

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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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.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1914. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Here is your hat, Old July! What's your hurry? A peace policy would be the best kind of insurance policy for Europe at present.

The brilliant success of the Bohemian turn-of-feet should inspire to further efforts. The Nebraska farmer has the crops, and the crops will procure the money to move them.

"Prince Charley" will now please consider himself duly reprimanded by "Brother Harvey."

The Chinese of Los Angeles say Yuan Shi Kai "must go." Look out for another "yellow peril."

Note that Mme. Callaux only wept as the murder charge was read to her, but fainted at the love letters.

"The King's Own Scottish Borderers" threaten to divide the limelight with Mrs. Pankhurst's militants.

Twenty years since Nebraska's dread and devastating hot winds, now but a faint memory, and we hope never to recur.

The price of diamonds is going up. In the same mail we learn that the marriage business is on the toboggan in Wisconsin.

Uncle Sam's census doctor gives Chicago 2,323,000 population, and they all seem to want to walk down State street at once.

In kindness to our Omaha ball team, we shall ascribe that wallowing at Denver to dizziness from the thin air, nothing else.

The Chinese-puzzle water bill is designed to deceive. Present-day honest store methods require marking all goods in plain figures.

That adage about "Blow your own horn lest no one blow it for you" must have been built expressly for the typical vote-seeking candidate.

The city of Omaha has taken \$165 so far this year from fortune tellers for giving them a protecting license to hance the public. Fine exhibit!

Perhaps, since the weather is hot anyway, no special efforts need be wasted on the selection of delegates for that "Mexican peace meet at Saltillo."

It does not need a formal declaration to make war exist. We took Vera Cruz by force of arms without declaring war, and then mediated afterwards.

"Great Britain is in the throes of a war scare," says the esteemed St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which always puts a thing in its most conservative form.

Three inches of rain at Lincoln! Well, remember what the good book says about the rain falling on the just as well as the unjust; Omaha is sure to get its share yet.

"To conduct great matters and never commit a fault is above the force of human nature," said Plutarch. And those of us trying to conduct lesser matters may console ourselves with the same realization.

Will Millard, formerly of the Omaha National bank, has gone to Blair to accept the cashiership of the First National bank of that place.

A description is given of a rare piece of Gobelin tapestry which has been bought by Herman Kounitz and is to be hung in his residence here.

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For Humanity's Sake. Just a few skeletonized facts emphasize the reasons why the powers should see to it that war between mighty Austria and little Serbia is averted. The former's total war strength is 2,000,000 men, Serbia's 240,000. In addition Austria-Hungary has 3,000,000 men available but unorganized, Serbia 60,000. Leaving out the United States, Austria ranks among the six leading naval powers, Serbia has no rank.

These figures make an eloquent and unanswerable plea for peace. To be sure, Russia might side with Serbia in defense of its Slavonic blood, Germany with Austria because of the Teutonic kinship, and if the war engulfed others beside the two contending powers, France, Italy and all the Balkans might ultimately fall into the alignment on one side or the other. Though it were certain to become a general European war, instead of merely a fight between these two unevenly matched nations, the cry for averting hostilities for humanity's sake is equally as insistent.

Some expert estimates that in addition to its cost in life blood a continental war would entail a daily expense of \$54,000,000. No man could estimate the expense in subsequent years of suffering and sacrifice to the poor people of these countries, not to speak of the effect such an annihilation of life and property would have upon world affairs. The European sky, though overcast with foreboding clouds, is yet said to be flecked with shadowy hopes of peace.

Surely England, Germany, France and Italy will not stand by and permit all the peaceful progress of the past to be dashed to pieces on the rocks of a race war, whatever Russia's subtle influence may be.

Vacancies at West Point. Again the country is reminded of an unfilled quota of cadets at our national military academy at West Point. Not so long ago a few youths from well-to-do Chinese families, wishing to learn the art of American warfare, were admitted there. It occasioned comment, which was soon satisfied with the official explanation that the places might as well be filled by these friendly orientals as to be unfilled by our own American boys. Time was when such a condition would have been a novelty as against a long waiting list of our own lads insistent on a military training.

