

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. Daily without Sunday... 4.00. Evening and Sunday... 5.00. Sunday Bee only... 2.00.

REMITTANCE. Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only two-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—218 N. Street, Council Bluffs—11 North Main street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

OCTOBER CIRCULATION 54,744. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of October, 1915, was 54,744.

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

Thought for the Day. Selected by A. K. Gandy.

And the entire effect of true education is to make people not merely do the right things, but enjoy the right things—not merely industrious, but to love industry—not merely learned, but to love knowledge.

The Panama exposition at San Francisco now has less than a month more to run. Stop off in Omaha!

The indications are that Germany may have Turkey by Thanksgiving and regale the allies with a few bones.

After that demonstration of fealty to grape-juice the sympathies of a certain famous statesman must surely be aroused.

The boom in the iron and steel trade renders an elevator a necessary means of viewing the price list and the goods. Going up!

The office-seeker does not have to be a "carpet-bagger" to seize upon every opportunity to tell how much he loves the negro.

A camel can negotiate the eye of the Scriptural needle about as easily as a money-getting sinner can reach a slice of "Billy" Sunday's bacon.

Justice Hughes declines to be drafted by thirty-five persons trying to make a noise like the whole republican party. When the party speaks, it will speak louder than that.

The government views with alarm the scarcity of stock and rising prices in the steel market. But there are compensations. Another flock of Pittsburgh millionaires is in the making.

In all the pleadings made in behalf of the condemned man in Utah, there is no sympathetic mention of the mother and five children bereft of husband and father by a murderer's deed.

The Chicago doctor who let the deformed infant die is a bachelor. Chorus of "I-told-you-so's!" But he is raising two adopted children for himself, so he can hardly be accused of lacking the parental instinct.

A distinct public service is rendered by the Colorado federal court in rejecting the claims of the Latin patents covering concrete bridge construction. Many states, counties and communities have been harassed by such claims and urgent public improvements held up. The public scores in the first judicial round, which strengthens the prospect of final victory.

Railroads are keenly aware that the Panama canal has been closed by the slides, which means that they will also notice the difference as soon as the canal is reopened. The only way, however, for the people of the central west to share fully in the benefits of the canal is through water-way development that will give us water transportation rates alternative to railway rates.

Thirty Years Ago. This Day in Omaha.

C. W. Conklock played "The Willow Copse" at the Boyd, which is pronounced "such a dramatic treat as is afforded here only at infrequent intervals."

Honey Smith of Omaha was elected one of the directors of the Western Association of Architects in St. Louis.

Judge Dundy tendered the officers of his court a reception, which has been his annual custom, at his residence on Leavenworth street.

The latest freak of the hair-brained fire ladders of No. 4 is to shove their heads. The men have had their heads rased from forehead to neck and present the most idiotic appearance imaginable.

Over 100 children were pleasantly entertained at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Marshall, 217 North Third, in honor of the birthday of their daughter, Miss Nina.

Washington advises that A. S. Toulain, formerly of Omaha, is soon to be married to Miss Lida Miller, daughter of Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court.

A candy pull, with accompanying mirth and merriment, took place at the residence of George L. Gilbert on Chicago street, when Master Gilbert entertained a large number of his friends.

Midwinter Agricultural Meetings.

Arrangements are now being made for the annual midwinter meetings of the various agricultural and allied bodies, the sessions to be held as usual in Lincoln. It is announced that several speakers of nation-wide prominence are to attend, among them some from the federal departments at Washington. The potential value of these sessions, if conducted along practical lines, is great and though from necessity comparatively few of the large number interested in agriculture, stock raising, horticulture, etc., can or will participate in the sessions, this by no means should measure their influence for good.

The information obtained during meetings is disseminated in various ways until all have at least an opportunity to obtain it and that more do not utilize the practical things developed is to be deplored. Thinking farmers, however, realize that no longer can they depend solely upon personal observation and experience or the natural fertility of Nebraska's soil to keep the state to the front agriculturally, for other states also have fertile soil, and other farmers have individual experiences which are helpful. The day has passed when intelligent men scoff at the scientific farmer. If these meetings invite criticism, it is that too many who attend do not take them seriously and that too few attend.

Majority for Defense Program.

