

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE. FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. THE BEE Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By mail. Daily without Sunday... \$3.00. Evening and Sunday... \$4.00. Evening without Sunday... \$2.50. Sunday Bee only... \$1.00.

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

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, 1015 North Main street. Council Bluffs—14 North Main street.

JULY CIRCULATION. 53,977. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.: Drought Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of July, 1915, was 53,977.

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

Thought for the Day. Most persons work so hard, are so full of care and trouble and are so anxious to put everything to rights, that contact with a nature dwelling in an atmosphere of sunny brightness and coolness brings a positive relief. —William Winter.

With Abe Ruef out of the penitentiary, what will the blatant Heney do for another behind-the-bars object lesson?

The pre-eminence of King Ak-Sar-Ben's pep lies in maintaining equable temperature regardless of weather vagaries.

Give Omaha made goods the preference others things being equal—and this includes Omaha-raised school teachers.

The worst part of it is that by his fool opinions rendered for political purposes, Attorney General Reed discredits the soundness of his legal advice on other matters.

Food purveyors in Galveston are accused of raising prices to flood sufferers. We know what would have happened to any one trying that game on Omaha's tornado victims.

If they know their business, and they usually do, the official bond vendors will all support the contention of the attorney general calling for the writing of another bunch of \$50,000 surety bonds at state expense.

The news of Japan going to the assistance of Russia with the full strength of its munition plants is nothing more than an official admission that Russia has furnished satisfactory security for the goods. Japan needs the kopecks.

Colonel Roosevelt's statement as to the course the country should pursue in the present emergency brought an opposing statement from Colonel Bryan. With these eminent political doctors disagreeing on routes, it behooves the thinking multitude to stick to the middle of the road.

The Bee seconds the motion that Omaha is an ideal location for a citizens' military training camp along the lines of that at Plattsburg, N. Y., which is attracting so much attention throughout the country. If these camps are to be multiplied, one at this point would pre-eminently fill the bill for the middle west.

Ideas and energy reach their best development in the west. Acknowledgment of the fact is made by New York in putting on the wire the statement of President Combs that jewelry buying is an accurate barometer of prosperity. The idea would have passed unnoticed had not the energy of an Omaha optimist driven it home.

The steel town of Gary, Ind., harbors an organization strictly neutral in foreign affairs, but warmly militaristic in national matters. In a complimentary letter to President Wilson the militant Garyites announce that their main object in life is to "evaporate any and all boisterous politicians." The nature of the gas is a secret, but it is warranted to do the business.

Thirty Years Ago. This Day in Omaha. The city council received a protest against closing any portion of Fourteenth street, signed by S. H. Butler, Milton Rogers, Kitchen Brothers, James H. Peabody, Vincent Burkley, John C. Cowin, Byron Reed and about thirty others.

Mrs. Mrs. Dinmore was collecting local statistics upon the tramp as he abounds in these parts. The results are to be submitted, with similar reports from other cities, to the Charity and Correction association at Washington.

The retirement of L. M. Reem as manager of the Western Union office is causing speculation about his successor.

The W. C. Metzner Stove Repair company has established itself at 111 South Fourteenth street.

Miss M. A. Derby will receive pupils in piano and voice at 2422 Harney street.

There is a movement on foot to secure Canon Farrar to lecture here in November for the benefit of the Child's hospital.

An eastern sporting man in Boston writes that Johnnie Hiltbreck is now in the Hub training for the spring bicycle meet.

The barn which is acquired by the city in a deal with W. A. Faxton for the lot at Eighteenth and Farnam is to be demolished and removed to a site at the head of St. Mary's avenue, and converted into a fire house.

Preference for Omaha Teachers. Regardless of the fate of the so-called teachers' training school, whose continuance is hanging in the balance with the School board, The Bee wants to enter vigorous dissent to the proposition that the only way to maintain the efficiency of our public schools is to import teachers from other cities. We are for giving preference, wherever preference is to be given, to graduates of our own high school willing to fit themselves for the work of teachers, and whose parents live here and pay taxes to help foot the bills for our schools, and, more than that, who are counted among the local consumers who buy goods of Omaha merchants and keep their money in circulation here.

