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JUNE CIRCULATION.

### 53,646

Biate of Nebrasia, County of Douglas, as:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bes
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the
average circulation for the month of June, 1815, was BUNGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager, Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before ms, this M day of July, 1916. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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 Rev. John Williams Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life. - Proverbe iv:28.

Speeding up the auto to beat the storm home is sure tempting "His Accidency."

As a standby topic of conversation, the weather is losing caste in polite society.

That little Iowa town of Bedford will again resume its normal proportions on the map.

War must be getting close to the clinching when butcher knives are substituted for bayo-

Voluntary idleness has ceased in Great Britain. Everybody, including father, works, strikes or fight.

Secretary Daniels' plan of mobilizing the inventive skill of the country falls short. Inventive critics are excluded.

As light bills are smallest in the summer months, that ought to be a good time to try out a new rate schedule.

Remember that the privilege of being on the Lincoln Highway also carries with it the duty to help keep the highway in good condition.

"It's a long, long way to Tipperary," but not

half so long as from the democratic trenches in Nebraska to the pie counter at Washington. Official assurances of an abundance of sup-

plies in Germany tags the threats of a starvation blockade as one of diplomacy's periodic

International law shows distinct signs of having been written on the sands of the seashore. Each succeeding wave or national passion wipes out a section.

The early bird often misses the morning meal, but it is the part of wisdom to apprise the powers that the October judgeship need not waste time seeking the man.

Bombast rarely does team work with bomb throwing. One defeats the other. The New Orleans sensation merely put the Crescent City on the war map for a moment.

And now Mr. Bryan says he left his cabinet post so he could talk as he pleased. Just think of all the talk Mr. Bryan must have suppressed during the two years he was bottled up!

Most inventions contribute something to the hrightness of the world, but Zeppelin airships make for darkness. Rome follows London and Faris in putting out its lights in anticipation of

A Deuver editor, who refused to divulge the source of information given him in confidence, has been adjudged guilty of contempt of court. It was evidently only a question of being in contempt of the judge or in contempt of everyone



James Creighton, who has surved so long as chairman of the Board of Public Works, is the recipient of a gold-headed cane bearing the following inscription: "Presented to James Creighton by the City Engineering Department, Omaha. Nebraska, 188." The book and ladder company were out practicing and gave exhibitions of their skill at several street

Miss Mary Aleda Derby of Antelope, N. Y., is the quest of Rey, Mr. Harvis und will sing at the Pirst Baptist causeh Sunday.

Mr. Morteneon, the Farnam street tattor, left for swaden, where he will visit somes of his nativity, Miss Lizzie Corter has gone east and will visit in drago and New York and several watering places

Miss Lottle Mets is back from a prolonged stay in Mrs. Dr. M. W. Hall would like the return of a

lage of letters addressed to her, lost on Farnam The partnerskin between Frank Vodicks and

Joseph Paper, doing brotness at 100 South Twelften growt, has been directed. wiss Laurie II. Jenuson of Quincy and George Botts hip city were unlied in marriage with only a few moth friends present at the merspony. Belligerents and the Hereafter.

As the European war progresses there is evinced a notable tendency on part of the belligerents to further trench on neutral rights. These manifestations are taking on such form as cannot always be ignored by the governments that are at peace and striving to remain so, while exercising their ordinary functions in the protection of their citizens at home and abroad. Just now Great Britain is talking of limiting the cotton export to neutral countries to the exact need of the country in question. Austria insists the United States exports of munitions have become abnormal. Right here some interesting questions arise.

Who is to determine what trade shall be carried on between neutral countries, or between neutrals and nations they are at peace with? By what show of right may Great Britain determine the requirements of any other nation, in the matter of cotton or anything else?. At what point will Austria limit the exports of munitions from this country? Is the entire subject of international relations to be adjusted according to the military or naval necessities of the warring nations?

Governments now at war, which hope to continue as governments after the war is over, should be very careful about infringing on the rights of peaceful neighbors, whose friendship they now need, and with whom they will ultimately have to make some sort of settlement. This war will not last always, and the whole world will be concerned in the political as well as the economic readjustment sure to come.

Results Better Than Lawsuits.

