

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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MAY CIRCULATION, 53,345

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 May, 1915, was 53,345.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 30 day of June, 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.

July 1 Thought for the Day Selected by A. W. Jeffers Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice. —Shakespeare.

To auto drivers once more: Slow down, and save hospital bills.

Still there is no objection to Benson and Florence playing in Greater Omaha's backyard.

Some joy riders dodge the penalty. Others fly through the wind shield to the side of the road.

Didn't know there were so many poets in Omaha and vicinity till The Bee started its limerick contest.

The policy toward Mexico which our government has substituted for watchful waiting does not so far reveal much difference.

This much may be said without trying the case in the newspapers: Allenists and experts are giving Harry Thaw full value for his money.

An Omaha man insists that he can trace his family line back a thousand years. Oh, pshaw! The Garden of Eden flourished several thousand years before that.

Promoters of real sport pass up the greatest thrill of the summer in failing to decorate the scoreboard with the daily speed records of Slaves and Teutons.

Omaha, South Omaha and Dundee are merged despite appeals pending in the courts. What was it J. Pierpont Morgan once said about unscrumbly eggs?

No calculations of national saving due to war will be complete without adding a nine-figure lump sum for what globe trotters spend in seeing America first.

The report of mile high fighting between Austrians and Italians lends picturesque force to the written definition of a Tennessee teacher: "The general direction of the Alps is straight up."

One of the newly appointed supreme court commissioners is a member of the legislature which passed the law creating the office. But here again, what's the constitution between friends?

The second opportunity comes to Mayor Thompson to stop a labor war in Chicago. His success in ending the street railway troubles in forty-eight hours should go far toward throttling the knockers who refuse arbitration.

Keenly appreciative of masterful work for the cause, suffragists have presented a \$116 medal limousine to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. This would serve all needs until the suffrage bandwagon starts on the home stretch.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha. As a novelty for the Fourth of July celebration the following gentlemen have been invited to make five-minute speeches at Jefferson square at the conclusion of the parade: Mayor Boyd, Governor Dawes, General John C. Cowin, Hon. Edward Rosewater, Hon. John M. Thurston, Judge Waskiew, Judge Neville, Dr. George L. Miller, Hon. A. J. Poppleton, Fred Nye, Captain Slayden, G. W. Frost and W. A. Gwyer.

The Loyd L. Smith sensation is still on tap. Reports have it that he is over the border in Canada having a great time, while attachments continue to pile up here.

Miss Grace Himebaugh entertained her young friends at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Himebaugh, 230 North Twentieth. Those present were the Misses Mabel Harris, Nellie Haines, Berline Yates, Lila Alexander, Mabel Pratt, Edith and Marian Crandall, Delcy Brownson, Lindley Coburn, May Burns, Jennie Moore, Nellie and Mollie Thomas, Mary Stephens, Georgia Sharps, Daley Donnan, Nellie Meyer, Emily Waskiew, Beulah Howard and Maggie Hanson of Cedar Rapids, and Masters Paul Butler, Russell Wilbur, Chas and Clark Redick, Harry Howard, Walter and George Minor, Harry McCormick, Hoxie Clark, Willie and Herbert Rogers, Wood Allen, Burley Moore, Fred and Willie Hustin and Guy Stephens.

William Wallace and family started for a month's trip down the St. Lawrence.

Prof. Blankenfield has gone to Minnesota for a vacation.

Mrs. Marian Gibbs of Portland, Mich., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. H. Humming, at Nineteenth and Clark streets.

At the Bottom of the Barrel. Wednesday, June 30, 1915, found the treasurer of the United States scraping the bottom of the barrel for money to meet the ordinary running expenses of the government. On that day the treasury was empty, and the exact size of the deficit depended on the amount of money that would be brought in by the day's collections. This can not as yet be told accurately, but the best estimates of the deficit place it at \$50,000,000. When it is remembered that two years ago the democrats found a surplus of \$87,000,000 in the government's strong box, the efficiency with which they attacked the duties of administration can be well understood. Expenditures have been increased in every direction and revenues decreased, and this latter in spite of the new expedients of an income tax and a war tax, specially levied in time of peace. These facts need no exposition; they are eloquent of democratic incapacity and failure.

