

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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

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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION. 53,716

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 6

Thought for the Day

Selected by Mrs. A. L. Patrick. To be something to God—is not that praise enough? To be something God cares for, and would complete for Himself, because it is worth caring for—is not that life enough.—George McDonald.

Rightly interpreted the caucus vote is a hunch to Senator Pomeroy that the south continues in the saddle.

There must be a sort of gentleman's agreement among all these Santa Clauses not to poach on each other's preserves.

The Macedonian cry of 1915, combines such a babel of warring tongues, that it is doubtful if admirers could recognize it.

The star of greater industrial development pipes the way to Wyoming's oil fields. Greater Omaha should be up and doing.

After the other state officials argue each other to a standstill, the supreme court gets in the last and the finishing word.

A gain of 15 per cent in the November business of the local postoffice emphasizes the value of a high-class vocal publicity department.

When it comes to putting over advertising stunts, we guess it's about a toss-up between Henry Ford, P. T. Barnum and "Billy" Sunday.

Now that the date is named, critics of the administration should restrain their pens and make due allowance for the anxieties of preparation.

A resurvey of the membership line drawn by the Farmers' congress, reveals a gate wide open for the dental profession as genuine cultivators of achers.

Surely the triple dose of sweetness which coats the Wilson primary filing in Nebraska will shake every plum in sight into patriot sox. If sugar fails, farewell to hope.

Seeing that money is plentiful, Canada doubled its loan of \$50,000,000 and took over all subscriptions. Though outwardly cool, the Dominion is a warm member.

The submarine game, suspended in northern seas, is drawing considerable business to the bottom of the Mediterranean. Southern waters are peculiarly suited to winter operations.

Never mind! By tomorrow every one will know which pile of chips rakes in the democratic national convention plot on the show-down of hands held by the competing cities.

It's all over at San Francisco, whose beautiful exposition is now but a memory. So far as present indications go, it will be several years before another great world's fair project is launched.

County Clerk-elect Needham has announced that he will make Auchmoody his chief deputy. Mr. Auchmoody is a prominent Grand Army of the Republic man, who has been cashier for the H. T. Clarke company.

Sheriff-elect Coburn will make J. S. Phillips, former United States deputy collector of customs, his deputy, and will retain J. J. Miller for the present.

Mrs. Samuel L. Savage of Mt. Vernon, Ia., spent the day as the guest of her brother, Rev. C. W. Savage.

Westbrook and Hacker, the trick bicyclists, have arrived to fill a six-night engagement at the rink this evening.

General Traffic Manager Kimball's car went over the Union Pacific together with General Freight Agent Shelby, General Passenger Agent Morse and General Ticket Agent Stebbins, to Monterey, Cal., where a meeting of the Trans-continental pool will be held.

A grand benefit for St. Joseph's hospital is in preparation by the musical students of Professor Webster, the program containing the following names: Frank Brown, Minnie Brown, Mamie Green, Flossie Götter, Al Wirth, Emily Dorn, and they will be assisted by Professor A. Jennings, Mrs. W. W. Rhodes, Miss Fannie Arnold, Miss Bell Gwinther, Mr. Sanders, H. D. Reed, Miss Gibson, Mr. Martin Cahn and Mr. Nevel R. France.

Another meeting has been called for next Saturday to form a local branch of the Irish National League, the call being signed by the names of a dozen citizens, headed by James E. Boyd.

"Omaha—A City of Opportunity."

The halting sign which welcomes the coming guest to Omaha frames an impressive truth. Briefly and tersely it points out the destination for enterprise and energy, and backs up the assurance of reward by past achievements. The opportunities seized in the past and developed far beyond expectations are no more tempting than the opportunities the future hold. The men who projected the meat packing industry thirty years ago had the courage of their foresight and achieved mighty results. In like manner the idea of "the market town" proclaimed by A. B. Stickney rooted into fertile soil and grew into an expanding grain market. These are fundamental industries and markets springing from the opportunities which farm products afford. In and about them are many opportunities for converting raw material into manufactured products, effecting at the same time vast economies in bulk and enlarging the avenues of employment.

The opportunities suggested to newcomers make a stronger appeal to the men on the ground. One of the greatest opportunities which has knocked at Omaha's door for years past lies in the oil fields of Wyoming. Energetic development of that region with a pipe line along the level Platte valley will solve the problem of cheaper fuel for Omaha and intervening towns and give the needed economic impulse to old and new industries.

It is up to Omaha to give the halting sign the force of community example by hitching its chariot to the Wyoming star.

Season for Red Cross Seals.