Two of our public service corporations are announcing reduced rate schedules, to be put into effect at once regardless of pending litigation with the city of the rate-reducing ordinances. In the case of the gas company the concession embodies all of the demands that have been made on behalf of the consumers, and in the case of the electric lighting company, the charges are substantially the same as originally proposed by the so-called Dahlman ordinance, with some of its inequalities softened. The gas company further explains that it would supply gas at a still lower rate to the extent it might be relieved of its burdens of taxation, royalties and occupation fees, which it contends are ex-

Whether these rate reductions are, or are not, all that some people may think the consuming public in Omaha entitled to, they are certainly better than lawsuits in this, that they get us somewhere, and give us something tangible, and heretofore all we have done is to buy lawsuits. In each case the reductions, on the basis of present consumption, figure out approximately \$100,000, or more, although the expectation doubtless is that some of it will come back in the form of larger receipts from increased use at lower price. Even on the score of only giving the devil his due, these muchberated public service corporations are for once entified to credit for manifesting a spirit of progressiveness designed to win favor by more liberal treatment of the public. The Bee would be the last to submit tamely to imposition or undue exaction, but it does not hezitate to repeat that it prefers results to wrangling.

Echoes from a Buried Past.

The fifty-year-old murder cases, just disposed of at Bedford, serve to remind us that the horder line between Iowa and Missouri has something of an unwritten history. During the war, and for some years after, life and property were not nearly so safe in that neighborhood as they now are. The operations of the "home guard" on the one side and the guerillas on the other make up a large part of the legendary lore of the region. Some of it is founded on fact, and men yet living can substantiate the tales. Many events of that time have never been cleared up, and perhaps never will be.

The immediate vicinity of Bedford, after the war had ended, and "Pap" Price's "left wing" had fled to Texas or Montana, found the James hoys active in keeping local conditions unsettled. Not all the outlawry then practiced was due to this celebrated combination, although about all of it was charged to them. One notable incident, for example, was the Corydon bank robbery, which was at the time ascribed to the James gang, was later found to have been committed by others; Polk Wells, now serving a life sentence in the lowa penitentiary for his part in this erime, had no connection with the James

If Attorney General Cosson cares to give his time to the work be can find plenty of old stories over there, the digging up of which will provide interesting summer reading, but their publication will not materially assist his growing boom for the governorship.

Test of British Thrift.

The coming week will give the world something of a gauge of the true sest with which the Eritish are in the war, for it will bring the announcement of the outcome of the first call for payment on the great war loan of \$5,000,000,-000. This is the most stupendous flotation of honds ever undertaken, and much speculation has been engendered by its submission, stimulated by the success of the German and French war loans, already negotiated. The Bank of Germany, for example, has on hand more actual gold than it had in August, 1914, while the gold reserve in the Bank of France is within a few millions of its total at the beginning of the war.

Germans and French are noted for their thrift, and it was in the humble homes of these nations that the great reserve of gold was stored, waiting for the call of the government. The peasants have exchanged their hoards for government securities, and the nation's reservoir of wealth is filled for the uses of the war. It will be interesting to know if in the United Kingdom this experience can be repeated. Great Britain may have these hidden resources, but the British have never been noted for excess of

The new British loan is sufficiently tempting to bring out of hiding almost any buried treaspre, being the most attractive, from an investor's standpoint, ever offered by the government. It almost doubles the interest rate, and permits the conversion of the 31/4 per cent "consols" into the new loan under invorable terms. It is reported that the subscriptions to the loan so far have been beyond the expectations of Reginald McKenna, who is charged with the task of pro-

## Still Room at the Top

Twenty Years' Progress. We are fortunate that we live in the United States instead of in Europe, where this frightful war is being waged. This was will throw upon this country greater nomic burdens and responsibilities than it has ever en called upon to bear. This fact makes more in portant than ever the loyal, honest, effective work of every citizen of the United States. Consider the growth of the last twenty years, when this country was in competition with all the world;