We agree that the public schools are not a charity institution to support needy dependents, but if they cannot turn out from year to year a fair supply of graduates who can compete on equal terms with the products of the public schools of other cities and towns, then there is something wrong with our public schools. This does not mean that we should never employ teachers with outside experience, nor that deteriorating in-breeding of the teaching corps is not to be avoided, but that it does mean that Omaha young women should have the first chance to prove their worth as public school teachers.

Whether Omaha should furnish the training for the vocation of the teacher, or compel its young folks to seek that training elsewhere, is another question. If, however, we are going into the business of vocational education, it would seem to us that the training of teachers is as important as the training of telegraph operators, bookkeepers or stenographers, and that at least an attempt to remedy deficiencies in the training school might well precede voting it a failure and decreeing its abolition.

What the people object to most, and rightfully, is to have this question decided in star-chamber session by three members of a board of twelve in an apparent attempt to forestall public discussion of it.

In the Matter of Cotton.

For the second time cotton has been declared absolute contraband of war, and bids fair to be come quite as important a topic for discussion now as it was during the civil war over fifty years ago. Great Britain's action, which is really the action of the Triple Entente allies, in placing cotton on the proscribed list, has necessitated the rewriting of the note of protest from the United States, dealing with the shipping situation as developed under the order in council. Interference with ocean traffic under that order has been directed quite as much against cotton as any other commodity, but the note will now have to deal with the legality of the newest order, and its possible effects on neutral commerce.

The situation now becomes delicate as well as difficult, for cotton very easily falls within the primary definition of contraband, it being per se an article of use in war. In fact, it is one of the chief articles of use in war, entering more extensively than any other into the making of explosives. This quite definitely fixes the relation of cotton to war. Great Britain has hitherto pointed out that large shipments of cotton have been made to the neutral ports on the North Sea and the Baltic, far in excess of the requirements of the countries to which the cargoes were consigned, and the very natural inference is that the ultimate destination was farther along the line, and perhaps to an enemy. In this position the British have sought to justify themselves, but the fact that they have not undertaken to blockade a neutral port, and that traffic in contraband between neutrals is still permissible, will not support their contention that they have a right to blockade the open seas, as they have undertaken to do.

For the prevention of any unusual depression due to the British action, Secretary McAdoo has announced he will deposit thirty millions in gold in three southern federal reserve banks, without interest, to be used in upholding credit based on cotton. The southern planters will be tenderly cared for, as they have been from the first, by the present administration, the strength of which comes from the cotton growing states.

Postal Savings Banks.

Omaha's standing in the list of postal savings banks, rated on the totals, is twenty-seventh, a very satisfactory position. This bank is chiefly patronized by the foreign-born citizens, who exemplify their faith in the general government by entrusting it with the care of their savings. The habits of thrift acquired abroad are still practiced in their new home, and through the postal bank they are making their way to independence. But the postal bank is only one of the roads to that destination, and its establishment has not in any way interfered with the others, nor has the money there deposited been withdrawn from useful service. Building and loan associations, state savings banks, and other agencies for assistance in thrift and accumulation have found their activities extended. The prosperity of all these must be considered in connection with the postal savings bank when reckoning the extent of the saving habit in Omaha and the energy of its people in ways that lead to the accumulation of wealth.

The Army and the People.

While all details of the storm experiences of Texas people have not as yet been given out, such information as has come from the region swept by the terrible hurricane shows the United States army was again an agency of mercy and relief. Nowhere did the storm hit harder, and in no place was the loss more complete than in and around the camp of the Fourth infantry at Texas City, across the bay from Galveston, but right here the orderly procedure, born of military discipline and training, proved of the utmost service. Before communication was fully established with headquarters, the soldiers of the regiment were engaged in the work of assisting the citizens of the devastated district. From military stores blankets and ration were provided, and in many ways the army contributed to the relief of suffering that might have been much more severe, had it not been for the presence of the "regulars." This is only one of many records of similar service that mark the history of the United States army, and add to the luster of its name. The "regular" is a mighty helpful chap and good to have at hand in time of trouble.

The Law's Delays. Debate in N. Y. Const. Convention.

