

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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JULY CIRCULATION. 53,977. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: Dwigth 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.

Thought for the Day. Selected by Mary E. Neuton. Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul, As the swift seasons roll. Leave thy old vaulted roof, Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast, Till thou at length art free, Leaving thy overgrown shell, by life's unresting sea. —O. W. Wendell Holmes.

Diplomacy scores victories more enduring than war.

If the war is to be over in October, it cannot last more than another sixty days.

Now is the accepted time to consider the gaunt look of the coal pile and get wise.

The short ballot is bound to come sooner or later, in Nebraska, as well as in New York.

Help make Merchants' week a hummer and it will become a fixture on Omaha's calendar.

Apparently there is no such word as "cure" in the lexicon of the state pure food commissioner.

To be real frank with ourselves, Secretary Garrison seems to be the only live one in the cabinet.

Novogeorgievsk was smashed to bits by Teuton artillery. Any attempt to weld the pieces deserves a like fate.

As a sporting proposition any odds may be given on a majority vote sustaining the weather man's remarks on mean temperatures.

Fortunately for the people of Bellevue, ample facilities are at hand for reaching Omaha and exorcising the evil curse in an atmosphere of sanctity.

According to Bishop Bristol, "Billy" Sunday is coming to Omaha, not because it is a bad town, but because it is such a good town. Just let that sink in!

The prospect of peace between Colonel Roosevelt and Colonel Bryan are even gloomier than among Europe's warring powers. Munitions have limitations, calorific none.

Letter carriers more than any other class of public servants get closest to the people. It goes without saying that Omaha hospitality and welcome will be theirs during the national convention.

State Auditor Smith is not going to accept the attorney general's ruling that we have nothing but vacancies on our state railway commission. If Mr. Smith is not careful, the next opinion of the attorney general will create a vacancy in the office of auditor.

The question recurs, Should the Nebraska farmer refuse to sell his horses to be slaughtered in the war over in Europe, regardless of the tempting prices? It is the same question as to whether the American manufacturer should fill orders for war munitions.

Thirty Years Ago. This Day in Omaha. Augustus Schermerhorn, division engineer of the Union Pacific for Nebraska, was united in marriage to Mary E. Sharp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Sharp at the residence of the bride's parents, 31 Dodge street, Rev. Harsha performing the ceremony. The water works company is rapidly laying pipe in that beautiful and new residence section of the city, known as Walnut Hill.

The meeting of the carpenters' union at Knights of Honor hall was addressed by Edward Rosewater, W. J. Reeves and J. H. Thompson. The eight-hour movement, the benefits of organization and other interesting topics were discussed.

The Arcade hotel on Douglas street between Twelfth and Thirtieth on Douglas has changed hands, the lease and furniture having been sold by O. C. Camp, who has conducted it for some months, to Julius Casey, a Pennsylvania gentleman.

Mrs. S. D. Manges left for Kalamazoo, Mich., on summons to the bedside of a sick sister.

J. L. Brandt, wholesale dealer in dry goods, boots, shoes and so on, are moving into their quarters at 266 South Thirtieth street.

E. A. Benson of Davenport is at the Paxton.

Chief Butler has gone to Long Branch to attend the convention of American fire chiefs.

Those Eight Million Men in Buckram.

Some badly tangled figures purporting to show an alarming proportion of aliens in this country who refuse to assume the obligations of our citizenship are going the rounds, and are being accepted at face value as official. In the Western Laborer, a local publication here devoted to the interests of wage-workers, these figures, plainly quoted from another source, take this form.

That there are 8,000,000 able-bodied men in the United States who owe allegiance to European nations, was disclosed in Labor department statistics. These naturalization bureau figures showed 14,000,000 foreign-born citizens in the country who have not acquired citizenship. The war has directed attention to the staggering number of men who come to the United States and then refuse to become citizens.

Such a situation would indeed be "staggering" if true, but that there is something wrong with the numbers somewhere is quickly discovered by any one seeking to verify them.

According to the last census—and the 1910 figures, relatively speaking, hold good today—the total number of foreign born persons—men, women and children—in the United States are 13,515,886. It is therefore preposterous to say that we have 14,000,000 foreign born persons who have not acquired citizenship.

The last census figures likewise show that the total number of foreign born males over twenty-one years of age in the United States is 6,646,817. It is therefore even more preposterous to say that there are 8,000,000 able-bodied men in the United States who owe allegiance to European nations.

While statistics covering the number of foreign born who have become naturalized are not accessible to us, some light may be secured from a comparison with the election returns. Here in Nebraska the census gives us in round figures 250,000 male inhabitants of voting age, and the highest vote cast is approximately 275,000, which with the addition of the usual ten per cent for the vote not polled would bring the number of eligible to vote in this state well above 300,000. If Nebraska is typical, then, it would be not far out of the way to figure at most fifteen per cent of those of voting age to be ineligible to vote, and fifteen per cent for the whole country would be less than 1,000,000. So the 8,000,000 able-bodied men in the United States who owe allegiance to European nations must be for the most part merely 8,000,000 men in buckram.

The Ballot and the People.