Conservation Necessary. The growth of the country in the next thirty year will probably not be as spectacular as during the last several decades. The great wealth of the country is in land, in buildings, in machinery, in merchandles and in permanent agencies for the production wealth and for service to the whole people. American nation, in the last fifty years, has had such a marvelous growth that certain babits of waste and carelessness have grown up. We must in the future be more careful and conserve in every way the natural resources of the country. We must make use of all by-products in order to care for what we have and thus preserve as much as possible for those who are to come after us. So the opportunity is here for those who have health, courage, persistence, patience, ability, and, above all, a love for and a willingness to

Always Room at the Top. The United States has many men in it who are leaders, who are successful and who began at the bottom of the ladder. You will recall the famous saying ascribed to Daniel Webster, "There is always

room at the top." Take the railroad business, for example. Affred H Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad company, was formerly a foreman of construction. E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Sants Fe, began as a clerk in the office of the Pennsylvania railroad in Boston. Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, left school at 15 and began in the engineering department of that road. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Objo, was a fireman in Vermont on one of the old wood-burning engines. James H. Hustis, president of the Boston & Maine, began as a clerk on the New York Central road. Julius Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific was an engineer in charge of construction and a roadmaster in his early days. Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago & Northwestern, began as a telegraph operator. If you are interested in the one who now addresses you, he began his railroad work as a level rodman in northwestern Missouri at \$15 a month.

Risen from the Banks.

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel corporation, began his life's work as a very young lad in a steel wire mill in New Haven. John D. Ryan, head of the Amalgamated Copper company, started at the bottom rung in a western mining camp. Charles M. Schwab worked on a farm and was driver of a couch before he went into the steel business Levi P. Morton was the son of a poor Vermont farmer, began work in a country store at 14 at Enfield, N. H. became one of New York's great bankers and later was vice president of the United States and then governor of New York. Thomas A. Edison began at 12 as a train boy and later became a telegraph operator. Henry Clay Frick was a farmer's boy and later beame a clerk and hookkeeper. John Wanamaker began at 14 as an errand boy in a book store at \$1.25 a week. Lincoln was a ril splitter, Garfield a canal boat boy and McKinley a poor farmer boy. Grover Cleveland began work in a law office at 14 a week. Andrew Carnegle began as a bobbin boy when he was 12 years old for 5 shillings a week. Later he was h messenger in a telegraph office and from that worked up in the railroad and steel business. George M Pullman began work on a farm and later was a clerk a general store. I could add an almost innumer able list of others who, from very humble beginnings, achieved great success in this land of opportunity

These men accomplished what they did by degrees and by very hard work and by overcoming many obstacles. There is as much need today in the United States, if not more than ever, for men who can make good use of their knowledge or chemistry, electricity, engineering, economical methods and the training of men. After this dreadful war is over, we shall be in spetition again with foreign nations. Some of these peoples have learned to a greater degree than our own people the doctrine of long, hard and persistent work. If we are to compete with the Germans and with the Japanese in their industrial activity, we must be able to turn out as good work as they and turn it out as economically.

New Fields of Opportunity.

The transportation business, in which I have been engaged for thirty-five years, has been highly developed in this country. There is yet much to co done in the way of perfecting economies and making savings in that business. Sooner or later a field will be open here for the development of transportation on the sea, and this will introduce a new opportunity for American talent. If we are to achieve our highest commercial development we must have ships that will carry our products to other countries. The same ability and ingenuity that has developed the wonderful American rallway system will, no doubt, in time. develop the American mercantile marine, and this will give work to thousands of intelligent men.

These extracts are from a commencement address delivered at Lowell Institute by President Howard Elliott, formerly of the Burlington and now of the New Haven road.

## People and Events

Burgiars robbed the police station at Bloomfield. N. J. They didn't get much, but made a skillful get-

New Jersey cyclones strive to please. A recent one carried a baby half a mile and dropped it on a Chicago scientists are leagues alread of the profes-

sion in vocal prophecy. They have all the essentials fixed so that visits of the stork may be fixed in advance and the date of the call postponed in case of bad weather. This will broaden the sphere of rain Miss Coppell, daughter of a late millionaire of

Tenaply, N. J., made a ten strike in marrying Chauffeur Connors. He is running six taxicabs, taking in Coppell pile. That is the kind of American that gets the applause. A New York high court sustains the dam

verdict of \$70,000 for the death of Judge Henry Etischoff in an slevator shaft. The The judge had six more years to serve at \$17,500, a year and this formed the basis of the vertical after deducting living expenses.

