

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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

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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION.
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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 November, 1915, was 53,716.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 2d day of December, 1915.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

December 3

Thought for the Day
Selected by Minnie M. Nickum
How far that little candle throws his beams;
So shines a good deed in a naughty world.
—Shakespeare.

A year ago it was the Christmas ship—this year it is the peace ship—the war still goes on.

Now is the time for the peace prophets to get busy again. One of them may guess right some of these days.

Take it from us, that when it comes to re-writing the laws of war on land or sea, no one nation is going to have the whole say.

If Henry Ford does not win the next Nobel peace prize the neutral world will have reason to question Sweden's appreciation of boundless zeal.

According to Secretary McAdoo, Panama canal will soon be a producer instead of a consumer of money. It remains for Culebra to ratify the secretary's optimism.

Prudent wheat growers and grain dealers will be careful not to ship to Canadian ports when they can avoid the risk so easily by patronizing home railroads and elevators.

We protest that to require all the professional farmers to tell exactly where they farm and what they farm is an unreasonable and unwarranted use of the publicity searchlight.

The spectacle of a railroad hobbling on financial crutches speeding up and beating stalwart trunk lines to the business troughs lends irony and gaiety to life in the transportation world.

Viewing the results by and large, fifteen months after the start, the outstanding achievement of the war consists of 10,000,000 casualties, nearly equally divided between dead and wounded.

When Speaker Clark says he expects congress to be in session until the dog days, he must be trying to lay the foundation for the revival of his favorite song, "You'll Have to Stop Kicking My Dawg Around."

The senator's personal newspaper organ insists he is urging his embargo on munitions exports not because of pro-Germanism, but out of pure Americanism. That must explain why all the pro-Germans are so strong for the proposition.

The democrats insist on a pot of money for their campaign fund from the city favored with the national convention location. If that is the object, why not put it up at auction and knock it down to the highest bidder without pretense or deception?

Wireless developments continue at an amazing rate. The fact that the station at Honolulu caught waves of news sent out from Germany, 9,000 miles away, indicates that eventually the wireless system will belt the world more effectively than the telegraph and ocean cables.

Thirtieth Years Ago
This Day in Omaha
Arrangements have been made for the appearance of the three greatest billiardists, Schaefer, Slosson and Vignaux, in the opera house, when they will give an exhibition of cue and balls.

J. A. Munroe of Kansas City is in Omaha. Omaha is discussing the question of experimenting with electric lighting.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Yates returned from their and pilgrimage eastward to reclaim the body of their son, who was drowned in Long Island Sound.

The plot of Barkusl Place, a new addition of West Omaha, was filed with the clerk.

Clarence Whistler, the great wrestler, is dead, to the great grief of Omaha sporting men, who were among his admirers. Whistler was formerly employed here in the Union Pacific shops.

The Western Union has at last agreed to extend its line to the stock yards.

A var at the police court had the audacity to demand a jury trial, and he got it with three months thrown in. The jury that brought in the verdict was composed of W. J. Mount, E. McClure, Morris Morrison and James H. Winaper.

Residents of near Hinemann park are complaining to the city council that there is too much shooting going on in the park Sunday mornings.

The Government and Pacific Roads.

Prosecution in the federal courts of a suit to divorce the Central and Southern Pacific lines renews interest in the past attitude of the government to this problem. When the Harrison system was being "unscrambled," the Union Pacific undertook to purchase the Central Pacific, but was prevented by Attorney General McReynolds, who insisted that it would be dangerous to have a continuous line under the same management from Omaha to San Francisco.

The present suit turns on a condition established by the McReynolds ultimatum, which merely continued the Southern Pacific control, against which for years all the transcontinental shippers have protested. The Central Pacific as an independent line has no status. It must have a close working connection with an eastern outlet, in order to serve the traffic it is designed to accommodate.

The perfect transcontinental system of railroads, well demonstrated by experience, was the old plan for an Overland route, which should never have been deviated from. The government has effectually muddled the situation, has not aided the rivals of the Union or Southern Pacific, has given no relief to shippers, and it remains yet to clear the track to the right solution.

The Philippines.

