Antwerp.

1915—Russians defeated the Germans in battle at Wilejka. The Day We Celebrate. Edgar M. Moran, attorney, is 44 today. He was born in Omaha and educated at the University of Michigan.

Charles Leslie, judge of district court, is just 50 today. He was born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, and found his first employment as telegraph operator on the Northwestern road.

Major General William M. Wright, United States army, commanding Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., born in New Jersey fifty-four years ago today. Elisha Lee, general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, eastern line, born in Ohio forty-seven years ago today.

J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic association, born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, fifty-eight years ago today. Eugene N. Foss, former governor of Massachusetts, born at West Berkshire, Vt., fifty-nine years ago today.

William H. Santelmann, director of the United States Marine band, born in Germany, fifty-four years ago today. Timely Jottings and Reminders. Rt. Rev. Joseph Charrand, coadjutor bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Indianapolis, today celebrates the silver jubilee of his ordination.

The annual national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans of the United States is to meet at Cleveland today for a three-day session. The annual convention of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries is to open at Chicago today and will continue over Wednesday.

Colonel Roosevelt is scheduled to deliver a patriotic address in Kansas City today at the formal opening of the "Old Glory Week" carnival in that city. The effects of the war on the carriage building industry are to be discussed at the annual convention of the Carriage Builders' National association, meeting in Chicago today.

Herbert C. Hoover, federal food administrator, heads the list of speakers to be heard at the annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National association, which is to meet today at Buffalo. Approximately 4,000 casting manufacturers of the United States and Canada are expected in Boston today to attend the annual meetings of the American Foundrymen's association and American Institute of Metals.

The first Christian Efficiency congress of the Methodist church is to meet in Pittsburg today with eminent leaders of the denomination in attendance from all sections of the country. The American Library association has set aside the week beginning today for raising a million-dollar fund with which to build and equip libraries for every American training camp and cantonment in this country and abroad.

HERE AND THERE. Last year more than one-half of the students of Berea college passed part or all of their expenses by laboring on the campus. Switzerland has built its highest aerial tramway, a mile and a half long and ascending to an altitude of nearly a mile, solely for tourists.

The Bee's Letter Box

Universal Military Training Needed.

To the Editor of The Bee: With universal military training we would increase our individual man power, as well as our national strength. We would fraternize better as men and we would fuse better as Americans.

We would come to a common ground of understanding. Capital and labor, mingling in khaki, would find less to disagree about and more to stimulate mutually.

We would make it a risky thing to vex the American eagle, instead of a joke to tease the do-do. We would make our sons better fathers and their sons better offspring. We would have a peace insurance policy to our posterity instead of leaving them a lemon of liability.

We would benefit mentally, morally and physically for we would all go to a school of manliness instead of loafing around the corner store of maudlin sentimentality, during our impressionable years.

We would lay a solid foundation of citizenship that would elevate our statesmanship. We would be militant for peace instead of passive toward trouble. We would join the letters "U. S." in the word "US" and the world would wake up to a new US that was United and Strong—Unanimous and Safe.

That's why all of us should insist upon the passage of a universal military training bill. WM. WRIGLEY, JR.

SAID IN FUN. "What makes you so thoughtful, Algeron, dearest?" "I was just thinking of the disturbance to business caused by the war, darling. Now they say there is going to be a sugar shortage in the United States."

"Well, my own don't get worried. I would just as soon have a nice long automobile ride as a box of chocolates, any time."—Baltimore Age-Herald. "I used to think Dubuait was a man of few words."

"What caused you to change your opinion?" "I happened to be sitting near him at the base ball park the other day when the umpire made a rank decision in favor of the visiting team."—Birmingham Age-Herald. "You don't seem to have any anger signs on the roads around Plunkville."

"No use," said the native of that burr. "There's no great peril for careful motorists, and a danger sign means nothing to the other kind."—Louisville Courier-Journal. Little Anne was ill. Her throat was sore and she would hoarse. Her mother suggested a mixture of butter and sugar as a remedy. "Well, mother," inquired the young patient, "if it makes the well, 't will be sugarcured, won't it?"—Indianapolis News.

Mrs. Diggs—John, what is an absolute vacuum? Diggs—An absolute vacuum, my dear, is something that exists only in your mind.—Boston Transcript.

THE REGULAR NAVY MAN.

C. E. Graff, Chief Carpenter's Mate, U. S. N.

He wears no wrist watch nor gold braid

For sparkles in the sun;

He don't parade with gay cockade

And posture in his gear;

So lovely, apt and span;

He wears a crust of real sea dust—

The perchin' lurchin'.

Seagull's urchin.

Regular Navy Man.

He ain't at home in Sunday school,

Nor yet at social tea.

And on the day he gets his pay

He's apt to spend it free;

He likes it now and then;

He's kinder rough and may be tough.

This Regular Navy Man;

The rarin' tearin'.

Sometimes swearin'.

Regular Navy Man.

No state'll call him "Noble Son"

He ain't no ladies' pet;

He ain't no start anyhow;

They'll send for him, you bet;

He don't cut any job at all

In Newpor social man;

He's on the job this husky gob,

The Regular Navy Man;

The rartin', battlin'.

Colt's at Chatterin' social man;

Regular Navy Man.

He makes no fuss about the job;

He don't talk big or brave—

He knows he's in ter fight and win

Or help fill a sailor's grave;

He ain't no mamma's darlin', but

He does the best he can.

And he's the chap that wins the scrap,

No namby, pamby,

But cool and sandy,

Regular Navy Man.

Locomotive Auto Oil

The Best Oil We Know

51c Per Gallon

The L. V. Nicholas Oil Company

L. V. Nicholas

GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG. President.

The War's Effect on Telephone Traffic. Since the beginning of the war the government has been a very heavy user of our service, and private requests for telephone facilities have been greater than ever before. We are finding it difficult to meet these increased demands