UNDER the old common law system," said Ellis Hoot, "practice had become so complicated and difficult that it was difficult for an honest man to get his rights. There is a good deal of big game in it. It has been so since the laws of the Medes and Persians were formulated; it has been so since the days of Egypt's power. Whoever a special class of men have entrusted to them the formulation and administration of laws, they tend to make it a mystery. They tend to become more and more subtle and refined in their discriminations, until ultimately they have got out of the field where they can be followed by plain honest people's minds, and some power must be exerted to bring them back.

"I believe there is no duty which is demanded from this convention more generally than the duty to do something to make our practice more simple, speedy, inexpensive and effective."

Mr. Root traced the history of the civil code and referred to the constant changes made by the legislature. Continuing, he said: "I heard the other day a lawyer in New York boast that he could postpone any litigation for seven years, and I asked a lot of friends as I came along whether that was true, and they all said they did not doubt it. How? Why, by compelling the honest fellow that comes into court to redress a wrong or to secure a right, to litigate one after the other statutory rights that have been created by the legislature. Courts cannot ignore them because they are rights given by law. The courts must observe the law, and so the plain man who wants to get a wrong redressed has, in litigating his demand for redress and his judgment a dozen litigations that he has to fight out before he can get to the end of his judgment."

"We have been making our system of procedure here conform to the subtle, acute, highly trained ideas of lawyers. That is not the true basis. The system of procedure, of course, cannot be simple, but as far as possible it ought to be made to conform to the plain man's intelligence and experience. It ought to be so that the farmer and the merchant and the laborer can understand it, and know why he is delayed in getting his rights; can understand that the processes to which he is subject have a reason and know what the reason is, otherwise you cannot have that respect for the law, that confidence in its justice, necessary for the maintenance of a system of just administration."

"Now, we ought to get back to the fundamental idea of our profession which is to be prelates in the administration of justice. I am old enough at the bar to have the men who were my partners, my juniors, my clerks, sitting on the bench, and I look at them from a different angle from that that I can recall forty or fifty years ago when I looked up to those men—they are men like the rest of us. But, my friends, they are honest and just. They want to do justice if they can be permitted to. They will do justice if they are permitted to."

"This network of meticulous rules that are made by our legislature with honest purpose prevents them from doing justice in that particular case; and the people of our state and of our country understand this. They may not know why, but they feel that the pathway of justice is obstructed. They feel that the honest man would better lose his claim than go into court and spend his time and money in the law's pursuit, which seems to have no end. And they are indignant over it and restless and dissatisfied over it, and they look to us to do something."

"There was a warm debate when the convention took up the section which limits appeals. Some of the lawyer delegates opposed this section. This aroused Louis Marshall, who said: 'What's wrong with you, old friend?' he asked. 'I've been sorely misused,' replied the cynic. 'In what way?' 'As I turned yonder corner, carrying my lantern, a youth approached me. 'Wherefore the glim?' he asked. I replied that I was Diogenes, looking for an honest man. The youth laughed. 'You're wasting time in this town, uncle,' he said. 'Your glim is no use here.' And what do you think? He took my lantern away from me, and my hat and my street car pennies, and ran around the corner. The only thing he left of any value was my collar button. Do you wonder that I appear morose?' 'Not at all,' replied the kindly-faced citizen. 'You are quite excusable. I am a little sorry, however, that in your search for an honest man you couldn't have waited until you met me. But, perhaps, it's just as well.' So saying, he stooped down suddenly and, snatching away the philosopher's collar button, ran up the nearest alley and disappeared.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Twice Told Tales.