The flash and clash between Secretary of War Garrison and ex-President Taft over the Philippines have drawn attention to the unhappy and steadily deteriorating condition of those islands since the democrats started experimenting with them, and the best claim by the democratic mouthpiece is that, despite the admitted loss in efficiency by the backward step, the ground may be regained when the policy of self-government is worked out. In a word, the excuse is made that the democrats, having been committed to a wrong policy, prefer to persist in it with such resulting demoralization over there, rather than to acknowledge their mistake and go back to the tried and proved republican policy.

But the fact is that the democratic treatment of the Philippines does not conform even with democratic platform professions. It will be remembered that Colonel Bryan threw up his military commission and left his troops in Cuba to rush back to Washington and help force ratification of the treaty of Paris, for the express purpose of making "militarism" an issue in his 1900 campaign. The democratic platform on that point, therefore, outlined the democratic policy (omitting denunciation of the republicans) by saying:

We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Philippines, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference.

The position of the republicans at that time was stated in this reference to the people of our newly acquired insular possessions:

The largest measure of self-government consistent with our welfare and our duty shall be secured to them by law.

The democrats reiterated their declaration in 1904 and 1908, and again in 1912, when it took on this language:

We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers.

But fifteen years, three of them under democratic rule, apparently, has not sufficed to produce a stable government which would warrant the "immediate" independence of the Philippines which the democrats promised them way back in the year 1900. The democrats have failed to carry out even the express terms of their 1912 platform pledge, and all they have accomplished so far, according to the consensus of competent opinion, is the undoing of a large part of what the republican administrations had accomplished and making it necessary to do it over again with increased difficulty. It would be far better for the Filipinos, as well as for the people of this country, if the democrats would recognize the fact that it is "a condition and not a theory which confronts them" in dealing with the Philippines.

The Farmers and Their Congress.

The determination of the farmers to restrict membership in their state congress to persons engaged in or closely allied to farming is on right lines. Hitherto, the affairs of the congress have been considerably disturbed by the interjection of matters that have little or no relation to the industry of agriculture as such, and expressions thus obtained have been used to bolster up the political projects of pestiferous agitators. The farmers are deeply concerned in politics, and are not to be denied full activity in the governmental affairs of the state, but their deliberations ought to be untrammelled, and their conclusions reached without undue influence from outsiders, whose interest is not always that of the farmer. Good will certainly come to the congress as a result of the house-cleaning commenced in Omaha.

Politics and the State University.

The capital correspondent of our local democratic contemporary boasts of the services being rendered by the democrats on the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, and praises them as big business men giving their time and talent without reward to the institution. All that he says of these men may be true, and will not be disputed, but what of the other members of the board, who are not democrats, but who are also big business men and devoting their best abilities just as freely and effectively to the university? Efforts to involve the University of Nebraska in partisan politics ought to be rebuked at any time. The service of the school essentially depends on its independence and freedom from partisan influence however remotely exerted. The long list of able men who have served as regents without emolument is the best possible evidence of the regard the people have for the university. The present attempt to gain a little partisan credit for the democrats at the expense of this great educational institution, cheapens even that party's standing.

And now comes the intimation that household furniture will cost us more. Just another unseasonable reminder of the democratic platform promise to reduce the high cost of living.

Europe After the War

Alexander Hays in Scribner's.

ANNOUNCING in the German Reichstag at the close of August, the third great German war loan, the imperial finance minister briefly reviewed some salient facts. The daily cost to all the powers involved in the European war, he said, had risen to \$1,500,000,000, the monthly cost to more than \$5,000,000,000; the yearly cost to something like \$15,000,000,000. The speech containing those estimates was made before Bulgaria had entered the war and before the Balkan campaign had begun; therefore, the present outlay must be greater still. Germany alone, the ministerial speech proceeded, was now spending in a single month more by one-third than the total cost of her Franco-Prussian war.

To these comparisons one may profitably add some others of equal interest, affecting Great Britain's bill of costs. At its present rate of war expenditure, England pays out in six months more than the United States government spent for military and naval purposes in all the four years of the American civil war. It is commonly estimated that the war with France in the Napoleonic period, from 1793 to 1815 inclusive, cost England in the aggregate \$1,150,000,000. But the chancellor of the exchequer recently declared to Parliament that England's expenditure during only the twelve-month period ending next March will have amounted to \$1,200,000,000, and the average daily rate of outlay is progressively increasing.