Again the Red Cross seals of the American Anti-Tuberculosis Society are before the public, calling attention to the work this organization is carrying forward for the amelioration of a social condition that affects all. Whatever point of view one takes in connection with tuberculosis, or disease of any kind, the great outstanding fact is that it is preventable. In the case of the "white plague" the facts are especially deplorable, because they have to do with the effects of poverty and carelessness; more the latter, for it is always possible to keep clean, no matter how poor. The combat against disease is a conflict with ignorance, to overcome which is no easy task. Immunity means that age-old habits must be changed, and newer and better ways of doing things adopted. Those who have engaged in fighting the battle for health feel they are winning, but they know they must have continuing support, or their efforts will be of no avail. The Red Cross seal is just an evidence that its user has a personal interest in the work that is being carried on, and approves of its purpose. That is why hundreds of millions of letters and parcels will be decorated with these little reminders during the present holiday season as they have in the past.

Profit for the British Bondholder.

While the flood of returning American securities, to be loosened by the war and overwhelm the home market, did not materialize, now and then a little trickle indicates that such a flow is still possible, although highly improbable. In referring to the conditions that now prevail on the London market, the Times points out that it is not altogether patriotism that is inducing Britons to part with their American stocks and bonds to invest in the British war loan issues. Bonds of American railroads that sold years ago at a discount as low as 70 are now at par, or over, and have, therefore, yielded a very handsome profit. Their sale at this time, and the reinvestment of the money in British bonds insures a double profit, and enables the thrifty British investor to turn a pretty penny, his only risk being against his own government. Even this advantage has not so far proved so tempting as to bring out large quantities of American securities for conversion. Yankee stocks and bonds are gilt-edged anywhere just now, especially in Europe, and their owners are not greatly inclined to sacrifice material certainty, even under patriotic impulse.

Pensions for Ministers.

Executive bodies of leading religious denominations are whipping into practical form plans for old-age pensions for their ministers. For years past the question has been under consideration and urgently pressed as a moral obligation. Various methods, tested by results, depend for success on two sources of revenue—an endowment fund large enough to meet the expected annual demands or a per capita annual contribution from each congregation. Actuaries estimate that \$50,000,000 would be required to finance the several church pension systems contemplated. The Methodists have raised \$5,000,000 of the \$15,000,000 necessary to insure permanency of their adopted system. A similar method was tried by the New York Episcopal diocese and abandoned for the more feasible parish subscription plan. Under this method each parish is asked to contribute to the general fund a sum equal to 7 per cent of the pastor's annual salary. Separate accounts are kept of parish contributions and the total is available for the pastor and his family in event of death or disability, or when the pastor reaches 68 years of age. The manner of fulfilling the obligation is not material so long as practical results are reached. A worthy cause challenges energetic co-operation among the laity. The work carries with it the stimulus of performing a duty the churches owe to their age-worn ministers.

Twice Told Tales

Weakness by Travel. A new minister in a rural district who wished to make the acquaintance of the members of his congregation and also to discover whether they were pleased with his discourses, met an old farmer whose face he recognized as one who had attended the church the previous Sunday, and, stopping him, said: "Mr. Brown, how did you like my sermon last Sunday?" "Well, parson," replied the old man, "you see, I didn't have a fair chance to judge. Right in front of me was old Miss Smith and the rest of that gang with their mouths wide open just a swallower down all the best of your sermon; 'n' what reached me, parson, was purty poor stuff, purty poor stuff."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Pure Politeness.

A street car just started when two women, rushing from opposite sides of the street to greet each other, met right in the middle of the track and in front of the car. They stopped and began to talk. The car stopped, too, but the women did not appear to realize that it was there and headed it not. Finally the motorman showed that he had a saving sense of humor. Leaning over the front of the car, he inquired in the gentlest of tones: "Parson, no ladies, but shall I get you a couple of chairs?"—Chicago Post.

Hard to Follow.

Jim had looked in at the country livery stable in search of a job. He seemed promising and was set to work greasing the axles of a carriage. In a remarkably short space of time he reported the task finished. "Look here," said his new boss, "I've mean to say you've greased all four of them wheels already?" "Well," rejoined the new hand, "Ah've greased the two front ones."

Another Meeting.

Another meeting has been called for next Saturday to form a local branch of the Irish National League, the call being signed by the names of a dozen citizens, headed by James E. Boyd.

Tooth Brush Controversy

Literary Digest.