Diogenes Trimmed. Diogenes was sitting on a fire hydrant when a kindly-faced man stopped and addressed him. 'What's wrong with you, old friend?' he asked. 'I've been sorely misused,' replied the cynic. 'In what way?' 'As I turned yonder corner, carrying my lantern, a youth approached me. 'Wherefore the glim?' he asked. I replied that I was Diogenes, looking for an honest man. The youth laughed. 'You're wasting time in this town, uncle,' he said. 'Your glim is no use here.' And what do you think? He took my lantern away from me, and my hat and my street car pennies, and ran around the corner. The only thing he left of any value was my collar button. Do you wonder that I appear morose?' 'Not at all,' replied the kindly-faced citizen. 'You are quite excusable. I am a little sorry, however, that in your search for an honest man you couldn't have waited until you met me. But, perhaps, it's just as well.' So saying, he stooped down suddenly and, snatching away the philosopher's collar button, ran up the nearest alley and disappeared.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Needed More Room. During the run of a play in New York last winter a wobbly person teetered up to the box office one Saturday night when the place was packed and demanded a good seat. 'Nothing left except standing room,' said the box office man. 'Sell you standing room for a dollar.' The wobbler produced a dollar and went inside. But so many general admissions were grouped at the rear that, over the intervening hodge of heads, he caught only vagrant glimpses of what was going on upon the stage. He foggedly considered the situation for a spell. Then he rooked his weaving way back to the box office window and put in a second dollar on the shelf. 'Gimme nozzer one of them standin' rooms,' he ordered: 'can't see the show at all if you only got one.'—Saturday Evening Post.

People and Events.

Chicago's relief fund for the victims of the Eastland reached \$71,107 on Saturday last, and contributions are still coming in. Economic efficiency takes another leap forward at Dayton, O. An expert chiropractor is employed to treat the feet of policemen once a week. Five generations participated in the celebration of the 101st birthday anniversary of Mrs. Catherine Younth of Newark, N. J., last Sunday. Jitneys are going out of business at an alarming rate in Philadelphia. Only eight of 1,200 are now operating, owners being unable to furnish bonds required by a new law. The latest convert to simplified spelling is Otto L. Wolfensher of Warsaw, N. Y. He instances forty different ways of spelling his name and begs the supreme court of the District of Columbia to make it Otto L. Waiten.

The latest sale of a seat in the New York Stock exchange brought \$66,000, an advance of \$5,000 on the last recorded price. A seat means the privilege of doing business on 'change, and its rising value indicates improved sharing. The gartered rascal of Leg C. Phillips in New Madrid county, Mo., consists of 300 acres of yellow panicle blooms. Phillips grows sunflowers for profit, and they bring him from \$50 to \$50 an acre. According to Phillips, most of his crop goes to manufacturers of breakfast foods. A lineal descendant of the prophet, Mohammed, has arrived in New York City and proposes to relieve Billy Sunday of the task of saving the city. Sheikh Sayid M. Wahid must be the imported Glimman religious commissioner. He is convinced that the city is particularly adapted to a salvation campaign because its skyscrapers afford surpassing opportunities for getting prayer close to the throne.

The Bee's Letter Box.

Cut Out the Cut-outs. OMAHA, Aug. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee.—If the people of Omaha who are remonstrating about the street car stopping on the near side, would reason a little, they would soon reach the conclusion that the heavy traffic of a modern city demands it. All the big cities have the near stop ordinance and the smaller ones are falling in line. The near stop rule was result of the decision of men who have made a study of traffic regulation as the most expedient way of handling heavy traffic.

To the city commissioners I would like to say that if their traffic would use as much diligence in enforcing the ordinance against use of the cut-out on automobiles, as regarding the dimming of head lights, the people of Omaha who like to sleep at night and especially the patients in the hospitals would appreciate it. The motorcycle police are as bad in this respect as other users of automobiles and motorcycles, if not worse. I have noticed time after time motorcycle police using the cut-out of their motorcycles thus breaking an ordinance speeded up to overtake and warn or arrest a citizen offender who is breaking another. There is not a bill in Omaha that necessitates the use of the cut-out for an automobile or motorcycle to climb it and according to tests made by builders of automobiles it has been proven that the use of the cut-out does not appreciably increase the power of the engine. Why not remedy this condition. W.

Suggests a Striking Comparison.

OMAHA, Aug. 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your article on "Race Prejudice and Religious Intolerance" hits the nail on the head. While I am neither a Jew nor a Catholic, it is plain as day to me that Leo M. Frank had about as fair a trial as would a Catholic priest similarly tried by a jury composed exclusively of rank A. J. A. MITCHELL.

Here's a Health Hint.