What has produced the change—a growing spirit of peace and loss of interest in war, the lure of industrialism or politics? What has politics to do with it? Well, according to one view expressed by the Chicago Herald, many vacancies are due to negligence of congressmen to nominate boys for the places, this negligence in turn, coming from fear of complicating conditions by picking one boy above another. If this is the case, it is wrong, and can be easily remedied by competitive examinations. The places at West Point should be filled, even though we may be steadily minimizing the part of war in the arbitrament of our international affairs. But it is also possible and much more probable that the growing attraction of civil pursuits for young men as against the none too promising future of a military career are exerting the vital and determining influence.

Not Entirely New. The suggestion that senators are eager to begin their campaign because seeking election by popular vote will be a new and strange experience for them is a little wide of the mark. Many of the senators have come through the house and, therefore, have had a thorough training in direct appeals to the voters, and others have had similar experiences running for other offices. No doubt the grave solons are anxious to get into the fight, and many of them have good reason to be, but we venture to say that when it comes to fitting themselves into the experience of a popular campaign few of them are apt to appear ill at ease. If that were all some of them had to worry about they might sit back now and rest content. No doubt the august senators fully appreciate that, too. They are not so much concerned as some folks might think about the possible handicap of their senatorial dignity, as compared with the other fellow who has been accustomed to the rough-and-tumble tactics of a hand-to-hand fight for office. But there is no discounting the fact that they are exceedingly impatient to begin their fall fence-building. Looking over the field, one sees numerous fences in very rickety repair. A good deal of rail-splitting is going to be necessary, and in some cases, surely, the entire fence may have to be replaced with a new one.

Another Political Straw. Returns specially secured by The Bee from all but five counties in Nebraska to show the filings for the principal local offices for which nominations are to be made in the coming primary give interesting information about the present strength of the bull moosers as a third party. After the repeated declarations by the "leaders" that complete and independent progressive party tickets would be placed in the field in every county, and for every office to be filled by election in Nebraska this year, the exhibit must certainly be disappointing to them. In fifty counties not a single bull moose filing has been made for these offices. In fourteen more counties not more than one or two bull moosers have filed. In five counties the bull moose local ticket has been filled only by drafting the republican candidates and filing them again by petition. Including the duplications, the total number of progressive party filings for the offices mentioned in the table throughout the entire list of counties responding in the state is only 177, while the republicans have 926 and the democrats 860.

The signal failure of the bull moosers in Nebraska to keep up their organization or to bring out their own third party candidates for local offices conveys its own meaning. The anti-consolidationists are going to use twenty-six pages of official booklet to persuade the voters to their way of thinking. The price per page is \$62.50, which means that the interested boarding house keepers and real estate speculators are putting up \$1,625 for this one printer's bill. How are they going to get it back except by profiting off the students or the state?

The Bee's Letter Box

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

Letters from a Political Heathen —Mexico. SOMEWHERE, July 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: In refusing to pardon Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia—despite the appeals of Madam Miramon and Prince Maximilian as the protectors of the United States, President Juarez acted wisely. Had Maximilian escaped to Europe, he would have been a perpetual menace to the Mexican republic. Maximilian had the opportunity to make his escape, but he would not disguise himself by shaving off his beard of which he was as vain as a maid of her tresses. He valued his whiskers more than his life, and as far as the world is concerned, he chose wisely.

Maximilian was the brother of Franz Josef, emperor of Austria-Hungary, the son-in-law of Leopold I, king of Belgium, the cousin of Victoria, queen of England, Isabella, queen of Spain and of Oscar, king of Sweden and Norway. In short he was a relative of every crowned head in Europe, save the sultan of Turkey, the pope of Rome and Louis Bonaparte, the last two names were backers of Maximilian. Abdul-Aziz, sultan of Turkey, was the man out of the game. Not a sovereign of Europe interfered, though Maximilian protested: "I am a government, recognized by every government on earth, except the United States. I can be tried only by the congress of the nation." Notwithstanding all of which, Juarez set him for trial before a court composed of one lieutenant-colonel and six captains. He was executed as an ordinary bandit—without a breath from Europe.