THE STRIKING assertions that the tooth brush does more harm than good, that it not only does not clean the teeth, but itself serves as a disseminator of infection, have not been allowed to pass without denial, though the denials admit that the brush should receive a more thorough cleansing and sterilization than it usually has. In reply to a widely circulated article contributed by Dr. Bernard Feldman to oral hygiene, other dentists assure us, that the brush is all right, that it is easily sterilized, and that if properly used it is capable of doing precisely what we have been taught from childhood that it was intended to do.

A number of these rejoinders to Dr. Feldman appear in the pages of the journal in which his own paper was printed. For instance, Dr. W. H. Harth of Great Falls, Mont., writes in it as follows: "The use of the tooth brush, either soft or medium, has caused very little harm, if any, either to the teeth or the gums, and has done a great deal to reduce inflammation of the gums when used to brush them. In place of using the forerfinger to massage them. The use of the tooth brush has done more for the preservation of the teeth and the restoration of a healthy condition of the gums than anything else that has come to our knowledge."

"It is safe to say that in 60 per cent of the cases of pyorrhea, the tooth brush is very seldom used, if at all. The proper use of the tooth brush is essential to the care of the teeth; there is no substitute, and that does not mean we shove a great deal of silk floss in a very good adjunct. No dentist would dispute the statement that the mouth in which a tooth brush has been used is more clean and free from decay than one in which it had not been used. How many people will massage their gums, use silk floss, strips, etc.? The tooth brush is handier, and it can be made as clean and aseptic as the forerfinger."

Dr. Benedict Furness of New York, writing in the same paper, expresses his opinion that there is nothing more menacing about the well-made tooth brush than there is about one's hair brush or one's sponge when a reasonable hygienic care is taken of all of them, and he goes on to say:

"Besides the fact that the mouth that is cleaned once, twice, or three times a day cannot possibly supply bacteria in menacing numbers, it must be remembered that the tooth-bristles, bathed and saturated so frequently with tooth-paste ingredients more or less antiseptic, furnish anything but a happy abiding-place for germs, no matter how vital and resistant they may be. So that if we merely hang the tooth brush somewhere in the sunshine at decent intervals, we need not get gray worrying about virulent bacteria."

"If something more sanitary than the modern tooth brush can be devised and made adaptable not alone for the dentist's office, but for home use, let us give the fellows who are endeavoring to do it all the help we can. But while we're waiting for them, it won't help them or ourselves to throw out the best thing we know about now."

That proper use of the brush involves motion in the direction of the tooth's length and that the usual crosswise brushing may do injury, is held by Dr. Jules J. Sarrazin of New Orleans, writing in The Medical and Surgical Journal of that city. Dr. Sarrazin does not believe that the brush carries infection. "Of course," he writes, "if ten or 100 surgically clean brushes sweep in as many filthy, septic mouths, and later, after a thorough rinsing in cold water and drying (which inhibit bacterial growth), are used to inoculate culture tubes, an abundant growth of pathogenic germs must surely result. Conclusions drawn from such a procedure are strikingly unscientific because they take no account of the fact that vastly more infectious material will have been removed from the mouth than can possibly be left in the brush, because they do not duplicate conditions which obtain when truly germicidal dentifrices are employed, and because, even as mouth-infection is reduced by repeated brushing, it will continue to remain so far in excess of that in the brush as to render the latter insignificant."

"Dentists who entertain a sentimental or sensational fear of the tooth brush would act more wisely by advising its immersion in an aqueous solution of iodine, followed by rinsing, after each mouth-cleaning, than by misleading the laity, decrying the brush without offering a real substitute for it."

"Neither the proper, root-to-biting surface, brush motion, nor an efficient polisher carried by it dry, has ever injured tooth-structure. It is the improper crosswise motion of bristles which wears transverse cervical grooves and irritates gingival margins, quite regardless of the dentifrice employed, unless it be gritty beyond reason. Bristles and water, or soap, and chalky impalpable dentifrices are unable to remove completely septic films from and develop the protecting polish on exposed surfaces of teeth, while a waxed thread or tape is similarly inefficient in comparison with positive polishing powder applied by suitable agents in both instances. It will continue to remain so far in excess of that in the brush as to render the latter insignificant."

Here, however, we are apparently touching a feature of the tooth-brush controversy that really divides the dental profession. Many dentists advocate the usual, or crosswise, brushing that Dr. Sarrazin condemns. In a symposium printed recently in Items of Interest, a New York dental journal, both methods are discussed. The editor's conclusion seems to be that the rotary method is to be preferred, but not when "limited to a single strimish." Repeated use of it not only removes invading parasites, but produces an influx of blood, exciting greater antiseptic activity of the white corpuscles. It will be noted that the question of the use or nonuse of the brush did not enter into this controversy, all of the participants believing in it as a valuable agent of mouth-hygiene.