A canvass of the lower house of congress is said to disclose a majority of twenty-nine for the preparedness program of the president, which it is conceded will have a majority in the senate. This must not be taken, however, to assure the passage of the bill just as introduced at the instance of the administration, but simply that a majority of the house members are committed to a preparedness policy. The details of the administration plan are too inchoate so far as public information goes for unequivocal pledges of support, and in working it out it is a practical certainty that changes will have to be made not only to meet the views of house members, but to come within the financial ability of the government to carry. Advocates of a larger standing army will probably demand some concessions, friends of the militia organization, who oppose the continental army idea, will also seek to obtain a larger recognition for that organization, and the continental army plan is as yet not thoroughly digested. Those who oppose increase in the military and naval forces altogether are not so likely to gain concessions, but the three elements noted must in a measure be satisfied to hold a majority, and all must bow to some extent to the financial difficulties involved. The condition of the treasury makes it imperative that additional military or naval outlays must be met by new or increased taxation, the issue of bonds or a reversal of the entire fiscal policy of the administration. The poll of the house would indicate, however, that some measure of the kind outlined by the president is certain to pass at the coming session, but it is entirely too early to forecast what its scope and precise provisions will be.

Amortizing Real Estate Loans.

Representatives of a number of the largest sources of money loanable on real estate security have taken up in a serious way the idea of enforced amortization, or payment of a portion of the principal each year, of loans of that class, a custom already applied to city real estate and now proposed for the farm. As a necessary adjunct, the plan aims to make the original loans for longer periods than now, carrying with it the principle of the building and loan companies which have proved so great a factor in creating home owners out of renters in the cities.

An argument advanced in favor of the amortizing scheme is that it would establish at least a fair substitute for the rural credits system of Europe. Its greatest benefits in the purview of its projectors, however, is that it would tend to create more real estate investors and less speculative dealing, as it is much easier to make speculative holdings produce simply the interest on loans than it is to produce both interest and a payment on the principal.

That the plan proposed offers advantages to the thrifty renter who wishes to acquire a farm which can be paid for in small installments is evident, but to seek to enforce such conditions upon all farm loans is hardly feasible. A little more than a year ago it was practically impossible to obtain money for farm loans, and it was even difficult to obtain a renewal of existing loans. Today in rural communities every loan agent will tell you that money for farm loans is plentiful, but that there is little demand for the money. Idle funds cannot be held to any such rule where the security offered is good, but the general privilege of borrowing money under such conditions would doubtless prove beneficial to many in the country just as it has in the city.

Long Distance Auto Speeders.

A few days ago the newspapers chronicled the breaking of the time record for an auto trip between Lincoln and Omaha and now comes chapter two of the same story—the speeders have been fined for exceeding the limit. Chapter two should really be a more valuable lesson than the original installment of the story. If a knowledge of just how fast an automobile can run on a public highway and keep up a sustained speed in any way benefits manufacturers, dealers or owners of machines it is not discernible and the dangers involved are so apparent the practice should not be encouraged. The chance of accident to others on the country roads is not so great as in cities and towns, but speeding there involves the same element of danger to those who have an equal right to the highway and people whose business or pleasure takes them onto public roads have a legal and moral right to protection. Those who boast of these remarkable spurts of speed on public highways should rather be ashamed of the achievement, and the most charitable comment possible is that they do not realize fully what they are doing.

It will be recalled that transportation companies scooped in several million dollars in excess fares in Missouri through the instrumentality of an injunction granted by Judge Smith McPherson. When the state rates were sustained by the highest court a demand was made for refund of the excess. What did the companies do? Why, they gave the victims a life size picture of a small boy doing the piccollo act with his right thumb resting on his nose.

Rubber shares are the latest boudiers in the speculative market. The height of the bound is anybody's guess, the return a sure thing.

Academic Freedom

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. A NOT inconsiderable part of the occupations of the president is to reply to letters addressed to him in criticism of some reported utterance by a member of the teaching staff, and in making such reply to point out what is the precise status and responsibility of an academic teacher, and what is the university's share of responsibility for his utterance. The number of such criticisms made on the part of the public has notably increased in recent years, and during the last year, probably on account of the European war, these criticisms have been even more numerous than heretofore. In most cases they are based on incorrect or garbled reports of what the person in question really said. In other cases they reflect merely narrowness of view and stupidity, or a desire to use the university as an agent for some particular propaganda which the critics hold dear. One thing these criticisms have in common, they all invariably conclude by demanding the instant removal of the offending professor from the rolls of the university.