OMAHA, Aug. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee.—Who is looking after the health conditions at the Sunday tabernacle? It is announced that there is to be no floor, but that 20 tons of sawdust will be spread instead. The ground is and will remain damp. The spasm from the unnumbered thousands in every condition of health and ill health will make in that damp sawdust a breeding ground for disease and pneumonia. It is up to somebody with authority to act, so our undertakers become not millionaires. SANITAS.

Near-Side is Safety First.

OMAHA, Aug. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: After reading the statement of the secretary of the Street Railway company regarding the near-side stop for the trolley cars, I am convinced the Street Railway company intends to make this "safe and sane" regulation as odious and inconvenient for the people as it can. This near-side stopping has been in vogue in practically all the larger cities of the country for several years, and has proved a complete success. In opposing this necessary regulation in Omaha, the company evidently realizes that to make it a success it will have to rebuild its cars so as to conform with the convenience of the passengers for the near-side stop, and to my mind this is the secret of the company's opposition to this plan, that has proven such a great aid to the "safety first" movement elsewhere. STRAPHANGER.

Catholic Logic.

OMAHA, Aug. 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: In regard to the editorial in the "True Voice" which you so vigorously condemn: The article in question does not "sympathize with or condone" the lynching of Leo Frank. You quote: "It (the lynching) was a crime; but it was no worse than hundreds of other such crimes that have been committed even in northern states." Certainly this is a moderate statement of a known truth. Men have been lynched in Nebraska without having a trial of any kind; whereas, Frank not only had a trial, but the higher courts were exhausted in a vain effort to procure a second trial. But you say that "to suggest that Frank had not a fair trial is an 'unproved assumption'; is an insult to popular intelligence." Herein you appeal from the decision of the Georgia jury, from the trial judge and from the United States supreme court (only two of the judges dissented) to that nebulous something "popular intelligence." Why, it was "popular intelligence" that lynched Leo Frank after the governor, who studied the case thoroughly, had commuted his sentence. Again, you quote logic when you point to the fact that a fellow convict stabbed Frank as being a proof of the latter's innocence. It proves nothing. Your editorial concludes with a subtle insinuation that all peoples in fear of persecution (Jews, Catholics and negroes) should unite against the courts whenever a person accused of crime raises the cry of prejudice. To assume Frank's innocence after conviction and to foster an organized, nation-wide criticism of the Georgia courts was impudently done. As a lawyer as E. G. McGilton recently pointed out that indiscriminate petitioning after the courts have acted is destructive to the respect which courts must retain. In the instant case, as Father Gannon suggests, it probably helped to inflame the Georgians and thus frustrated its own purpose. THOMAS LYNCH.

Renaming South Side Streets.

SOUTH SIDE, Aug. 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: Since some people who have nothing else to do are busy advocating the renaming of South Side streets, and there seems a possibility of the city commissioners being stampeded in the matter, I suggest that it is right and proper that in selecting names for said streets that the patriots who fought and bled for the late city of South Omaha be given consideration. In selecting a name for a street, we can still hold it in memory and at the same time reward that fearless writer and lawyer F. A. Agnew. Let us change a street in Agnew street and forever for until the names are again changed memorialize one of our citizens who has done much to keep South Omaha on the map, and in spite of the fact that he never (I am sure) permitted himself to be attached to the city pay roll. Then comes B street. What would be more fitting than that B street should be changed to Bleeding-as-iron cross, so to speak, as a reward for the in-and-out-of-season patriotism of our old friend J. G. Blossing—and regardless of the possibility of continuing in The Bee Letter Box the warfare between Mr. Agnew

LAUGHING GAS.

"Yes, she rejected me, but she did it in a most encouraging way." "How was that?" "As I went away she pointed to the footprints that I had made on the carpet and said: 'The next time you come to propose to me I want you to wipe your shoes clean.'—Kansas City Star.

"I'm not going to that female barber shop again; there's a rude girl there, don't you know?" "What did she say?" "Why, she looked at my mustawah and asked me if I would have it spaced off or rubbed in."—Christian Register.

KABIBBLE KABARET.

JOHN Mc CORMICK WILL NOW SING; I READ A PAPER IN A CAR, FOR I CAN'T SEE A LADY STANDING.

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