Case of the Armenian. The presence of Americans aboard the vessel under the British flag alone adds interest to the sinking of the freighter Armenian and its cargo of mules. As the Armenian was under charter to the British government, and engaged on admiralty business at the time it was sunk, the affair is one between the British and German governments alone, and no great concern of the United States. Americans who take service with the British government in connection with the war do so at their own risk. Had the Armenian been sailing as an unarmed merchantman, its destruction might have complicated the question between the United States and Germany. Detailed reports given out in Washington, from British sources, indicate that the captain of the submarine regarded very fully all the requirements of law in his attack, summoning the commander of the Armenian to surrender, and only firing on the vessel when it attempted to elude capture. This supports what was lately set out, that the Germans are showing an inclination to observe the rules a little closer in their submarining practice.

No Honor for Huerta. Secretary Garrison very naturally expresses amazement that any marked courtesy should be shown to Victoriano Huerta by the army officers at El Paso. It is highly improper for one branch of the government service to honor a man who is held prisoner by another, so, if the stories that have been told of the dinners given the Mexican leader are accurate, the rebuke from the secretary of war is well earned by the officers concerned. It is quite likely the reports from El Paso have been highly colored. Army men, as a rule, are well aware of the obligation resting on them as representatives of the government, and are quite strict in the observation of the punctilio of army etiquette. This makes it improbable that any particular attention has been shown to Huerta. The former Mexican dictator will be treated as gently as circumstances permit, but will not be lionized in any part of the United States.

Georgia to Vindicate the Law. Indictment of members of the mob on charge of rioting suggests that the people of Atlanta disapprove of the unseemly demonstrations made there recently. Mobs, as a rule, are not composed of the responsible elements of society, and it is hardly probable that the crowds that surrounded the home of Governor Slaton were exceptional in quality. In connection with this, the remarks of the judge in charging the grand jury that indicted the rioters are of interest, as showing in a measure what Georgia has had to support. He said: "The people of this county have had much to bear in the last two years, much to arouse their indignation and resentment. They have had fake and mountebank detectives imported and efforts made to impeach the verdict of a jury by perjury. Our courts have been caricatured by papers outside the state. In Georgia very few journals have raised their voice in defense of the courts. With one or two notable exceptions, the press of Georgia has remained silent. If Georgia has suffered in this matter, the blame first of all is on its own citizens, whose disorderly action brought disgrace to the state. The courts of Georgia can clear away much of the cause for criticism by dealing sternly with the unruly, and proving to the world that law and order still rule in the state and its several communities."

Make Full Use of the Parks. The time to make full use of the parks is in the summer months when outdoor life is at its highest and weather conditions most inviting. A city like Omaha has millions of dollars invested in its parks and playgrounds for the public benefit, on which returns commensurate with the outlay can be had only if utilized by all the people for their intended purposes. In variety of attractions and convenience of location, the parks at the disposal of the people here in Omaha are quite equal to what is offered in other cities, even where they have more parks and larger parks. Our advice for both young and old is: Get the park habit. Enjoy the park beauties while they last at every opportunity.

Illinois by law has made marriages performed in violation of the laws of other states void, the evil aimed at being immediate re-marriage after divorce despite the period of prohibition. It has also reinforced its law voiding marriages in other states in violation of the Illinois statutes. One step still to be taken is to refuse to recognize marriages contracted outside of Illinois in violation of the statutes of other states. Illinois may set the pace, but to make the move thoroughly effective all the states will have to follow.

News reports show that France has a war credit for the next three months. Austria-Hungary for ten months and Great Britain for a year. Germany's financial arrangements are not available, but are ample, doubtless. These facts afford precious little hope of an early peace. But a war begun suddenly may end suddenly.

Scutari breaks into the war map again. Two years ago the town was the pet founding of Austria, which forced the Montenegrin victors to back up. Austria is now too busy with larger game to disturb the joy which reoccupancy gives the warriors of the gamey Balkan state.

British Inspiration of the German Navy

Archibald Ward's "The German Fleet." IN A VERY special sense the German navy is the child of the British navy, which is the mother of all the great naval forces of the world today. From the very first it has been no secret that the German fleet was definitely planned on the model furnished by the many centuries' development of the British navy, and that Emperor William has been one of the principal agencies through which this formative influence has been exerted in more recent years. He came to the throne at a moment when naval sentiment in Germany was at its lowest point, and he assisted in the initial revival, which occurred before Grand Admiral von Tirpitz came on the scene.