These figures of the present waste of capital in war are so large that to most minds they are merely bewildering. Some of the most experienced international bankers ventured the positive prediction at the beginning of this year, that the belligerent governments would not be able to continue raising the necessary funds after 1915. This prediction, like so many others made since the war began, will have to get its answer from the progress of events, and the answer may not be what was expected. But it should still be possible to ascertain exactly how the various belligerent governments are raising the money for this prodigious expenditure; then to inquire what effect, temporary or permanent, the process is exerting on their actual present financial situation, and from that to obtain at least some idea of the economic condition in which the several belligerents will emerge from this ruinous conflict.

It is not always easy to determine what immediate present effect, financial or economic, the strain of war is exerting on a given belligerent state. Industrial activity is usually keyed up to a high pitch by the government's huge purchases of material. Profits from many manufactures rise because of the war requirements; wages of labor invariably rise. But what also happens is the rapidly increasing paralysis of normal business.

In countries like France or England it is the export trade which most plainly tells this part of the story. The decrease in Great Britain's merchandise exports, during the first seven months of 1915, of \$469,000,000, or 32 1/2 per cent, from the same months of 1914, and the simultaneous decrease in French exports by \$430,000,000, or 55 per cent, were certainly in great part a result of the commandeering of capital for war loans, thereby stopping improvement and extension of private business enterprises; of the enlistment of skilled workmen in the fighting states for the war, and of the turning of the machinery in almost every kind of factory to the making of ammunition.

What has been the effect of the war on the legitimate home consuming market is less easy to determine. But it is reasonable to suppose that the appeal for every hundred marks of private German savings to be invested in the war loans and the tax of 37 per cent and upward on English incomes, must enormously reduce the whole people's purchasing power. Just now this is accepted as an inevitable incident of a war for the country's safety—like the inflated paper currencies of the continent and the depreciated foreign exchange on England. But what sort of condition does it foreshadow when the war is over?

The first and most unmistakable conclusion is that the people of what is now belligerent Europe will be poor. This must be so in England, not only because the furious activity in all trades contributing to the war will have stopped completely, but because the abnormally heavy taxes must continue. It must be so in Germany because the "war orders" will have ceased, because the long embargo on foreign commerce will have exerted its cumulative influence, and because the imposition of much heavier taxes can then no longer be deferred. Very few people of experience or judgment regard as anything but a pretext or a dream the imperial finance minister's idea of a war indemnity of \$15,000,000,000 or upward, imposed by a victorious Germany on her enemies. With those enemies now in possession of Germany's colonies, with England controlling the sea, and with the whole world outside of Germany in agreement that reparation to Belgium is the sine qua non of the final reckoning, such a prediction falls not far short of absurdity.

But if the war lasts another year, the annual interest alone, on the German war debt, and on that of other belligerents beside, will be almost or quite as large as the whole annual public revenue from taxation before the war. The formidable question then arises, what the attitude of the people will be toward so crushing a burden of taxation—at a time when political dissension has begun again, when appeal to patriotism and national safety has lost its force through return of peace, and especially with nations whose people have been deluded into thinking that the enemy would foot the entire bill.

There is left another question of post-bellum conditions still more important to our own material interests. That is the question whether Europe—its people impoverished by war, its manufacturers suddenly deprived of demands for war material, and, in Germany's case, its whole productive industry in touch again with a foreign market lost since the war began—will not instantly pour into the rich United States so immense a mass of manufactured goods, offered at very low prices fixed by the urgent needs of the European producer, as to cut off our own trade with the market. This picture seems on its face convincing; the result would appear to follow the logic of the situation. Our own government has already begun tentatively to discuss measures which might be necessary to avert or modify the disorganizing effect on American industry.

Yet the prospect, on examination, is not altogether so clear as might be imagined. Some of our own most experienced manufacturing authorities hold today that these circumstances insure an export trade from the United States to Europe, after war is over, of abnormally large proportions.

