

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.

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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.

As an all-around athlete the Bohemian runner is the acknowledged world-beater.

Up to the hour of going to press Detective Pickard's saucy challenge was unaccepted.

Down in Oklahoma they are thinking of ousting twenty-five oil companies—thinking of it.

If Colonel Maher can't fight "Prince Charles" he is going to pick up his typewriter and go back home.

Huerta may now go where there are more, and even rarer, French cafes than in that dear old Mexico City.

A big party of "big business" nimrods have gone hunting in Alaska. And they know where to find the big game.

The democrats who promised a lower cost of living through tariff revision will soon be claiming credit for raising the price of cattle.

Villa is described as "the skyrocket of Mexico." And everyone knows what becomes of a skyrocket after it gets up to a certain pitch.

There is something the matter with big city life when children have to seek their playgrounds on the roofs of skyscraper tenements.

How would a law do forbidding public officials or employes from drawing unearned salary while spending their time campaigning for some other office?

That thief who made away with the girl's clothing and left her on the beach in her bathing suit must have been a mean wretch, with an artistic eye.

Chicago society women are washing and scrubbing for the cause of suffrage, while many other Chicago women are doing the same sort of work for the cause of the home.

Kentucky distillers are said to have agreed to make 20,000,000 gallons less whiskey this year than last. Wonder if this is predicated on a desire to reduce the consumption or to raise the price?

If all the three hundred and odd candidates for primary nominations in this county would only get together by themselves they would make the biggest political meeting held here for some time.

The latest proposal is to have all elective school superintendents chosen on so-called non-partisan tickets. What is the idea? Will this make it easier or harder for the book companies to control them? Why elect them at all?

It takes more petition signatures to put a candidate in the running for county judge in Douglas county than for chief justice of the state supreme court. Perhaps that may help explain why there are five candidates for chief justice and but one for county judge.

The grand event of the firemen's tournament was the street parade this morning with 500 firemen in line with uniforms, flying banners and shining fire apparatus. In the contests in the afternoon firemen took the state championship, and at the close there was speaking by James E. Boyd, John M. Thurston and Colonel E. F. Smith.

The Union Pacific got even with the Evansville, Mo. E. with the help of Rockwell and Handle as the battery.

An Irish-American Blaine and Logan club has been perfected with the following officers: President, Colonel Richard O'S. Burke; district vice presidents, Charles Hanley, General G. M. O'Brien, W. H. Mulvaney, P. F. Murphy, William White, John Groves, John O'Keefe, Pat McArdle, Michael Cody; secretary, John Quinn; treasurer, J. B. Puray.

The management of the ball park have posted a notice in one portion of the grandstand stating that that section is exclusively for ladies, and complaint is made that the rule is not enforced.

The Omaha Cricket club has elected new officers, as follows: President, Ed Leader; vice president, Mr. Buresh; secretary, Captain Treloar; treasurer, Mr. Treutchen; managing committee, S. A. Wood, William Brazer, William Martynovitch, L. Thompson and J. G. Hitchcock.

Mrs. M. H. Fleck has removed her bakery from 28 North sixteenth to 28 North eighteenth street.

It Remains to Be Seen.

If the president's plan carries, Attorney General McReynolds' fears of Folk's New Haven investigation affording immunity to some of the vital elements are to be tested in the crucible of criminal prosecution. The president generally writes a clean bill for his attorney general in publicity endorsing and commending "the action of the department throughout," though McReynolds persists in handing his friend, Folk, a few more short-arm jabs for overriding his wishes and taking the bull by the horns.

The democratic administration is at last to proceed to the criminal prosecution of a malefactor of great wealth, provided the federal grand jury, yet to be called, returns the indictments. It ought to prove a most interesting procedure, especially with Brother McReynolds as prosecutor. But he says he intended all along to proceed under the criminal clause. Well, this much may be said now for the Folk investigation—it proved a veritable upheaval of information. It brought to the surface, evidently, the whole rottenness of the New Haven mess.

To the untutored layman it would appear that if anything effectual were accomplished as a safeguard for the future against such rapacious manipulation of railroads for private pelf, it would be more apt to come from Folk's fearless activity than McReynolds' dilatory policy.

Industrial Unrest.

Admittedly the National Commission on Industrial Relations, now meeting in Chicago to determine the causes and remedies of industrial unrest will deserve all possible credit if it comes anywhere near solving this long defying problem.