There is an old fashioned cradle in Middleton, N. J. Twin girl bables were rocked in it many years. Mrs. J. C. Harvett and Mrs. Nathan B. Brand, claiming to be the oldest twins in the Empire state, plan to be rocked in that cradle in the presence of the guests on their sight, with high desired. ducing the funds to maintain the British army. | on their eighty-sixth birthday next month



SOUTH OMAHA, July 18-To the Editor of The Bee: I think it's just a shame the way all those people are roasting poor Mr. Mickle. I think he is real smart. Just think of him earning the living for eight people and doing the marketing also. That's the kind of a man to have. He would save a woman lots of work and worry-he really couldn't find fault with the meals if he planned them himself-and, as for the tobacco, I wouldn't mind that either if he used

Then there is the meat question: That's all right, too. It's quite fashionable to be a vegetarian and sometimes it's quite necessary, and, you know, "what you have never had you never miss."

I am sure there are a great many girls who would appreciate a man who would spend his time at home and his money or tobacco. True, he isn't much of a ware earner, but if he made more money, he might spend it joy riding, and then his wife wouldn't even get a whiff of the WORKING GIRL. gramlens.

Are Doctor's Bills the Alternative! OMAHA, July 16 .- To the Editor of The Bee: It is a shame that so many people should pick on A. B. Mickle in the way he has chosen to raise his family, for it is far better that Mr. Mickle should raise a family in the way he is raising them and be able to have them at home with him every night than to have them running around the streets. He is perfectly right in not having them going to moving picture shows, ruining their eyes, and eating candy, ice cream and frozen dainties, which ruin their stomachs and break down their health. Of course this is just what the doctors are looking for, and if there were not bail so many foolish people allowing their children to ruin their stomachs and their eyes and having to pay the biggest part of their salaries for doctor bills the doctors of today would starve to death.

I pity the husband of "Indignant Wife," for he probably has to stay at home and out the grass while she spends her time at bridge whist parties and does not know where her children are, what they see or what they eat. It would be a safe bet that she spends more for medicine and for doctors in six months than Mr. Mickle has spent in this way in the last ten years. A man working hard should have the steak, for is he not the provider? And the children do just as well without steak. It cannot be claimed that Mr. Mickle spends too much for tobacco when he spends 40 cents a week, and his children and wife certainly should enjoy the father and husband having this little recreation after his hard day's work; and that is the time for a good wife to sit down beside the table and do the sewing, and it is the way to bring up children mending the socks and stockings instead of having them running around the streets, and later when they have grown up and not know how to do those little

If more of Mr. Mickle's critics would follow his example the doctors, dentists and moving picture people would acof living off their money. P. G.

Don't Need Ment, Auyway. OMAHA, July 16 .- To the Editor of The Bee: How many people have attacked A. B. Mickiel Mickie himself is the only one who can say whether justice is being done him. But there are some points which are obviously for the good of all. Meat is not needed for the system and one will agree that a vegetarian is healthfor than a meat eater. For many years I had rheumatism and

indigestion, but when my doctor advised me not to eat meat, I quit, and at once I noticed improvement. Now, no meat ever enters my home (I am single), and my health and happiness is much better. The women pick on poor Mickle because of his 40 cents for tobacco. Some me have smoked so much that to stop would be fatal. Their nerves crave tobacco. Mickle must be the kind, or he would not keep 40 cents each week for the poisonous weed. At any rate it must act as a stimulus to him. Nevertheless, how much better would it not be to spend

family, for it amounts to the a year. These days when divorces are so easy to get, Mrs. Mickle would set one unless she were satisfied, and if she is satisfied why need those who have done so, rise up to protect her verbally, not finan-A VEGETARIAN.

that on a few picnics or such for his

Mickle and His Pipe. UP-STATE, July 16.-To the Editor of The Bee: That man Mickle has received several good wallops for the ideas he expressed in the Letter Box, but all of them shot wide of the mark. Nebraska wears the best in lots of things, but if there is a state in the union whose people are more insistent on the working class earning the money paid them it must be somewhere in the "United States of Europe."