These are among the obscure, but not the less formidable, problems which even peace will bring. Nobody can answer them confidently. Predictions of the most disquieting sort are made regarding all of them. Perhaps, however, it will be to some extent reassuring if we keep in mind the far more distant predictions made a year and a half ago regarding the inevitable and immediate economic results of the war itself, virtually none of which has been fulfilled.

Twice Told Tales

Champion President.
This one has the merit of being true, anyhow: The official positivist of a small western city, a gentleman who had wrestled with chronic dyspepsia for years, stood in front of the postoffice as the noon whistles sounded. "Twelve o'clock, eh?" he said, half to himself and half to an acquaintance. "Well, I'm going home to dinner. If dinner's ready, I'm going to have trouble; and if it's not, I ain't going to eat a bite."—Saturday Evening Post.

Metaphorical Interest.
Blushing, she hid her face on her father's shoulder. "He loves me," she breathed. "Wants to marry you, eh?" the old man grunted. "Yes, papa." "What is his income?" She started. "I don't know," she murmured, "but the coincidence is strange." "What coincidence?" asked the father. "Clarence," she answered, "asked the very same question about your income."—Washington Star.



Impatient with Wilson.

PLAINVIEW, Neb., Dec. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: According to all paper reports, Mr. Wilson, our honorable president, could not join Mr. Henry Ford's peace program. Why not? Simply because he can't figure out any peace proposition favorable to England and its allies.

Mr. Wilson, as well as his favorites, the allies, "know that they are beaten and witness the struggle in desperation, without any hopes to win. Mr. Wilson sees his busson friend, John Bull, fall with deep emotion, but has one consolation, he sees his friend at home, the ammunition factory owners, making millions out of this war. He cares not for the millions killed in Europe, nor for the millions suffering in his own country on account of this war, all he cares for is to carry out his own selfish plans and to help England to maintain its world power. He is not the same Wilson he used to be a year ago, when he ordered a day for prayer, for the Lord to end this war at once, now he prays for himself for the continuance of this war to the benefit of our ammunition factories, as well as for England to get ready and get on the winning side.

Old King Frederick the Great of Prussia used to say: "The Lord always goes with the best army regardless of nationality." This seems to be the case in this present war. The allies never were able to check the central powers in their offensive wave; how can any sane man expect them to put them out of their fortified positions if once in the defense. Mr. Wilson ought to know this and come to the conclusion that now is the proper time to have peace for humanity sake.

Furthermore, Mr. Wilson urges congress to spend \$500,000,000 for his favorite idea, "preparedness." Whom is he fearing? Is it Germany? The German government has shown that they will uphold their friendship towards the United States in spite of the insults received from our Jingo president, for they are convinced of the fairness of the majority of the people of the United States and they know that his days as president of the United States are counted. I hope Mr. Wilson will be shown where he is at by the next congress and without any doubt the voters of the union will show him where he belongs next fall.

AN OLD-TIME DEMOCRAT.

Fraternity and Harmony.

OMAHA, Dec. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your edition of November 29 gave the information that the Ancient Order of United Workmen band had paraded the downtown streets and that large banners were displayed which showed the nature of the parade to be a protest against the recent action of the city commissioners in deciding that only union men would be hired to play at the parks next summer. The Musicians' union had supposed that all fraternal lodges were founded on brotherhood embodied in the noble purpose of the care of the sick, the burial of the dead and the maintenance of the dear ones left behind. This latest innovation of the Ancient Order of United Workmen band gives the impression that perhaps the founder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen forgot to include the principle of the "open shop." It may be possible, however, that the brother promoters of this band yielded to the temptation to use the prestige of the order for speculative purposes and that maybe this recent parade protest against the hiring of union labor is not on a moral plane with the pronounced tenets of the order. For the sake of enlightenment on this point the Musicians' union will be thankful if some officer or members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen will answer the following query, viz: "How can the Ancient Order of United Workmen justify its position in maintaining a band, giving said band the lodge name, equipping them and then place them, under the caption of the lodge title, in competition with musicians who do not happen to belong to the lodge, and in protest against the employment of organized labor?"