No one denies the existence of such unrest, but like social discontent in the history of the world, it should be regarded as a reflex of improvement and not deterioration. Ours is still the land of supreme opportunity. No other offers as much to honest labor. And here, too, employe and employer are steadily bettering their mutual relations and recognizing their mutual responsibilities, as witness the determination of the engineers and railroads to arbitrate their differences.

Whatever demand may exist for a general investigation by this commission, it should take pains to emphasize this point, and discourage useless and menacing agitation in designing or unbalanced minds. Let it be careful to give no color to false claims or apprehensions. Turn on all the light possible looking toward the solution of all real problems, but avoid humoring that all too prevalent prattle of pessimists and demagogues about the perpetual enmity between the man who tills and the one who reaps, as if all did not both toil and reap, who do either honestly.

Nominal or Real King?

Does England want a real king or merely a nominal monarch?

The question is prompted by the severe attacks made on his majesty for calling a conference of the eight factional leaders on the pending Ulster crisis and for his unprecedented utterance that "the cry of civil war is on the lips of the most responsible and sober-minded of my people." It has come to such a pass that Premier Asquith feels obliged publicly to assume full onus for the king's speech, which he says was submitted to and approved by him before delivered.

At long distance it seems that whether or not the king exceeded his prerogatives, the move, if fruitful, should elevate him above the level of figurehead rulers and may help his country out of the storm now raging. To avert civil war, some receding must be done, and that, evidently, is what the king has in mind. Without an intimate knowledge of all the niceties of royal prerogatives, one would suppose that as a principle of common sense and plain justice, the king had accomplished something in this getting together the eight men in control of the situation in the British Isles, some of whom were not even on speaking terms.

Regardless of the ultimate outcome George V looms larger for the moment on the horizon of world events than any recent occupant of the throne.

Judicial Timber in the Cabinet.

President Wilson is taking his time to pick the successor to the late Justice Lurton of the supreme court, but current gossip continues to favor the promotion of a member of the cabinet, Secretary of the Interior Lane, Secretary of War Garrison and Attorney General McReynolds being most frequently mentioned. Each of these three has legal education and experience, but we submit that they do not comprise the only judicial timber in the cabinet. Another eligible, for example, is Postmaster General Burleson, who studied law, and practiced it, too, before he made politics his life work. Secretary of the Navy Daniels also has a law school parchment, which made him none the worse as an editor. Coming closer home, the president must know that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, besides having qualified as a son-in-law, has a record of being a lawyer before he dreamed of being a financier. And last, but not least, is our own Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, who once had his shingle up as attorney-at-law and who figured as counsel in several law suits, including one or two brought by himself. If the president can persuade himself to overcome his scruples about breaking into his cabinet, Mr. Bryan, as the premier, should have first call.

The People Must Discriminate.

A serious defect in our primary law is the opportunity, or rather the urgent invitation, it offers to froaks and disreputables to secure cheap publicity by fake candidacies for all sorts of offices for which they have no notion of being taken seriously. The multiplicity of filings makes the primary too much like a lottery in which Tom, Dick and Harry take numbers, sure they can do nothing worse than draw blanks. Every American citizen has an inalienable right to aspire to any public office within the gift of the people, and we would be the last to advocate curtailing that right, but the people will have to exercise an effective discrimination when the old-time seekers refuse to exercise any discrimination themselves.



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

Wanted—Streets in Better Repair.

BENSON, Neb., July 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: Sunday evening I took a short car ride and coming up the hill on the concrete road north of Krug park I ran into a crack in the paving about four inches wide and a half mile long.

When I got stopped I had torn off a front tire. After getting on a new one I drove over to Farnam street and between Eighteenth and Nineteenth I ran into some large holes in the asphalt pavement and broke the hind axle.

Mr. Ryder advises that he spends ninety per cent of all repair money he can get to repair the asphalt streets. I wish he would spend the other ten per cent and go in debt if possible and give us some possible streets. Farnam street is supposed to be the swell drive of the city. She is paving only seven years old and having almost continuous repairs since laid simply does not speak well for asphalt pavings or the city.

North Twenty-fourth street and North Sixteenth are even worse and are most always torn up being repaired. Take one street with another in the city and I would rather drive on the stone block than try and go over the asphalt streets. Florence boulevard has more traffic than any of the streets mentioned and is only the dirt road offed, if it will stand what is the matter with the asphalt?