The execution of Maximilian of Hapsburg did more to keep European nations off this continent than the so-called Monroe doctrine in all its moods and tenses. Gloria Benedict Juarez. By the way, what is the Monroe doctrine? It originated with George Channing in England at the time of the Holy Alliance. It was suggested by Channing to John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, who put it in form in a state paper. It got Monroe's brand because he happened to be president of the United States at that time. At that time it meant that no territory on this continent was subject to colonization or conquest by any European power; and the United States would view as an unfriendly act any attempt at such colonization or conquest. When Olney was secretary of state, the Monroe doctrine was interpreted to mean that the extension of a boundary line of a European colony was an infringement of this doctrine. At this day the definition of the Monroe doctrine appears to be: The excuse offered by an Anglo-American statesman for meddling with the internal affairs of a Latin-American state. DER HEIDE.

A Man's Vote Dependent on Wife's. OMAHA, July 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: I wish to call the attention of men to the self-evident fact that a married man's vote does not stand independent of his wife's vote. If he votes for a certain candidate and she votes against that candidate then she nullifies her husband's vote. If he and she both vote for the same candidate then her husband's vote is doubtful but the ratio of votes cast for and against that particular candidate remain the same. Why then should married men favor woman suffrage? M. L. CONNER.

Verification Wanted. Note: If the "L. R. Smith" who asks several questions of us will identify himself, his curiosity may be satisfied.

Water Board Discrepancies. OMAHA, July 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Water Board publishes a statement in The Bee of July 23, and in my examination of it I am led to wonder where the compiler of it learned his arithmetic.

The total of resources is given in the statement as \$178,775, yet there is one item in the column which is more than thirty-nine times as large as the sum given as total, and there are three other items each greater than the total. Then in the liabilities the same sum is given as the total, while one item is more than forty-one times as large, and three other items are each larger than the total.

In my practice in figures, which is rather extensive, I expect a total to be the sum of the columns embraced in the table, but the compiler of the Water Board's statement evidently looks upon a total as being only a small fraction of the sum of the items. It looks to me as if this statement should be followed by an explanation of how a total is less than a part. JONATHAN EDWARDS.

A Platform Plank from Wooster. SILVER CREEK, Neb., July 26.—To the editor of The Bee: For the consideration of your readers and particularly of the delegates to the Democratic and republican state conventions to be held on the 25th, I wish to submit the following declaration which, if it could be adopted by either convention might easily become a landmark in the political history of our country.

"That a president of the United States should assume to be the leader of his party, and as such alleged leader arrogate to himself the right to dictate its legislative affairs and force his measures through congress by the use of his power as president, as has been done by President Wilson and in a less degree by some of his predecessors, is a flagrant abuse of executive power utterly repugnant to the constitution and the foundation principles of free government. We are therefore of the opinion that our next national convention should formally declare that the chairman of the national central committee should be recognized as party leader, and take measures to see that the president, if of our party, does not assume or exercise any such powers of leadership, but confines himself strictly within his constitutional limitations."

Under the circumstances it would perhaps be expecting too much that the democratic state convention should adopt any such declaration, but I can see several reasons from motives of policy as well as patriotism why the republicans should do so. It involves a question of far more importance than any considerations of tariff or monetary reform. CHARLES WOOSTER.

But It's Green! Boston Transcript. The cable announces that Sir Thomas Chaulers is painted a pea green, but isn't this a misprint for pea green?

In the Blazing Balkans

Merits of Controversy and Interest of Americans in the Probable War.

American Interest in Serbia. New York Times.

It was an American statesman who asked what the United States "had to do with abroad." No economist or financier could have been guilty of such an imbecility. The assassinations in Sarajevo were directly related to this week's export of gold from New York, and have equally close associations with the price of the wheat partially harvested on the prairies of this continent. Finance and commerce ignore political subdivisions and are as much single as the ocean, which has many waves, but only one true level. The money markets of the world are under such a strain that it seems as though no money could be found for war. But that is an economic objection merely. Military finance is a thing apart from economics or logic.

If reason ruled the minds of commanders or followers, Norman Angell's "Great Illusion" would have demonstrated that war does not pay and that it mattered not who ruled a country in a business sense. For if order prevails commerce will find its way to a profit equally in a motherland or a colony, equally in a republic or a monarchy. But war is rage, not reason. It may spring from dynastic lust for power, or from racial avarice for territory, but whatever its motive, lack of money has never yet stopped it. Those who have money must part with it to those who want it enough to pay the price. The comparative strength of this country is no defense against its being drained of its resources, so much needed at home for trade and so much more needed abroad for war.