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The beautifully decorated court is thronged daily with purchasers, and the bargains in fancy goods, linens, hand-made wearing apparel and other useful articles are fast disappearing from the counters. Come early and make your purchases now.

The Ladies of 24 Churches

are interested in the success of the FAIR. They need your help and encouragement, while you need the relief from fatigue of further shopping cares. They have selected ideal Christmas gifts for you.

NEW and COMPLETE STOCKS EVERY TWO DAYS

Here Are the Churches Selling Today and Tomorrow:

Table with 2 columns: Church Name and Address. Includes St. Matthias, St. Paul, etc.



Can't Understand Wilson's Attitude. SOUTH OMAHA, Dec. 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: I certainly want to endorse every word written by an old-time democrat in yesterday's Bee. Whom is our president representing, anyhow—the ammunition manufacturers or the people of this, the only great big neutral nation on earth? Wilson surely knows that at least eight out of every ten of the people of the United States want peace, and so his refusal to endorse the Ford peace party is a slap at a majority of his people, and the election of 1916 will defeat him for this one act, if for no other. He surely knows the business interests of the United States are suffering from the war, and that a return to peace would not only relieve the greatest suffering this world has ever witnessed, but would also be the greatest boost for business the world has ever seen. So, for the life of me, I cannot understand the president's attitude. J. G. BLESSING.

An Appreciation of Booker Washington.

OMAHA, Dec. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: I first saw Booker Washington at Lincoln, where he delivered the commencement address to the graduates of the University of Nebraska. Approximately 5,000 people had packed the Auditorium, and his first utterance, "I was born a slave," was repeated in whispers all through the audience. It struck me as a tremendously impressive thing for the great cultured colored man to be doing homage to a black man who had been a slave. It presented to us the spectacle of a slave who had become a master—a master of a social condition and a leader of men. He told us the simple story of how he had gone into the black belt and started a farm and trade school on the red hills of Alabama. I became fired with the ambition to go down there and lend what assistance I could to such a deserving movement, and so a few years later, upon the recommendation of Dr. Sherman of the University of Nebraska, I was elected to an instructorship in English and American history.

My close association with Mr. Washington enabled me to learn many of his characteristics and the things he stood for. First of all, the doctrine of economy enters into his every act and thought and deed. Booker Washington never wasted even words. It was always the other fellow who did the talking, and he was listening and thinking. He talked of nothing but business and his work, and all of such talk was either done from the platform or in a conference which had some specific object in view. As in most modern families, it devolved upon the wife to do the "small talk" and the socializing for the family, which the amiable Mrs. Washington could do very creditably. I remember taking breakfast with Mr. and Mrs. Washington, together with a number of other teachers, one Sunday morning. We were there perhaps an hour and a half, and the most of the time was the talking, and the man of the man seemed sufficiently cordial as to not make one feel uncomfortable, notwithstanding his amazing fewness of words.

Booker was eminently fair with his teachers and students. He never took snap judgment on anyone's case, and equity and justice was the basis of his every decision. When in 1904 the 1,500 students complained that the few hours on each of the five days given them to work at their trades was insufficient, he solved the difficulty by making Saturday a school day, thereby enabling the students to give the five days a week to their trade and academic work, respectively. No student ever left Tuskegee because of lack of money, and no student was ever prevented from coming there because of such lack. He never forgot that he swept his way through Hampton Institute, and the way of an individual was willing to work at Tuskegee could be educated.

It was a fixed custom of Mr. Washington to give a Sunday evening talk to his students. This he did most earnestly, and the grandest lessons in thrift and economy were enunciated here. It is a regret that the student body to calculate in the minds of students the necessity of starting at the bottom, and the fact that continuous effort along a direct line will surely bring success. Most Tuskegee graduates are prospering because of the example set and the instruction by their late principal. His talks were equally instructive to student and teacher.

Booker Washington stood for simplicity. He never liked high-sounding words when simple English was adequate. He scorned extravagant dress and had a much aversion to silk hats and canes. He had for the ragged negro man he told of seeing with a stick of peppermint candy. Pomp and ostentation among his people was a source of much regret and shame to him.

There is considerable speculation as to the probable successor of Booker Washington as principal of the Tuskegee Institute. It is generally conceded, however, that Mr. Emmet Scott, private secretary to Mr. Washington, will be the next head of Tuskegee. Mr. Scott is a practical man, an executive of rare ability and a young man of fine intellect. WILL N. JOHNSON.

No Union Monopoly.