During the last year one amiable correspondent has attacked a university officer under the caption of a "Snake at Large." The fact that the gentleman in question was not a snake but a professor and that he was not at large but in retirement, had no weight in the eyes of the writer of the letter. It appears that in this case the offense was the expression in public of a favorable opinion as to the nutritive qualities of beer. The effect of this reported utterance on the mind of the object was to deprive him of any modicum of reason that he may have hitherto possessed. He was and still is very much offended that the officer in question was not subjected to some public humiliation and rebuke.

In another case a clergyman wrote to object to the reported utterance in the class room—incorrectly reported, it turned out—of a professor who was described as endeavoring to destroy whatever of faith in Christianity there was in the members of one of his classes. This particular complaint did not ask for the dismissal of the professor in question, but his letter left no doubt that such action would be entirely acceptable to him.

All this would be amusing were it not sad. It illustrates once more how much the public at large has still to learn as to the significance and purpose of universities. The notion which is sedulously cultivated in some quarters that there are powerful interests, financial, economic and social which wish to curtail the freedom of speech of university professors in America, probably has little or no justification anywhere. That there are large elements in the population which do desire to curb the proper freedom of speech of university professors is, however, indisputable. Evidence for this is to be found not only in such correspondence as has just been referred to, but in letters addressed to the public press, and even in editorial utterances on the part of supposedly reputable newspapers. The fact is that people generally have a great deal to learn as to the significance and functions of a university. The last thing that many persons want is freedom of speech or of anything else unless it exercise happens to accord with their somewhat violent and passionate predilections. It must be said, on the other hand, that professors of established reputation, sound judgment and good sense rarely if ever find themselves under serious criticism from any source. Such men and women may hold what opinions they please, since they are in the habit of expressing them with discretion, moderation, good taste and good sense. It is the violation of one or another of these canons which produces the occasional disturbance that is so widely advertised as an assertion of or attack upon academic freedom. Genuine cases of the invasion of academic freedom are so rare as to be almost nonexistent. It may be doubted whether more than two such cases have occurred in the United States in the last forty years. It is a misnomer to apply the high and splendid term "academic freedom" to exhibitions of bad taste and bad manners. A university owes it to itself to defend members of its teaching staff from unjust and improper attacks made upon them, when in sincerely seeking truth they arrive at results which are either novel in themselves or in opposition to some prevailing opinion. Here again the question is much more largely one of manner than of matter. The serious, scholarly and responsible investigator is not a demagogue, and demagogues should not be permitted to take his name in vain.

A well-organized group of American youth such as is to be found at any college or university of considerable size offers almost irresistible temptation to the propagandist. It seems to the ardent supporter of some new movement the most natural thing in the world that he should be permitted, in season and out of season, to harangue college and university students on the subject around which he feels that the whole world revolves. Any attempt to protect the students or the reputation of a given college or university for sobriety and sanity of judgment is forthwith attacked as a movement toward the suppression of free speech. A portion of the newspaper press and not a few of their more constant correspondents are aroused to action, and pretty soon there is a full-fledged agitation in progress, directed against those responsible for the administration and good order of the college or university in question. In particular, the agitation is in favor of some restriction, and those in favor of what is called prohibition or what is called socialism, are most active and determined in seeking to use colleges and universities as agencies and instruments of propaganda. It may properly be pointed out that in each of these cases, and in others that are similar, there is not and cannot be involved any question of free speech in the proper sense of that term. There is no good reason why the youth who are committed to the care of a college or university should be turned over by that college or university to any agitators or propagandists who may present themselves. On the other hand, there is every reason why the college or university should protect its students from outside influences of this sort. The sound and proper policy appears to be for a college or university to see to it that its students receive information and instruction on all of these subjects, and on similar matters that interest large groups of people, from its own responsible officers of instruction or from scholarly experts selected by them because of their competence and good sense.