Those who fancy that it is possible to protect themselves because they owe nothing to any foreigner will find that money is borrowed away from the American at the auction at which he must bid, if his defense is to be maintained. The process is the opposite of that at auctions with which most are familiar. Prices are offered down rather than up, until a price is found attractive to buyers. In world finance it matters little what is offered down. All prices are relative in the money market, and when prices get "out of line" investments are shifted and the operator who does not avail himself of the opportunities offering loses a profit, or even loses a percentage of his capital. Just now American securities are being offered down as a means of bidding a premium for our gold. It suits our statesmen and politicians of a sort to associate the export of gold with our tariff rather than with foreign politics. No doubt that is a contributory factor, but the main factor is the almost unprecedented bid for capital indicated by the depression in the best sort of foreign government bonds. In the world auction for money a tariff is a trivial thing in comparison with the fall of rates to the lowest price for a generation—twenty-six years, to be exact. The sale of a new French loan the other day was said to promise relief to the world, but that loan is now at a discount, an unprecedented incident in French finance. In England the situation is similar. The fall of consols recently to the lowest price for a century is only another way of saying that capital is dear to every borrower in the world's financial capital, where we are favored customers.

The German battalions recently were held in check for a moment by financial considerations, and the Kaiser said it should not happen again. Since then the Reichsbank has raised its gold reserves by \$14,838,000. The best hope of peace is the tension already in the world's money markets, but that reliance alone is a broken reed.

Effect of the War Cloud on Business. New York Commercial.

So closely bound together are all the nations of the world in these days of telegraphs, cables, steamships and railroads that any threatened disturbance of the peace between nations is felt in every quarter of the globe as soon as the news is flashed over the wires. When the heir-apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary was murdered a few weeks ago an ominous hush fell over southeastern Europe. The world wondered how long it would be before Austria would demand an explanation of Serbia. Last Thursday Serbian bonds broke badly in the Paris market and Paris drew \$2,000,000 in gold from New York to add to the already vast hoard accumulated by the Bank of France.

All day long, while the stock markets were open, no news came out of Vienna or Belgrade. The hush was indeed ominous. Then followed the news that Austria had demanded an explanation, and on Friday the stock tickers again told the story of a war cloud darkening the sky along the lower reaches of the Danube.

Serbia is too weak to resist the armies of Austria, but behind Serbia stands Russia, and Russia has never given up the dream of Peter the Great to seize Constantinople and thus secure the free waterway from the Black sea into the Mediterranean. The alliance between Austria and Germany would give the latter an excuse for entering the fray because Austria would be engaged in war with more than one power. What Germany wants is well known in Paris and London. The weak spot in Germany's line of defense is Holland.

Such a war as some fear may follow this dispute between Austria and Serbia would be a world-wide calamity, but in the end it would strengthen immeasurably the relative position of the United States, and, if congress rose to the occasion in a statesmanlike way, it might restore to this country its pre-eminence as a maritime nation which was lost when American sailors were forced to sell their vessels to foreign owners during the civil war to protect them from seizure by privateers. It is inconceivable that Serbia will stand out against Austria unless it is assured of the support of Russia.

Some Other Issues Involved. Washington Star.

Austria's virtual ultimatum to Serbia, demanding the suppression of the pan-Serbian movement and the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is not likely to lead to war, for the issue lies between a powerful state with a great army and a considerable navy and a petty state with a comparatively insignificant land force and virtually no navy at all. As between the two powerful parties to this controversy there is no possible question as to dominance. The case, however, is complicated by other factors. Serbia is known to be now under the friendly if not the protecting influence of Russia, while France manifests a keen interest in the preservation of the status quo in the Balkans, owing to that government's friendship with Russia and distrust of the Austro-German coalition.

Every time a conflict between two powers relative to the Balkan situation is menaced the specter of a general European war appears. Truth is, the danger of such a war is so great that in all probability it will be some years before it develops. It is not to the interest of the individual European powers to permit a conflict between any of the larger nations. Too much is involved in the situation. A general war would cost tremendously in both lives and treasure, would change the map radically and would shock civilization to the center. It is dangerous enough to allow the smaller states to fight, for every minor conflict in Europe is potential of a general outbreak, so interwoven are the national interests.

