

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: By mail per month, per year...

JUNE CIRCULATION. 52,662

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of June, 1914, was 52,662.

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

Goodbye, Huerta, take keer o' yerself.

The Auditorium question we still have with us.

The fee graft in the court house must go— is going.

Mr. Weather Man: This is your cue to come on as J. Pluvius.

"After Huerta, what?" Well, pronounce it yourself, C-a-r-b-a-j-a-l.

It remains to be seen which oil company has gotten the better of it in Mexico.

This time it's not "Jones who pays the freight," but "Jones who raises Cain."

Huerta says he leaves Mexico with the sum of human wealth. No doubt a little filthy lucre, too.

"Militants Attack a Cabinet Minister," says a headline, which makes the round about complete, doesn't it?

If "Met" still expects to restore democratic harmony he will have to camp on the ground right away, and keep busy all the time.

Does Mr. Bryan's advent as a champion of woman's suffrage have any foreboding significance to President Wilson, we wonder?

Governor Morehead wants renomination also as a populist. Governor Morehead is about as much of a populist as Grover Cleveland was.

It is very evident that Mr. Whitman has a mind of his own and has made use of it in determining his attitude in the New York campaign.

Now that the court awards Harry Thaw the income from his father's estate, the lawyers' interest in the young man may be expected to revive.

If the president had not comforted Bryan in his patronage fight with Hitecock, would the senator now be making a fight on presidential appointees?

Let the democrats defend their own record of extravagant legislative appropriation made in spite of their pledge of economy if given control in Nebraska.

Wonder if the biennial election, with its horde of vote-soliciting office-seekers, has anything to do with the boom in Ak-Sar-Ben membership. Perish the thought!

What do our nonpartisan Water boarders say about their \$5,000 employe running for state office, or do they take orders from the boss in this as in other matters?

The husband of a beautiful actress threatens to sue the governor of a southern state for alienation of affection, which may help to make the governor known outside of his own boundaries.

Our Water board boss generously offers to cover up his past record so far as it lays him open to criticism and attack. But he wants the spotlight kept on everything he has done which he thinks he can use as political capital. That he's a crafty politician nobody will deny.



The new fire engine house will be built at the corner of Eleventh and Durand. The work will be done by the paid fire department as there are mechanics of almost every class in the department. Auburn Estes of Minneapolis is in Omaha on a visit to his nephew, L. H. Webster. David Anderson of Columbus is in Omaha and while here will look over our new stock yards enterprise. Senator John F. Jones of Nevada stopped off on his way home from the east and talked encouragingly about republican prospects in the coming election. Alex. Wallace has opened an office at 603 North Thirtieth street as state agent for N. B. Streator company's combined building and fluting irons. Two firm class shirtmakers can find employment at Crawford's several factory at Eleventh and Douglas, fourth floor. Fort Omaha folks had an enjoyable picnic at Fries lake under the management of Misses Mary Ring, Mary Coody and Mary McGardy. The full brass band of the Fourth Infantry furnished the music for dancing.

The Passing of Huerta.

Of Huerta's passing all that need be said is that it is the expected happening, although expected much sooner. To the extent that it responds to the first demand of President Wilson it is a real achievement for him, but it must be taken only as a first step to the goal.

Pursuant to the Niagara Falls protocol President Wilson promptly notifies Carranza of his intention to recognize any government resulting from an agreement of federals and constitutionalists. Such an agreement should gain some facility from the selection of Carranza as Huerta's successor, after having enjoyed the confidence of Diaz, Madero and Huerta in turn, and evidently on friendly relations with both Carranza and Villa.

But there is yet one big factor to be reckoned with, and that is Villa. Reconciling the federals and rebels might not be so difficult if the constitutionalists were united. The possibility of a breach between Villa and Carranza is already feared even among the constitutionalists. Villa is an ambitious, irresponsible bandit, so far as his record goes, and his sturdy disposition toward his "chief" is doubtless notice that he and his following must be placated into giving up their business of arms as a prelude to a government for the people, if not by the people.

Still Time to Repent.