For many years it has been the rule at Columbia university, established in 1827 by President Low, that any bona fide organization of students desiring to be a political or social movement and wishing to organize a club or association in support thereof might hold one meeting for organization in the university buildings, but that, so far as clubs and associations interested in political or highly contentious subjects were concerned, all subsequent meetings must be held outside of the university precincts. This plan has worked very well for nearly twenty-five years. The university has been more hospitable to clubs and organizations of every sort, provided they were organized in good faith by duly registered students. Under no operation of this rule, no serious abuses have arisen and no charges have been made, or could justly be made, that freedom of speech was in any way interfered with or limited.

People and Events

An enthusiastic ward worker at Harrisburg, Pa., on election day roasted a rival worker with cuss words six times repeated. The exarctic cost the impudicant \$11 duly assessed in court.

Thirty-five school buildings in New York City have been reported as dangerous, having wooden stairs, but the reports were disproved because money to build fireproof stairs was not provided. Foresight makes little progress when hindright blocks the way.

Victor Mordock, chairman of the national committee of the bull moose party, is progressing toward Europe, having sailed from New York last Saturday. He proposes to look into the European war zoo, where the eagles, the bear and the lion are spilling gore, and give the Wichita Eagle a first-hand view of the commotion. Winter politics is too cold to hold him at home. He is out for not stuff.

The Bee's Letter Box

Just a Rejoinder in Kind. CHADRON, Neb., Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: Mr. Bradshaw certainly is right when he said that the recent article written by Mr. Rosicky is too sensational to be debatable.

This ingersoll proselytizer don't like the idea of having the Bible in the schools; thereby he shows that he shy at the truth. Ingersoll was a great speaker, and he was right on the saloon question and on politics, but when he spoke on religion he was all wrong, and his lectures on religion belong in the sewer, the same as does Mr. Rosicky's writings.

More About Red Cross Seals. OMAHA, Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: We are very glad to see the request of P. B. Reynolds in The Bee Letter Box for information regarding Red Cross seals and deeply grateful to The Bee for answering the same with accuracy and justice to the work.

In addition we would like to further make plain our position among welfare workers. As our name implies we exist primarily for the purpose of studying tuberculosis problems with the aim in view of preventing this unnecessary and costly disease from ever gaining the foothold in Nebraska which it has elsewhere. The tools which we use are publicity and education and the actual relief work which we do is merely incidental for the reason that there are relief agencies at work such as Visiting Nurse association, Free Dispensaries and a state hospital for tuberculosis.

With all of these we co-operate heartily while believing that a decided line should be drawn between our work and theirs and not at all desirous of encroaching on their legitimate field which is relief. Then, too, our funds which amount to about \$1,000 per annum have never been adequate for relief, and have therefore been turned toward the cause rather than the effect. In this connection it may be noted that we stand for school lunches, open air rooms, health inspection and every means proposed as the result of scientific investigation into the cause of tuberculosis, which will prevent the children of today from being public charges a generation hence.

In Omaha a part of our funds have gone to establish school lunches. In another Nebraska city the Red Cross seal will be the means of furnishing clean, warm extra clothing for children in an open air class room. If public baths could be established in Omaha or anywhere in Nebraska (our territory), the Red Cross seal would chip in because soap, water and clean towels constitute one way of doing away with skin disease, which, after all, is only filth in an elevated form.

MRS. K. R. J. EDWARDS, Executive Secretary, Nebraska Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis.

An Idea About Water Power.

OMAHA, Nov. 15.—To the editor of The Bee: I saw a piece in yesterday's Bee of which I am a regular reader about water power. That is something I have thought about a good deal, but being an old Grand Army of the Republic man, I can't do anything but think. My thoughts are about a submerged wheel, without any dam, and if the water is deep enough it can be placed below the freezing point. I have no book learning, which you know. Now, if I could see and talk with some man who is interested in this subject, I think I could convince him that I have the bull by the horns. I am a citizen of Omaha, and am very much interested in anything that will help.

G. B. SMITH, 22 South Twenty-fourth street.

Around the Cities

Brooklyn is building a public school on a site once used by the Hessians as a camping ground.

Some of Philadelphia's schools are classed as fire traps and sanitary pests. A committee of the Board of Education, headed by John Wannamaker, reports that \$2,000,000 are needed to put the buildings in proper shape.