OMAHA, Dec. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: In your issue of December 3, J. W. Finn, secretary of the musicians' union, addresses an open letter to any member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Nebraska, requesting the reason why they can maintain a band in the manner in which he describes. Replying thereto, I wish to state that letters of this character we have been privileged to read before, but up to the present time never before, to my knowledge, has the Ancient Order of United Workmen lodge been criticized in open letter in our daily press. Mr. Finn well knows that this matter was settled so far as the lodge is concerned, by their stating that it was entirely out of their province to dictate whether or not we shall be union or nonunion. If we were a union band and Mr. Finn has as much as admitted that all would be well if this were so maintained by the lodge in exactly the same manner as we are at present maintained, the lodge would be just as liable to criticism from their nonunion members as they are at present from their union members. There is only one stand that they can take and that is neutrality. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

Mr. Finn does not state facts when he says that our protest was against employing union bands in the city parks. There was nothing in our public demonstration that would warrant him in formulating this conclusion. We do protest, and protest most forcibly, any action of the city commission granting to any one class of musicians the exclusive right to the public concerts. Our members pay

the same taxes and their votes carry the same weight as any other taxpayer and it certainly is not right that the city expend any proportion of our tax money without giving us an equal show with the other musicians whose views happen to be different from ours. It is unconstitutional; it is un-American; it is class legislation.

We do not ask for more than our share, while his position is "Whole hog or none."

In Mr. Finn's letter he dodges the question at issue by heaping sarcasm upon the Ancient Order of United Workmen lodge of Nebraska, which attack all true Ancient Order of United Workmen members should resent.

N. S. REEVES, Manager Ancient Order of United Workmen, No. 17, Military Band.

For a World-Wide Monroe Doctrine.

OGALLALA, Neb., Dec. 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: A few months ago, a lone highwayman held up and robbed seven coach loads of tourists in the Yellowstone park, about 100 people, men and women. Knowing that tourists are disarmed before they are admitted in the park it did not require a tremendous amount of nerve to turn the trick. Some countries are like the lone highwayman. They prey upon and sometimes they annoy the weaker countries by force of arms. Schleswig Holstein, Poland and Lapland are a few examples in modern times. This has been going on all down the ages, since time immemorial. The City of Jerusalem has been destroyed so many times that the ancient city lies buried hundreds of feet beneath the ground. The whole world has at some time or another been laid waste by the ruthless hands of barbarous hosts. I have in mind one place where the tables were turned, when the Ephraimites crossed over the River Jordan to kill and to pillage among the Israelites, but Jephthah, the king, being warned of their intentions or becoming suspicious made preparations for defense and was ready to receive them. Out of an army of 50,000 Ephraimites only a handful ever got back home.

In this twentieth century it was supposed that such thing could not happen again, and that the smaller and weaker countries would be respected in their lives, their property and their homes, but that what is taking place in the most cultured nations of the old world. Are we safe? Is any country safe from invasion? Our own America that has always been the home and refuge for the oppressed of all nations.

Let us make preparations, not for war, but for defense. Unpreparedness and weakness invites attack. Let us take a lesson from the lone highwayman. Numbers don't count unless you are prepared. The principle of might makes right, will receive its death blow in the present crisis, providing this country is prepared to back up its principles at the final show down, soon to come. A new Monroe doctrine, broad enough to include the whole world.

Prayer and War.

CREIGHTON, Neb., Dec. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: "Almighty God, in reverence and faith we appeal to Thee for guidance. We feel that we must do what we can to stop the great war. We believe that the combined demand of the people of the whole world for peace may be heeded by the warring powers. We trust that this effort of all the people may be acceptable to Thee. We believe that Thou hast inspired us to make this effort. We have faith that the voice of all the people is the voice of God. We believe that if the people do their part, Thou wilt help this effort to stop the war. Bless this purpose, forgive our sins, help us to do fully our duty here as a preparation for the hereafter. Amen."

A HUNTRESS.

Clinton Scollard, In Judge. Diana-like the maiden's mien; Expert she with bow and arrow; She wore a hunter's garb of green, And sought with me the quail and partridge. We ransacked the tangled woodland side "The creatures of the wild inhabit. To wing a plover was her pride, Nor did she scorn to bag a rabbit! Mile upon mile of moor and close We tramped, and she—she never witted; And I admired her pose and nose That was so audaciously uptight. We lunched together on a log, And talked of game both big and little; Her love and sentimental fog I deemed she did not care a tittle! And all went well until a day, When I sat solemn and dejected; Then in her eyes I saw a ray, That I poor fellow had not expected. Sudden she laid aside her gun And caught up Cupid's bow and arrow And shot a shaft—'twas only one— But that, it pierced me to the marrow!

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