Senator Hitchcock's personally owned newspaper organ is laboriously endeavoring to convince the public that he is still a loyal democrat and that in fighting the Wilson administration he has merely been showing "independence of thought and capacity for individual action." Let us say that we sympathize deeply with the senator and his apologist, but, unfortunately, the controlling powers of the democratic party do not recognize such kind of demagoguery. The senator ought to have discovered by this time that the democratic party is no place for him. His father was United States senator from Nebraska before him, but chosen as a republican, and the present Senator Hitchcock made his first essays for public office under the republican banner. True, he has wandered far, and worshipped false gods in the interval, but there is nothing to prevent him even now from repenting and returning to the party faith of his father and of his own youth, which freely permits "independence of thought and capacity for individual action."

The Mileage Graft.

While in no way surprising, it is nonetheless displeasing that the house should have joined the senate in the determination to perpetuate the moss-covered mileage graft. Each member will continue to draw 20 cents for every mile traveled, both going and coming, between his place of residence and Washington. For members who live on the Pacific coast, some 3,000 miles away, this means \$600 for one trip. Anyone else may travel first-class and make it on about one-fifth of that amount. The same excess holds good proportionately all over the country. It should not cost a penny more to transport a representative or senator than an ordinary individual, and, as a matter of fact, does not. The difference between the actual expense and the amount allowed is simply pocketed by the honorable lawmakers. What the government should do is to reimburse its official servants their actual traveling expenses, but no reason exists for going beyond that.

It seems a little strange that members of congress professing lofty civic virtue should attempt to reconcile such action. It is still stranger that our high-minded, idealistic democratic administration should countenance it, for it can be excused only on the old score that "they all do it."

Posts for Industrial Captains.

Ira Nelson Morris, head of one of the big packing concerns, was appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate as minister to Sweden and is now at liberty to take up his official duties.

Not a senator's voice was raised in objection. None saw, at least none protested, a reason why the honorable captain of industry should not be crowned with this honor.

Then came the president's appointment of T. D. Jones, another prominent Chicago baron of business, to a place on the reserve bank board. And the senatorial remonstrances are still ringing in our ears.

Mr. Jones is a director of the International Harvester company. He would never do for this domestic post, several righteous senators tell us. Which leads the Chicago Herald to wonder what makes the reaper so much more objectionable than beef. But that is not the question at all, for if Jones had been named for the Swedish ministry and Morris for the bank job, the results in the senate might have been the same. The difference, as we see it, is wholly in the fact that a captain of industry will do for a foreign post, while it is wholly different with a domestic position. Even George Fred Williams answered every purpose as a foreign diplomat until he sought to take over the prerogatives of king of Albania.

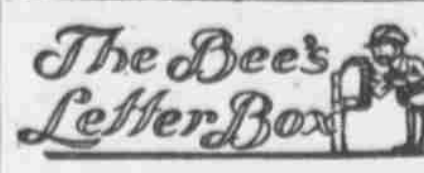
Out in Oregon.

Oregon is another state which has held a primary election this year to make nominations for United States senator and governor, whose returns afford a basis for testing against the preceding presidential election figures. In Oregon the official totals for the 1914 primary are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Party and Votes. Republican (Taft) 55,000; Democratic (Wilson) 35,998; Progressive (Roosevelt) 2,624. Total 93,622.

In 1912 the vote polled in Oregon for the presidential candidates of the same respective parties was: Republican (Taft) 34,672; Democratic (Wilson) 47,094; Progressive (Roosevelt) 37,000. The apparently large primary vote—only 7 per cent less than the total vote in the 1912 presidential election—is to be explained by the addition of women to the electorate, but at that, by comparison, the republican gain is 155 per cent, the democratic loss, 25 per cent, and the progressive loss, 93 per cent.

Registration padding by bull mooseers has been uncovered in California. That no inflation can have taken place here is proved conclusively by the paucity of the bull moose exhibit.



Brief contributions on timely topics invited. The Bee assumes no responsibility for opinions of correspondents. All letters subject to condensation by editor.