Old residents of Portsmouth still remember a boy whom they occasionally saw walking about the dockyard looking at the ships with admiration and rapt attention. His greatest delight seemed to be to watch the great ironclads moving in and out of Spithead. Sometimes he would find his way on board vessels of the royal navy. This lad was none other than the present German emperor. As a future emperor when he visited England and watched the activities of the British navy, whose far-flung squadrons performed the triple task of protecting the motherland from fear of invasion, safeguarding all its overseas possessions and defending British ocean-borne commerce. He determined that he, too, would have a great fleet when he succeeded to the throne of the German empire.

At this time the newly created German empire had practically no fleet. During the Franco-Prussian war the few ships which flew the flag of the North German confederation were so weak that they could take no part in the conflict. The memory of these recent events was still fresh in the mind of the future emperor when he visited England and watched the activities of the British navy, whose far-flung squadrons performed the triple task of protecting the motherland from fear of invasion, safeguarding all its overseas possessions and defending British ocean-borne commerce. He determined that he, too, would have a great fleet when he succeeded to the throne of the German empire.

This is no imaginary picture of the ideas which were taking root in the mind of the ruler of the German empire today. Years afterward—in fact, in 1911—addressing King Edward, on the occasion of his majesty's visit to the Kiel regatta, the emperor paid tribute to the power and traditions of the British navy, with which, he added, he became acquainted as a youth during visits which he paid to England. He recalled that he had had many a sail in the Dolphin and Albert, old British yachts, and had seen mighty ironclads constructed which had since served their time and disappeared from the navy list. "When I came to the throne I attempted to produce on a scale commensurate with the resources and interests of my own country that which had made such a deep impression on my mind when I saw it as a young man in England."

As the British Parliament is the mother of all popular representative institutions, so the British navy is the mother of navies. If the records of most of the great fleets of the world were searched, it will be found that in greater or less degree they owe their birth to the more or less direct assistance of the British naval officers, oftentimes acting with the direct authority of the British admiralty.

In the case of the modern German fleet the British admiralty had little part in its upbuilding, but British naval power fired the admiration of the emperor, and it was a kindly present made years before by King William IV to the man then king of Prussia which first directed his majesty's thoughts towards the sea. When the present emperor was a boy, one of his favorite recreations was to sail a beautiful model of about twenty tons of a British frigate on the Havel lakes, near Potsdam. This little ship, of excellent workmanship, was sent as a present to the then ruler of Prussia early in the last century by our sailor king, and was a never-failing source of pleasure to the present German emperor as a youth. From his earliest years at home and in England the future ruler's aspirations were always towards the sea, and we can now see that his dreams of later years, which have taken such tangible shape, were largely due to these vivid impressions of sea power which he obtained during his visits to England, and which reached their climax in 1885, when Queen Victoria, on the occasion of his visit to the Cows regatta, conferred on him, a foreign monarch, the then, unique rank of admiral of the fleet.

On a subsequent occasion, at Malin, his majesty again visited the British fleet. Arriving at this great naval base, he announced that on the following day he would inspect one of the men-of-war. Accordingly, he proceeded on board, and his flag was forthwith hoisted. It was thought that his majesty would formally walk around the decks and then take some light refreshments and return to his yacht. This was not the case, however. No sooner did the emperor reach the quarterdeck, where he was received by naval honors by all the officers, than he took off his coat and intimated that he was ready to go over the ship. His majesty went everywhere, from the turrets to the engine and boiler rooms, and kept the captain fully occupied in answering a multitude of questions as to the design and equipment of the vessel. With all the impetuosity of his nature he dived into every hole and corner and saw everything and the captain was kept so busy that he forgot his duty as host and the wines he had laid in for the occasion. At last the inspection was ended, the questions ceased, and his majesty prepared, after complimenting the captain on the smartness of his ship, to go down the companion ladder to his lunch. As he did so, he turned to this commanding officer and said: "You're must be the largest ship in the British navy." "It's only 45 feet long." "Oh, you surely are mistaken," added the emperor, and the captain remembered the naval slang as to "long-ships in the navy"—namely, those with long intervals between refreshments. He forthwith apologized profusely for the oversight, and implored the emperor to return to the cabin. His majesty would not, however, do so, but added: "January 31 is my birthday, and my orders are that on that day you entertain all your brother captains to dinner and drink my health." He then left, pleased with the result of the incident.