J. M. PINK, Secretary Omaha Musicians' Union.

Looting that Turkey Dinner.

RED OAK, Ia., Dec. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: I noticed a letter in your Letter Box by "Jack Dunn" wishing to know if that Thanksgiving dinner given to Hauser could not have found a better resting place in some poor home.

Perhaps he means by that that he would like to have had it. Hauser is just the same to me as anybody else. He is human. Perhaps he shot Smith; and again, perhaps he did not. I don't know, and neither does Jack Dunn. But whether he did or not, he is just as human now as he was before, is he not? That dinner could not have found a better resting place than it did. If Jack Dunn thinks it could, let him try the same thing, under the same circumstances.

J. SULLIVAN.

Roasting for Stecher.

FRAGUE, Neb., Dec. 2.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Joe Stecher, the world's champion heavyweight wrestler, with his brother Anton, the middleweight American champion, gave a wrestling exhibition performance last Saturday before a large and appreciative audience. A good preliminary also had been staged. Joe secured both falls in a minute and 15 seconds and 14 minutes and 20 seconds, respectively.

I wish to state only a few facts about this pride of Nebraska wonder athlete. At the tender and unheard of age of 22 years he holds a record unequalled in the annals of the world's wrestling history. Then, too, Joe is growing and improving and is fully over 20 per cent better today in the ring than he was the Fourth of July last, when he wrestled the championship from Cutler of Chicago. When asked who his next opponent for a big match was likely to be, Joe simply smiled and stated, with full respect for all aspirants, "They all look alike to me; I am ready to wrestle anyone in the world. The first come the first served." Joe has thrown them all as fast as they came up; the bigger they are the harder they fall.

LAUGHING GAS.

"I certainly do pity any poor seamstress." "Why a seamstress especially?" "Because she's bound to see so much of the manny side of life."—Baltimore American.

"There's one consolation about being in jail, mum." "What is it, my poor man?" "After I once go to bed nobody here makes me get up and go down to be sure that the back door's locked."—Detroit Free Press.

KABIBBLE KABBRET

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, WHEN IS THE RIGHT TIME TO ASK A GIRL'S FATHER FOR HER HAND? RIGHT AFTER HE'S BID 360 IN PNOCKLE AND HAS GONE BECK BY ONE POINT.

"My doctor told me he completely restored that matinee actor's digestion, which was all imagination, by a little sweetened water." "Then the patient is a sugar-cured ham."—Washington Star.

"Chargin' and insurance. Is that enough?" "Henry," she murmured, fondly gazing at her slender lord and master, "you are quite the style; your narrow, sloping shoulders are the correct thing."

BRIGHTNESS OF LIFE.

J. M. Lewis, in Houston Post. A thought that is winged from friend to friend. Doesn't seem such a wonderful thing; Yet he carries the prayer for a joy without end. And it throbs with a big, friendly ring. A mere word of cheer, in the shadow of night. When discouragement darkens the way, Will illumine our hearts with the glorious light. Of a hopeful and sun-brightened day.

When failure confronts us and darkens our goals. How we long for the clasp of a hand; It is then that we cry from the depths of our souls. For a friend who can just understand. A bright, cheery smile often gives us the strength. That we lack in the vortex of strife. For it lightens our load as we travel its length. Of the care-laden path we call life. We thought small. Loom colossal above all the host; That the beat of God's gifts are the friends we can call. To our side when we need them most.

NO ALUM in ROYAL BAKING POWDER Made from Cream of Tartar Absolutely Pure. DISTINCTIVE CHRISTMAS GIFTS -gifts which are out of the ordinary—are always to be found at PEACOCK'S. If you do your Christmas shopping in Chicago, you will, of course, expect to choose some things at Peacock's. But if you cannot come, send for our illustrated Shopping Guide. It will enable you to select by mail the gifts you want. C.D. PEACOCK JEWELERS ESTABLISHED 1837 State & Adams Streets CHICAGO

Merry Christmas 1915 AMERICAN RED CROSS. Illustration of a woman's face with a cross on her forehead.

Persistence is the cardinal virtue in advertising; no matter how good advertising may be in other respects, it must be run frequently and constantly to be really successful.