Stop Americans Fighting Abroad. SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: Are we to allow foreigners to come over here and vote and then when war breaks out in the country they left, go back and fight? If they do then we should insist they stay out there and not allow them to again come here. Once they come they must stay, I do this to call the attention of the election boards so that they can turn down all who try to vote, who went back to battle on one side or another in the south of Europe wars.

The nations of the world will not stand for us making this a harbor for those who are here, but ready at any moment to return in the interests of one faction or another. The time may come if we do not stop it, when some country will have just cause for action and make us pay for it. C. S. HAMMOND.

Germs and Disease.

OMAHA, July 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: In The Bee of July 10, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox quotes some sayings of Dr. H. Hitecock which sets one to wondering at the inconsistencies of the teachings of those supposed to be authorities. The house fly is not the cause of disease. The germ is not the cause of disease. Germs of disease and disease are co-existent. Germs of disease are the result, not the cause of disease. Germs of disease exist and live only in the diseased body. The foregoing are credited to Dr. Hitecock. And then follows advice as to sanitation, etc., all good advice, but where is the consistency. If germs are not the cause of disease, why go to so much expense and work in cleaning up? If the house fly does not carry germs and cause disease, why sweat him, if filthy conditions cause disease, how do they cause it unless there is something that enters the system from filthy outside conditions?

Of course, the inconsistency arises because the germ found in the diseased system is not found in the filth. If people knew that every organized thing in nature is a combination of atoms, elements or whatever we choose to call matter then there would be logical deductions. There is something that enters the body that causes typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, etc., call it a germ or what you please. Chemistry teaches that the union of two or more substances produces a third unlike its constituents and such unions take place constantly. That some individuals do not possess the elements that can unite with a "germ" to produce disease or an abnormal condition can and has been often proven. When we observe that some people are immune from a class of infections the deduction is that they do not possess within their organisms the element that has an affinity for the germ that would produce the ailment.

It is a subject that deserves more scientific research, but it must have the right starting point and reasoned accordingly to nature or the deductions will be erroneous. MRS. A. BOWEN COOPER.

Letters of a Political Heathen—Mexico.

SOMEWHERE, July 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: On May 23, 1914, Maximilian of Hapsburg set foot in the promised land at Vera Cruz. The entire voyage from Rome—where he had received the blessing of Pio Nono—to the coast of Mexico had been spent in the solution of questions of court etiquette. He appears to have had about as much conception of what his true function was as did that intellectual colossus, James K. Polk, president of the United States, when he called a meeting of his cabinet to determine a question of White House etiquette. Vain, extravagant, incompetent and volatile, Maximilian devoted his narrow intellect to questions of precedence and etiquette; the amount of lace on a courtier's coat, of the due marshaling of the ladies of the bed chamber, when the empress went to mass. This is in substance the verdict of Ulrich R. Burke, as competent a judge of the toy emperor as anyone we know. From the moment the crown rested on the head of this scion of Hapsburg's imperial house it was held there by the prop of French bayonets. His empire was a sham. Maximilian was a regular leanto. His wife, Charlotte Amelia, was a sister of Leopold II of Belgium, of Congo infamy, and she appears to have been a strong character. Although eight years Maximilian's junior she appears to have been the man of the family, until the trouble of the royal couple called her to Europe. Then Maximilian chose another adviser less worthy of his confidence.

The origin of the Abbe Fischer is involved in obscurity. He was a German by birth and seems to have been the fruit of a morganatic marriage contracted by one of the royal house of Wurtemberg. Fischer made his first appearance on this continent as a Texas colonist. In 1846 he became a lawyer's clerk. In 1849 he went to California as a gold seeker. Going to abjure his Lutheran faith and take orders in the church of Rome. He not only appointed secretary of the bishop of Durango. A scandalous liaison caused his dismissal from that post. Fischer contrived to introduce himself to Maximilian, who sent him on a backstairs mission to the Vatican. On his return he was made private secretary to the emperor, and he became the power behind the throne. DER HEIDE.

Editorial Viewpoint

Baltimore American: It can at least be said in favor of G. Fred that he didn't try to be funny.

Boston Transcript: The University of Chicago announces that the brain of a dog is like that of a man. Well, it must have been a pretty good man.