When a man almost ruins a \$1500 car on account of poor paving it is time to kick. No kick on Mr. Ryder; he is doing the best he can with the stuff.

HENRY M. WAITE.

A Reward of Merit.

SOUTH OMAHA, July 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: Some people do not believe in bestowing bouquets until a person is dead. If anybody has any bouquets for me I want them while I am alive, for they will do me no good after I am dead. I feel constrained at this time to throw a few bouquets to Mr. Thomas J. Parker of South Omaha, who has just received a promotion with Swift & Co. that is well merited and shows what a young man can accomplish by faithful and persevering work. Mr. Parker in his position, which will take him to the Argentine republic in South America, beyond the equator, will receive money pay each year from 55 per cent of the professional men of Douglas county make.

If the young men who have recently graduated from the law schools, medical schools and dental schools would try for some position of trust in the South American republics, they would make more than most of them will make in the next twenty years in the professional lines. Follow the example of my near neighbor and friend, Thomas J. Parker, and you will make a greater success than in the professional fields where so many make failures.

F. A. AGNEW.

Woman Suffrage and Prohibition.

To the Editor of The Bee: So many people are being misled on the liquor question by suffragists that we submit a few facts on the subject.

In a recent issue of your paper Mrs. J. F. Shipman of Emerson, Ia., states that what is true of one state may be true of another. Granted. Here are some facts:

Six years prior to the adoption of woman suffrage in California, Los Angeles voted on local option, and the measure was defeated two to one. About a month after woman were given the ballot in Los Angeles the question was again voted on, and the saloons won three to one, this where registered women's votes were in the majority.

At an election in California April 15, 1914, thirteen cities and towns voted on the liquor question. Of this number nine voted wet, four small towns voted dry.

In Colorado, where women have voted for twenty-one years, there are only ten counties out of sixty-two that are dry. In Clear Springs the sale of liquor was prohibited for two years. Women voted on the question two years ago and liquor selling was legalized. According to the census of 1914 Colorado Springs has 819 more women than men over twenty-one years of age.

At a local option election in Illinois April 7, 1914, about 1,100 saloons out of 3,000 were abolished. Twelve dry counties were added to the thirty already dry, making forty-two dry counties out of the 108 in Illinois. Kentucky, where men alone vote, has ninety-nine dry counties out of 122, and Missouri has sixty-five non-liquor counties out of 114 in that state. Iowa has seventy-seven dry counties out of ninety-nine counties in that state. At an election in Minnesota April 7, 1914, two-thirds of the counties where local option elections were held voted dry, and towns that had licensed saloons for sixty years voted dry by men's votes. Sixty out of twelve counties in Michigan voting on the liquor question April 6, 1914, voted dry, including Lansing, the capital of the state, and this by men's votes, while Springfield, the capital of Illinois, where there are 55 more women than men over twenty-one years old, voted wet.

Shugens W. Chaffin, former candidate on the prohibition ticket for president, said at Long Beach, Cal., February 15, 1914, that the support expected by prohibitionists in California from women had not yet developed.

It is a significant fact that prohibition states are all male suffrage states, with the exception of Kansas, and prohibition antedated suffrage in Kansas many years.

ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A Question of Honest Business.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., July 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: We hear much about big business. We talk a great deal regarding business. President Wilson, senate and congress are engaged to ascertain "what is honest business?"

Is honest business as a whole, big and little, a sale or an exception? Let me relate something. A storekeeper in this city who advertises extensively in the Friday evening papers and Saturday morning papers, circulating in this locality, advertised among other things "bark shoulder 15 cents per pound."

I purchased on Sunday, 8 a. m., a pork shoulder and was charged 15 cents per pound. Remembering that it was advertised for 15 cents, I received the answer "that price was good for Saturday only."

(Saturday was a holiday and the merchant's store only open a few hours in the morning.) Now what sort of business is the aforesaid transaction? Is it honest business? VICTOR H. STEPHENSON, 247 Avenue G.

Enforcing Pure Food Laws

Food Commissioner Ladd Relates How He Does It in North Dakota.