When the day arrived, the dinner was duly held, and the guests enjoyed themselves immensely. During the evening they dispatched the following message to the emperor: "The orders of our admiral of the fleet have been carried out, and we have drunk your majesty's good health. But there is one point in which we cannot agree with your majesty, and that is as to the length of H. M. S. —" From this the emperor, who is familiar with the language of the navy, was able consequently to infer that on that evening there had been no lack of hospitality.

After the lapse of many years, during which the progress of the German navy became ever more and more the preoccupation of the British people, it is difficult to realize that when the movement for naval expansion on the other side of the North Sea first began to take shape it was regarded with sympathy by the British nation, and the German emperor, wearing his uniform as an honorary British officer, was, of all monarchs, the most popular in this country. The two countries were on terms of growing cordiality when the emperor succeeded his father in 1888. The absence of any reference by the new emperor in his proclamation either to England or to France caused momentary anxiety, but that feeling quickly passed away, and in the following summer the new emperor was the central figure in the great naval pageant at Spithead. There is no record of the impressions which the German emperor carried home with him from Spithead, but it is more than probable that, while his majesty was impressed by the great display of ships and men, he was not less impressed by the failure to utilize these resources to the best possible advantage.

The Bee's Letter Box

Suggests School for Traffic Men. OMAHA, July 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: I was at Sixteenth and Farnam streets the other afternoon. The regular traffic man—who is a pretty good fellow—wasn't there. A substitute was on the job. Several automobiles came up Farnam street. They were fine cars and the people in them were apparently fine people. The cars bore New York licenses. The traffic officer was talking to a man. The automobilist stopped for a moment and finally, as the officer gave no sign for them to proceed, not knowing Omaha regulations, went on across the street. Then the officer woke up. He yelled at them to halt and then he gave them the word "bawling out" I ever heard. It was scandalous. And it gave Omaha a black eye in the minds of those people that won't be easily forgotten.

We talk about "boosting for Omaha" and attracting people here. And our organizations have spent considerable money in making things attractive. It is too bad that all this good work must be undone by the ignorance and discourtesy of one of the city's officers. In eastern cities traffic officers maintain a dignity and calmness befitting their positions. They are instructed not to "bawl out" even to a truck driver. They are polite, but firm.

What we need is a school for traffic officers and a gentleman to teach them their duties and the limitations of their duties.

In addition to politeness they should be taught to keep the street traffic back of the line where pedestrians cross the street, instead of allowing drivers to stop directly on this line while awaiting a signal to cross. Equipping the officers with whistles with which to give signals would be a good idea. This is done in Philadelphia and other cities I know of. The officer gives one blast of his whistle for east and west traffic to proceed and two blasts for north and south traffic to proceed. AUTOIST.

Bignity, Prejudice, Ignorance. TILDEN, Neb., July 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: There are some hermits still who wish to live in the tallow drip, and how to consign Edison to the sulfurous, such may froth and bellow, but Bell will string telephone lines over their nameless graves like spiderwebs. Such creatures demonstrated in the days when the Phoenicians invented letters, and their kind may yet be found, who should date their instruments 1115 rather than 1915. Fellow "Tourist Printer," in June Letter Box, may not be aware that the German language has come into existence, and bids fair (at the present progress) to remain on the map for a few days; that there are eight compounded consonants, and the three "unlabeled" vowels simply indicate the amalgamation of the vowel "e," with the supersigned vowel, and German printers are not all in the madhouse yet. His pleasantries are smilingly received.

"To save time is to lengthen life," and modern typography is eliminating unnecessary capitals, and to compute the time lost in inserting the hyphen in the words "today" and "tomorrow" is so great that even this landmark is fast disappearing. If the trinity of Hindrance (bigotry, prejudice, ignorance) would carefully scrutinize the grotesqueness of English orthography, irregular conjugations and general arbitrary construction of our idiom, and find what it has been defending, its awakened reason would soon call the "dehorner" to operate on the spelling books as well as call in a host of other adjusters to bring alignment to the idiom. Step into the kindergarten and watch them learn the sea of arbitrary words, and later be plunged into the maelstrom of continual exceptions—the hieroglyphics of Babylon of old were a dream compared to this. But none but the brave dare step aside from custom's iron rule. The common mind must follow it, or be esteemed a "fool." FOLY GLOT.