Such depends in the matter of European peace upon the prolongation of the life of Emperor Francis Joseph. He was greatly shocked by the killing of his heir, but has apparently recovered from the blow, and though at an advanced age is seemingly again in health. It is openly confessed in Europe that no security will be felt on the score of peace when he is gone. His influence has held together the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the division of which is one of the imminent possibilities of the future after he has passed away. In such event the pan-Slavic movement which Russia is now believed to be fostering may sweep Europe into the dreaded conflict involving all the powers.

Nebraska Editors

The Nebraska Journal-Leader of Ponca Island is now issued semi-weekly. The next meeting of the Loup Valley Editorial association will be held in St. Paul October 3. The Free Press Publishing company of Grand Island will begin the publication of a daily edition July 21. The Ord Journal, Horace M. Davis editor, is moving into its new home. A new linotype has been added to the equipment of the plant. Editor F. N. Merwin of the Beaver City Times-Tribune has written a book on "Pioneer Stories of Furnas County." It will be off the press in a few weeks. Franklin D. Stone, editor of the Hartington Herald, who has been in a hospital in Sioux City for several weeks is improving rapidly and expects to be able to return home this week.

Century Runs

Mrs. E. H. DeCamp of Cincinnati is in her 100th year. Jacob Hoeback of Philadelphia is past his 104th birthday. Bennett Britton of Plainfield, N. J., has celebrated his 101st birthday in good health. M. A. Cox, retired Methodist preacher, Almena, Kan., claims to be 111 years old. His wife died at 101 in 1912.

SUNNY GEMS.

Willie—Paw, what is the difference between genius and talent? Paw—Talent gets paid every Saturday, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer. Hokus—it must be a terrible thing for an opera singer to realize he is losing his voice. Pokus—it's more terrible when he doesn't realize it.—Judge. "You can't fool all the people all of the time." "No. Still the folks who get up the sucker lets don't seem to have any trouble securing material."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer. "Waiter, give me the menu." "We have none, but I can tell you what we have." "You must have a jolly good memory." "Not at all, I simply look at the tablecloth."—Pittsboro.

SCENT OF CLOVER.

Alice E. Allen in Lippincott's. When the days go their ways veiled in soft midsummer haze, Scent of clover wafted over from the fields where cattle graze, Wakes a riot in the quiet of my heart's accustomed beat.— Oh, to follow through the hollow of the hills the river fleet! Like a song, all day long, tripping glad and free and strong, In blithe measure, bent on pleasure, with no unseen feet would throng; Love and laughter follow after; whispers thrill me with some dream Long since banished, not quite vanished, from some other life, I would seem. Day far spent, in the scent of the pines I'd pitch my tent, Where the murmur—fainter, firmer—of the stream seemed half lament. For that distant pre-existence life; and far-off stars would glow With the tender softened splendor of dear eyes I used to know!

"For travellers, mariners, etc., Promethean fire and phosphorus; G. Watts respectfully acquaints the public that he has prepared a large quantity of machines of a portable and durable kind, with Promethean fire, paper and match enclosed, most admirably calculated to prevent those disagreeable sensations which most frequently arise in the dreary hour of midnight from sudden alarms, thieves, fire or sickness."

This Advertisement is 125 Years Old

In the Morning Post, published in London, in 1788, appeared this, the first matchadvertisement ever published.

In the 125 years that have slipped by since this advertisement was printed, extraordinary changes have taken place in the manufacture of matches.

The last word in matches is the Safe Home brand. These matches conform with the new Federal law, designed to protect match factory employees, and remove a poison from



The Diamond Match Company

Good Chances to Get Into Business

Good opportunities in business are scarce and you can waste considerable time in useless investigation unless you can review a number of good chances at one time. There is a wealth of opportunities advertised every day in the "Business Chances" column of The Bee.

If you have money to invest in profitable concerns, if you need a partner or additional capital in your business, you will find what you desire in these columns.

Look them over every day for a short time. Pick out those that seem likely and investigate. You will save time and money in picking up a good business.

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