In general there are two methods for enforcing laws, especially our food, drug and sanitary laws. The one is to assume that every man is wholly familiar with the requirements of the law, and, wherever there is a failure to comply with the law itself, to prosecute the individual as an offender. This course means a large amount of court work, a great deal of energy expended in the collecting of information and data preparatory to making the prosecutions in court, and often a large share of one's energies and thought are taken up.

The other method is more properly called that of publicity and education. Laws can be successfully enforced in any community only as far as the people will support them. When the public are educated they will demand what is right and a compliance with the law. Through this process of education and publicity the manufacturer and retailer become familiar with the requirements and take steps to comply with every reasonable provision of the statute or regulations made thereunder.

I have found that the one thing the trade dreads above all else is publicity, and publicity is the greatest corrector of evils. I would not have it understood that all prosecution should be given up for publicity. At times it becomes necessary to prosecute vigorously. It has been the rule in the food department of North Dakota to go after the big offenders, but before doing so to be sure of our ground and be sure that the public are in sympathy and will support the enforcement of that feature of the law to be dealt with. This course means a large amount of personal correspondence with the individual and the offenders or violators, but in the majority of cases I have found, I believe in 90 per cent of the instances, the violator of the law has been in a measure ignorant of the requirements or did not know that the product which he was handling was adulterated or misbranded. As soon as his attention was called to the matter he has made the necessary change to comply with the requirements.

The cost of prosecution is far greater than that of publication and the work not nearly so effectual. During the year of 1913 in North Dakota there were but eight prosecutions. This has meant, however, a large amount of work educating the public, publishing the results of analyses, and getting the information before the public. Our methods of publication are of several kinds. The information where analysis or inspection has been made goes direct to the manufacturer, retailer or other interested party, no matter whether the product is classified as illegal, misbranded, below standard, passed or legal, etc. Then there have been the general addresses given by the commissioner or others before conventions, women's clubs, public organizations, and at various places whereby the information could be placed before the public.

Bulletins are published regularly each month and generally distributed to those interested. Circulars and letters of general information to the trade or some portion of the trade have frequently been prepared and given out, together with rulings to make clear the interpretation by the department. The annual report gives a general summary of the work done for the year, while one of the most important publications has been that of furnishing, twice each year, to the county auditor of each county in this state a list of the adulterated and misbranded food products, beverages, etc., found by analysis and inspection, this list to be published twice, during the months of July and January of each year, in all of the official county papers of the state, in order to preserve in many a home as a guide, and dealers throughout the state have come to look for it to inform them of the products classified in violation of the food laws.

The question has been raised frequently whether it is profitable to go to the expense of publishing this list in each of the official county papers. Our experience has been that \$1.00 spent for publication of this list means at least \$10.00 saved in court prosecutions, to say nothing of energy saved to other purposes. It is, therefore, an economic proposition as well as educational. At the same time the educational work has tended to bring to the support of the department the good will of the people of the state and of the various organizations, clubs, federations, etc., that are interested in work of this kind.

Whichever the means adopted for the enforcement of the food and sanitary inspection laws, one of the first essentials is to have the support of public sentiment, and I know of no means whereby the support of all parties generally interested in better things for the state can be secured than through publication of trade evils and the placing of the full information before the public. When laws have been found defective or not far-reaching enough publication has been a first necessity to inform the public and the people have stood ready to aid in securing the enactment of laws to remedy and prevent existing evils.

Shore Morals.

Lunching in an Atlantic City restaurant beside a window which looked out on white beach and blue, sun-kissed breakers and lovely girls in bathing suits, Raymond Hitchcock said:

"The Lambs, in their recent whirlwind tour of a dozen cities, made \$15,000. That fact makes me as optimistic about American prosperity as Cusnard was optimistic about everything."

"Cusnard was a terrible optimist. For him the dark side didn't exist. It positively didn't exist. But one day at the shore a friend took him aside and growled:

"Oh, these shpr morals. These husbands slaving in the heated town while their wives flirt with brown, bareheaded college boys in white flannel pants on breezy dunes! Cusnard, a dreadful tragedy has happened. Poor Smith, arriving unexpectedly last night, caught Mrs. Smith and a Harvard sophomore spooning on the beach, and in his jealous frenzy shot them both."

"Cusnard, the optimist, paled and shuddered at this news. Then, at once, he smiled his brave and optimistic smile again.

"What? said his friend. You smile, Cusnard! But, surely, man, you don't see a bright side to this."