Not So Easily Fooled in 1915. OMAHA, July 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: Much has been said of W. J. Bryan. Let the poor man rest! Being dumped off by a mule three times is no soft stunt. His next stunt is worse yet, as drum major of a prohibition band, leading an army of women crying "Votes for Women," "White House or Bust," "On to Washington." As a laborer see it, I can only see his finish. Jobs are scarce, and I hope to live to see better times, and the old republican party in power again so jobs won't be so hard to find. It is tough to have to beg even for a job, but the working people are coming to life and will not be so easily fooled in 1915. They can't make us drink grape juice or take away our rights; neither do we hide behind a tree and holler "Sick 'em," to the other fellow when there is trouble. We are with Uncle Sam all the time. J. LARSEN.

A Knock on the Knocker. OMAHA, July 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: Fidelity has been given to a communication signed "W. A. High, Superintendent of the Omaha Anti-Saloon League," criticizing Superintendent Kugel of the police department in the management of his official affairs. Out of a total of about 200 saloons operating in Omaha Mr. High, who is the paid servant of the Anti-Saloon league, complains of but two instances of what he terms "a violation of the law," and he does not in those two instances point out wherein the law has been violated. Such communications are detrimental to the best interests of the citizens of Omaha and reflect disgrace and ignorance upon the writer. It is a direct "knock" against Omaha and the citizens of Omaha who re-elected Mr. Kugel.

We see no mention made by Mr. High of the many good things Mr. Kugel has done to stop violations of the law in Omaha, and for the benefit of citizens and for the taxpayers. They are more important and deserving of mention than the two instances that may have escaped, if not are such instances. If Mr. High cannot find a better occupation than that of "knocking" and attempting to retard a progressive and moralizing city, there are other communities that he can work in where he might be able to accomplish more good. If Mr. High knows of a single instance where the law is violated and can produce the evidence of it, there are plenty of officers in Douglas county who will prosecute such cases, and he knows it. LOUIS V. GUYE.

A Semi-Centennial Pageant. LINCOLN, June 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: With reference to celebrating Nebraska's statehood semi-centennial, it is taken for granted here that one feature will be an historical pageant produced by the state university along lines similar to the exceptionally successful pageant held this spring. The possibilities of the pageant are almost without

limit, and the resources of the university for planning and executing whatever theme may be decided on are not surpassed anywhere. Whether such an exhibition can be made under midwinter conditions usually prevailing in March is not so certain. If not, it will be one argument in favor of postponing the popular part of the celebration to a more favorable date. C. A. J.

GRINS AND GROANS. "You are in favor of votes for women?" "Yes," replied Miss Cavenne. "I think it's due the men to let the women vote on their own account instead of scolding their husbands about the way elections go."—Washington Star. "Your husband is rather stout." "Weights over 300 pounds. He's a pest in summertime." "How so?" "Takes him too long to get through a screen door."—Kansas City Journal.

KABIBBLE KABARET. SOME ECTORS HE DONT HENG AROUND THE CORNERS HE NEVER WEARS LOUD CLOTHES, HE NEVER TALKS ABOUT HIMSELF, AND A CENT HE NEVER OWNES? "Is that car of yours the latest model, Pillsbeck?" "Yes. It's a 1912." "Pshaw! This is 1915." "I know it, but the people who made my car went out of business in 1912."—Birmingham Age-Herald. "In case of war with Germany," said Dobbiegh, "there couldn't be any real fighting. About all we could do would be

to sit down and make faces at each other." "Fine!" said Bithers, joyously. "What a field that will open up for the great face-makers of the two nations! I'll back Teddy against the whole Potsdam family."—Chicago Herald.

THE BELGIAN. (Published in England Over the Signature "An Australian.") In that Valhalla where the heroes go, A careful sentinel paced to and fro Before the gate, burned black with battle smoke, Whose echoes to the tread of armed men woke; Where up the fiery stairs, whose steps are spears, Came the pale heroes of the blood-stained years. There were lein Caesars from the gory fields, With heart that only to a sword thrust yields; And there were generals decked in pride In rank, Red scabbard swinging from the weary flank; And slender youths who were the sons of kings, And barons with their sixteen quarterings. And while the nobles went with haughty air, The courteous sentinel questioned, "Who goes there?" And as each came, full lustily he cried, His string of titles ere he passed inside, And presently there was a little man, A silent mover in the regal van, His hand still grasped his rifle, and his eye Seemed blinded with the light from Paradise. His was a humble guise, a modest air— The sentinel halted him sharply, "Who goes there?" There were no gauds tacked to that simple name, But every naked blade leaped out like flame. And every blue blooded warrior bowed his head— "I am a Belgian," this was all he said.

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