Detroit Free Press: Horses valued at \$100,000 die annually in New York. Now will some one figure out how many dollars' worth of tires blow out?

Brooklyn Eagle: The progressive party will soon be able to present some excellent specimens of crawfish to the Smithsonian institution.

Philadelphia Press: Women in Paris, and also in London, are attending prize fights. We at a good many of our fashions from abroad, but there is no probability that this one will get here.

Nebraska's Greatest Need is for Industrial Plants

The next great development which is in store for Nebraska must be along industrial lines. As it has been figuratively stated many times recently, with reference to other things, the surface has hardly been scratched as yet.

Things agricultural have been developing ever since the Indian times. We have the packing houses which will take care of their part of this production, and there are a few flour-mills to utilize a small portion of the grain, and the railroads are here to do their part. But what are the railroads doing? Carrying the raw materials to our mills and the finished products to the consumers? No! They are principally engaged in carrying our raw materials and the great by-products of the one large industry to eastern mills and factories, and then back again in the shape of manufactures to supply the consumption of this and more western territory.

We should at least manufacture the commodities which our raw materials will produce, not only for our immediate needs, but for all that great market west of us which our railroads connect us to. Otherwise there is a great economic waste, a lack of efficiency, and who pays the freight? In this case it is a real live question, and the people of Nebraska are paying the freight directly and losing the benefits of the rational development besides.

Every one appreciates the saving in freight by shipping raw materials rather than the finished products, and they should know that power is really no cheaper in New England than in Nebraska; and, further, that the labor supply can just as readily be maintained here as there, and that it will come quickly enough with the demand.

We should tan our hides and weave our wool and make our own castings; and then manufacture our shoes, furniture, farm implements, hardware, clothing, flour and all kinds of food products. The consumption and demand are all here in immense requirements for all these articles and we could command the business of all the territory west of us because of the great saving effected in freight alone.

Not so very long ago a commercial club in this territory invited suggestions from its members as to what kind of factories were needed there. Well, we have some for which we should be very thankful, but it would be easier to list them than the number we have not.

In manufactures, there is production of wealth—resources are added to the community and the many are benefited. This is a definite contrast to the profits of merchandising, where no wealth is produced, but where there is simply a transfer of funds with no advantage to the community save a tax on their consumption which is called profit in this instance.

Although we badly need them, and strategic conditions are all so favorable for their successful operation, these industries will rarely come themselves; for, in the first place, they are generally established so well where they are that it means a great sacrifice in expense to move at all, and in the second place, if they would consider the proposition of moving, material inducements are being offered them by other localities which appreciate their value and are willing to pay something worth while for it.

The prices of such public utilities as electric light and power, gas, and water, are a material consideration from the point of view of a prospective industry, and it is thus incumbent upon us to have at least as low as the average.

We have plenty of water power available; also coal from Iowa, Kansas and Wyoming at very reasonable costs; and oil of good quality in large quantities and at low cost from Kansas and Wyoming fields. Some types of oil engines are making power much cheaper for small plants here than it can be made for in New England plants with steam.

But we must let them know that we have these inducements in such a manner that it will "penetrate." Lots of publicity is wasted in generalities which are so commonplace and indefinite as to receive no attention. The manufacturer wants definite information and figures which apply to his particular business and he is not attracted at all by glowing descriptions of any kind.

Then again, it is a common practice in eastern cities, where the full value of additional industries are appreciated, to present such concerns with satisfactory building sites, conditional only upon their erecting such buildings and employing such labor as was considered sufficient to warrant this inducement. Suitable industrial sites are much cheaper here than in the east, and the industries are comparatively much more desirable, but how often has this inducement been proposed? It is well worth while and often absolutely necessary in order to obtain industries in competition with other localities.

It has been charged many times (possibly with reason), that the commercial clubs, whose duty and object it should be to prepare and cater to such opportunities, have permitted their committees to exert just the opposite influence under the ignorant impression that they were warding off some competition! If this can be true, then we certainly need education along commercial lines and a broadening out and grasp of the conditions that make for real development, production and advance.