"Oh, yes, I do," Cusnard answered. "Yes, I do. If Smith had turned up night before last, he'd have shot me instead of the college boy."

Faithful to the End.

A reporter on a Kansas City paper was among those on a relief train that was being rushed to the scene of a railway wreck in Missouri. About the first victim the Kansas City reporter saw was a man sitting in the road with his back to a fence. He had a black eye, his face was somewhat scratched and his clothes were badly torn—but he was entirely calm.

The reporter jumped to the side of the man against the fence.

"How many hurt?" he asked of the prostrate one.

"Haven't heard of anybody being hurt," said the battered person.

"What was the cause of the wreck?"

"Wreck? Haven't heard of any wreck."

"You haven't heard of any wreck? Who are you, anyhow?"

"Well, young man, I don't know that that's any of your business, but I am the claim agent of the road."—Harper's Magazine.

Lines to a Smile.

"It is said that women are braver than men. Do you believe it?"

"Well, I think more of them would take a chance of marriage."—Boston Transcript.

Johnny-Papa, what is a "philosopher?"

"A man with a good liver, heart, stomach and bank account."—Chicago News.

St. Peter—What was your occupation on earth?

"Spirit-Rubber." St. Peter—Ice, coal or gas?—Philadelphia Ledger.

Magistrate—Are you interested in this case?

"Witness for the Prosecution—Yes, sir, the prisoner cut my acquaintance."—Buffalo Express.

She—That's it, kicking about a little bit of dirt. You'll have to eat a peck before you die!

He—Yes, I'll watch I don't pay no four-pence a pile for it tho'.—London Opinion.

"Some day we'll be telephoning through the air without wires."

"Maybe. But won't it seem queer to have an operator call back to you and say: 'The air is busy now?'"—Washington Star.

"I heard that your engagement to Delia has been broken and I presume

that it was caused by your feeling of delicacy at hearing that she had inherited a large fortune."

"Not at all. It was caused by her delicate feeling on learning that I had no money."—Madrid Blanco y Negro.

Mrs. Meddles—Why are you so bitter against our minister?"

Mrs. Sobel—I went to tell him I could cure his gout and he said that he preferred absent treatment.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Miss Sweeting—Do you marry yet? Why are you old enough to be my father?"

Mr. Oldtime—Far from it. But I'll admit that you seem young enough to be my daughter.—Chicago Daily News.

OMAR AT NEWPORT.

Minna Irving in Life.

A cottage by the sapphire sea (Some forty rooms will do), A yacht come up in teak and brass To sail the orb's blue sea.

A stone garage, a limousine, A runabout or two, Some thoroughbred for saddle use, An aeroplane, and you.

A valet and a dozen maids, A chef to bake and brew, A bowling-alley, tennis court, And first-class ocean view.

A greenhouse several acres long For orchids rare and new, A kennel full of fancy pups, Ten millions cash, and you.

Seven Special Bargains

Seven items worth investigating any day this week

Women's and Misses' Suits at \$3.95

In serge or linen that formerly sold up to \$17.50.

Women's and Misses' Waists at \$1.65

New voile and net Waists that formerly sold to \$5.75.

Women's and Misses' Dresses at \$3.95

New summer styles that formerly sold up to \$9.75.

Women's & Misses' Dresses at \$5.00

Flowered or plain voile, in long tunic effects, formerly \$12.50.

Women's and Misses' Coats

at \$7.00

Cloth and Silk Coats, formerly \$15.00 to \$25.00.

Women's and Misses' Coats

at \$10.00

Silk and Cloth Coats, formerly \$27.50 to \$45.00.

Women's and Misses' Low Shoes

at \$1.85

The shoes offered at \$1.85 are our regular \$3.50 to \$5.00 qualities.

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for Infants and Invalids

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MALTED MILK

"Others are Imitations"

The Food-Drink for all Ages.

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. More healthful than tea or coffee.

For infants, invalids and growing children. Agrees with the weakest digestion.

Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Keep it on your side board at home.

Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. A quick lunch prepared in a minute.

Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S

Advertisement for White River Country in the Missouri Ozarks, featuring a scenic illustration and text promoting a vacation in the White River country.

Advertisement for Jetter's Chicago Genuine Old German Double Beer, featuring a logo and text describing the beer's quality and origin.

Advertisement for Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha, featuring a logo and text about historical events.