The big feature of Cleveland's flower show is a chrysanthemum plant measuring fifteen feet across its umbrella formation and bearing 1,300 blossoms. The plant came from greenhouses near Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., and was personally conducted by train to Cleveland.

A weird tale of mental suggestion comes from Cape Girardeau, Mo., buttressed with melancholy reality. It began two years ago among four men, all under 40. "You fellows can beat me at cards," said a member of the party, rising from the table, "but you can't beat me to the cemetery." Picking up a card, the nine of spades, he wrote on the back: "We four men will be in our graves within two years," and tossed it to the players. Each of the four died in the order he named, the last one going in October.

AFTER THE WAR.

Richard Le Gallienne in Puck. After the war—I hear men ask—what then? As though this rock-ribbed world, sculptured with fire, And bastioned deep in the ethereal plan, Can never be so simple as it once was. Because of this brief madness, man with man; As though the laughing elements should tire. The very seasons in their order reel, As though indeed you ghostly golden wheel Of stars should cease from turning or the moon Befriend the night no more, or the wild rose Forget the world, and June be no more June.

How many wars and long-forgotten woes Unnumbered, nameless, made a like despair In hearts long stilled; how many suns have set On burning cities blackening the air— Yet dawn came dreaming back, her lashes wet With dew, and daisies in her innocent hair.

Nor shall, for this, the eagle's ascension pause. Nor the sure evolution of the laws That out of fountains lift the flower to sun, And out of fury forge the evening star.

Deem not Love's building of the world undone— For Love's beginning was, her end is far; By bits of fire and blood her feet must climb Seeking a loveliness she scarcely knows, Whose meaning is beyond the reach of Time.

GRINS AND GROANS.

"What are you going to say about that attack on your old political record?" "Nothing," replied Senator Borahum. "The others are giving it publicity enough, without my helping to advertise it."—Washington Star.

Gibbs-Bilson expressed a good deal of sympathy for poor Blank. Did you try him for a contribution? Gibbs—No, I know Bilson; he's like the letter "B"—first in pity and last in help.—Boston Transcript.

Wife—John, what is the difference between direct taxation and indirect taxation? Hubby—Why, the difference between your asking me for money and going through my pockets while I'm asleep.—Chicago News.

"Here this author begins his story, the wagon groaned as it crept up the hill." "Now, that's strange." "What's strange?" "About the wagon's protest. It has a tongue, but yet it was the wheel spoke!"—Baltimore American.

"I'm afraid that youngster of mine was born with the instincts of a rouser. The graphophone must play and the nurse dance or he won't eat his oatmeal." "Is it possible?" "Yes; think of a mere infant insisting on cabaret features with his meals!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"So you think Katherine made a very suitable match?" "Yes, indeed; you know what a nervous, excitable girl she was. Well, she married a composer."—Tit-Bits.

Judge—What's your charge against the prisoner? Complainant—Burglary. He stole \$3 from me at the station. Judge—But for burglary there must be a breaking. Complainant—Well, your honor, when he took the five he broke me.—Boston Transcript.

"Why, I didn't think Mrs. Dodds could afford to have her little girls take piano lessons." "She can't, but she wants to get even with the family in the next flat to hers."—Baltimore American.

"So your husband's gone on a Maine hunting trip. Now, do you really think this kind of sport is humane?" "Oh, my husband is a kind-hearted about it as can be. He never employs a gun."—Boston Transcript.

MAULL BROS., St. Louis, U. S. A.

To Start Quickly in Cold Weather Use Red Crown the Gasoline of Quality At Garages Everywhere

Advertisement for Red Crown gasoline featuring a crown logo and a car illustration. Text includes "STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEBRASKA) OMAHA".

Say "CEDAR BROOK, To Be Sure"

Advertisement for Cedar Brook whiskey featuring a bottle illustration and a scene of people at a table. Text includes "Largest selling brand of high-grade Kentucky whiskey in the world."

There is no establishment which is kept more sanitary than a brewery

Advertisement for Trug and Luxus beers. Text includes "Save Coupons and Get Free Premium" and "Luxus Mercantile Co., Distributors".