Additional manufacturing plants of any kind are not competition until the immediate territorial market is supplied; before that time they assist one another in developing the market by such missionary work as more salesmen and literature, which helps divert their objectual business from its previous runs to their own town. There is accordingly no danger of competition hurting any local manufacturing business for a long time while the mutual assistance and prestige accruing from this enlarged development and the increased population and general business thus added to the community are real growth of the right kind for any town. Neither Omaha nor any other Nebraska town can afford to miss or underestimate this kind of development.

"The greatest good to the greatest number" should be the slogan, and any disadvantage to a few must not be allowed to interfere. We must concede that a thousand people have more rights than one, and that a million people have more rights than a thousand.

Summing up: The raw materials are here, the railroads are here, the power facilities are here, the sites are here, the labor is easily available, the markets are here, all minor conditions are satisfactory, and the comparative advantage as to prospective profits is unusually great. There is accordingly no good reason why we should not have and enjoy this new production of wealth and the general business expansion which must accompany it. How can we get them, and why don't we get them? These questions can be answered.



People and Events

John Wanamaker quietly celebrated his 76th birthday last Saturday.

Senator Elihu Root will be temporary chairman of the New York republican state convention on August 18.

Senator W. J. Stone of Missouri has asked democrats to renominat him at the approaching primaries.

Captain Frank Wells of California will sail from Baltimore on July 14 in a 14-foot power boat for San Francisco by way of Cape Horn.

Effects of the Heat

Baltimore American: The stay-at-homes have no cause to envy the vacationists.

Washington Post: Visiting representatives to horn-handed sons of toil in the harvest field: "Look what we went and done!"

Indianapolis News: Let us remember, too, that a woman is not so cool as she looks and that a man is not so hot as he feels. It's all psychological.

Indianapolis News: Those record-breaking stunts are a good deal more sport for the thermometer than they are for the rest of us, who really take no voluntary interest in such things.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: The cooler weather has brought blessed relief to the people. But it is to be remembered that those hot days were of inestimable value in maturing crops, and we only had three or four days of it, anyway.

Minneapolis Journal: In hot weather the fat man's equatorial line somehow strikes you as more of a tragedy than it does in cold weather.

Kansas City Journal: Kansas City is an ideal summer resort. True, there are times when people here feel uncomfortably warm, but the discomfort is only psychological and the perspiration they mop from their faces and necks is merely the essence of psychology, well salted.

WITH THE JESTERS.

Professor (discussing organic and inorganic kingdoms)—Now, if I should shut my eyes—so—and drop my head—so—and remain perfectly still, you would say I was a cad. But I move, I leap. Then what do you call me? Bright Pupil—a clodhopper, sir.—Boston Transcript.

"The only thing I object to about that official," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "is that his mathematical methods are not consistent."

"He has done a lot of figuring."

"Yes. When it comes to salaries he's a lightning calculator, but when it comes to the interests of stockholders and creditors he can hardly add up a column of figures.—Washington Star.

"Are you sure you love your neighbor as yourself?" asked St. Peter, who was cross-examining the new arrival.

"Yes," answered the applicant for a golden crown. "For ten years he used my telephone to carry on his business and I never complained."

"Enter, my good man," said St. Peter, with much feeling.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

THE MODERN SUITOR.

Jane Burr in Judge. Oh, I shall not search for beauty. Nor for sympathetic eyes. Nor for what they call a "cutie." Nor for winners—otherwise.

For I'm simple—oh, so simple!—And it matters not to me if she have or not a dimple. Love is blind—I shall not see.

But, I pray, ye gods escort me (I am losing hope alone) To a dame who can support me In a style I've never known!

What Brand of Matches Do You Use?

Who makes them? answer to all these questions. How many Where? can answer two of them? Are they poisonous or non-poisonous? If people knew as much about matches as they Are they "single dip" or "double dip"? should, they would use Which kind is better? and why? Safe Home Matches made by the Diamond Match Company in American factories by American labor. Are the sticks long and strong or short and weak? Our "job" is to educate them. Do the heads fly off or do they stay on? Do they burn evenly or explosively? Every user of matches ought to be interested in the



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