I was raised in this state, but "grew

up" in the older settled states east of the Mississippi. The Nebraskans are a cleanliving, open-hearted people, but they have something yet to learn from the older settled states regarding the treatment of the people who toll. For one to mention the eight-hour day or a Saturday half-holiday in the towns in the farming (Nebraska is all farms) commu of this state is to stamp one as a Mc-Namara or a McManigal Tradesmen and artisuns of the smaller towns and cities are mostly those who grew up on the farm or in the village or town which they are employed. They think in cons, and, like Mickle and his pipe, care little and know less of the outside world Years ago I used to work in Omaha In those days I was on my way to work at 6:30 in order to "ring up" at 7. Fitteen years afterward I returned to Omaha and found work in the same building where I was formerly employed. But times had changed. Instead, I went to work at 8 and quit at 5, ata larger rate of pay. Through curtosity I have stood on Farnam street in Omaha before 7 is the morning, where I could watch the different classes of people going to their daily toll. There were very few going to their dally labor at T compared to those going to work at the more agreeable hour of & Eight hours out of the twentyfour is enough to toll for somebody else: the balance should be your own to de-The working people are not loyal to their own selves. The Printers' union seem to have revolutionized things in their line of work, and the Typographical union and its magnificent home at Colo-rado Springs stands as a beacon light for those in other trudes and calling As a parting tribute to Mr. Mickle I will say that he has one consolation, and

that is that he will never have to pass

through the ordeal of dying, because he

has never lived-simply existed,

#### DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

First Urchin-In Greenland, dey say, re nights are six ment's long. Becond Urchin-Gee, but a gay must a hungry when he gits up in de mornin'.

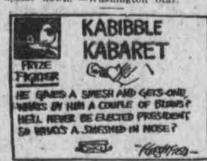
"The European kings and princes appear to think it their duty to go to the front and fight with their troops."
"Yet, strange to say, they are literally soldering on the job."—Washington Star.

"Why do you treasure these old love letters of your grandmother a?"
"I never had any of my own." sighed the other girl.—Kansas City Journal.

These summer hotels ought to be easy picking," said the first burglar. "Good chance to crack a safe."
"Don't talk shoo to me," growled the other burglar, "Im positively up here for a rest."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Belle—And when Fred offered to kins our sister did she cry for help? Beulah—Certainly not. She was able to cip herself.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Josh!" exclaimed Mrs. Corntossel,
"ain't you kind o' mussed up?"
"Don't you like this new collar?"
"Are you sure its a collar?"
"Certainly."
"Well, I suppose it's all right. I
thought mebbe you had your shirt or
upside down."—Washington Star.



Hostess-Sh! that's my neighbor's do de careful what you say about th Fair Guest-Why that's silly. Dogs can't understand. Hostess-No, but they carry talls.— Philadelphia Record.

The dressmaker was walking across She wore a cerise gown and a ma-genta sunshade.

The bull hurried hurriedly in her di-"I guess I better cut bins," stammered the dressmaker, heaitating no longer, "to avoid a gore."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Wood-Dearest, I lay all I possess at your feet.
The Widow-You are just like my first

husband—he always would drop things where I'd have to pick them up after htm.—Heston Transcript.

Pankin was chuckling.
"Whatsa matter?" asked Phylo.
"I was just thinking of something my boy asked me!"
"What was it?"
"He wanted to know what will become of all the horsefiles when everybody uses automobiles."—Youngstown Telegram.

#### LITTLE RUTH AND I.

She's but a tiny 3-year-old, And I an old bachelor gray; But our frolics—the games a Too many by far to be told.

We're lovers giready, so I call her "Little Sweetheart." She with dignity plays her part, Calls me her own "Unka Doe."

've beggared myself of old rhymes, My store of old tales depleted. When lo! She pleads, and scolds some-And wants them all repeated.

Skill to build I strive to gain,
As I stack up her blocks of wood;
She topples them down, says "No good,"
And makes me start over again.

Already she dallies with art, Our own pictures I most prize The she and I from the start. Are shown to be just of a size.

Things to her, that gitter, are gold, And I near forget midst our play, She's but a tiny 5-year-old, And I, an old bachelor gray. Omaha. JOSEPH CARR THOMAS.

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