Senator Root's speech to the New York constitutional convention, in favor of the short ballot, will bring the subject prominently forward for discussion again. His arraignment of "invisible government" is strong and virile, but the strongest argument for the short ballot does not rest on that point alone. The fragmentary report of Senator Root's remarks, furnished for the news columns, gives no mention of the real reasons for removing a great many of the minor offices of government from the elective to the appointive classification. These reasons are numerous and potent, and are coming more and more to be understood and accepted by students of our political structure. The short ballot does not mean taking the power away from the people, whose rule will be more absolute when it is concentrated on the election of responsible administrative and executive officers. The Bee's plea for the short ballot met with only partial response in Nebraska, where the length of the ballot has reached such proportions as to be ridiculous as well as to effectually prevent an intelligent and discriminating exercise of the voter's choice. If New York should adopt the proposed reform, it may encourage Nebraskans to similar action.

Ak-Sar-Ben's Growing Greatness.

Some talk was heard last year about abandoning Ak-Sar-Ben. It had outlived its usefulness, said the objectors; the jovial ruler of Guivera had become passe and the people were tired of him and wanted something new. The answer to this is found this season in the largest membership ever enrolled under the banner of the king. The greatest crowds ever assembled at the Den are there each Monday night, and more visitors by many thousands have been entertained by the knights this summer than ever before. Ak-Sar-Ben worn out? Never in all his twenty-one years of active life has Samson's mill for making boosters been so busy as now. The spirit of Ak-Sar-Ben is growing stronger instead of waning, and the king waxes more and more puissant as his prosperity increases and his domain is extended. The institution of Ak-Sar-Ben has proved its usefulness in ways too many to be readily enumerated, and it will be a factor in the life of Nebraska and Omaha for many years to come.

Notable Feat of Naval Engineering.

Bringing into dry dock the remains of submarine F-4 is another notable achievement of the engineers of the United States navy. To do this some new records had to be established, such as the descent of a diver to the unheard-of depth of 215 feet. Deep disappointment will be felt that not one of the crew lost with the boat has yet been found, and that the processes of rescuing the hull have necessarily destroyed much that would have been useful in determining the cause of the disaster. Enough is there, though, to give the naval experts great assistance in their efforts to solve the problems of undersea navigation, especially as to the difficulties of proper construction, and future submarine sailors will have the advantage of protection thus devised. For the public, the chief interest is that the navy has been successful in wresting from old Neptune's grip the bones of a vessel that seemed hopelessly lost.

Court interference with the last hour appropriations of the Illinois legislature seriously dislocates the science of logrolling and the efficiency of grab. Moreover, the action ties up until the high court speaks the sum of \$320,000 and strips the state pie-counter of much salubrious fodder, including extra mileage the lawmakers voted to themselves.

Peru's solution of the problem of what to do with ex-presidents by shooting up two of them does not commend itself for general adoption. Its efficiency is unquestioned, but it would rob succeeding presidents and the public of priceless advice and periodic "statements," which enhance the gaiety of life.

On Folly of Extravagance

Winifred Cooley in Mother's Magazine. AT THE outset we should realize that the term "extravagance" is susceptible of varying connotations. It is a sliding scale, depending upon time and personal income. What is extravagant for one person manifestly is not extravagant for another. Again, what is extravagant in one time of our life, is not extravagant, in that we pursue it so largely in order to impress other vital need with us, it may not be an extravagance. Frequently a person will make many minor sacrifices in order to secure some expensive thing which seems to him the most necessary thing in the world. For instance, students of music, who believe that they possess extraordinary talent, will nearly starve for years, in order to pay enormous prices for lessons. These sums would be extravagant for most of us, but are not so if the worker believes that he is fitting himself for a career which will one day bring him fame and fortune.

But the useless extravagance is that which induces us to pay out absurd sums because "every one is doing it." We are cowards, in mortal terror of running counter to conventional ty or not measuring up to certain standards set by others. One of the commonest, yet most contemptible sayings of which all of us moderns are guilty is: "If I give a dinner, I insist on doing it right." The word "right" thus used, has no moral significance whatever—what we mean is, "If I give a dinner, I am going to do it in a certain conventional manner, to prove to my guests that I know how wealthy people entertain." Not to begin a meal with oysters on the half-shell, or coddle-grain, or bouillon, would argue that we were not accustomed to the usage of good society. People, therefore, in quite humble financial circumstances, agonize over necessary entertaining, serve multitudinous courses, reduce their guests to a state of lethargy—solely to show that they know how wealthy people dine. Once in awhile, a wise, serene housekeeper serves a simple, nutritious and delicious meal—a juicy beef steak, or an appetizing salad, with a few accessories, quite indifferent to the fact that it is not done in the best society. If her friends are discriminating they rise up and call her blessed!

One form of extravagance consists in wearing clothes that are not appropriate. It is not extravagant for a wealthy woman, who always rides in her limousine, to wear white suede shoes or French-heeled satin slippers, or shoes with light cloth tops. It is a manifest extravagance for the working woman, obliged to walk through muddy streets, to indulge in such impractical footwear. Yet, because those who are in the fashion desire to get ahead, people, therefore, in quite humble financial circumstances, agonize over necessary entertaining, serve multitudinous courses, reduce their guests to a state of lethargy—solely to show that they know how wealthy people dine. Once in awhile, a wise, serene housekeeper serves a simple, nutritious and delicious meal—a juicy beef steak, or an appetizing salad, with a few accessories, quite indifferent to the fact that it is not done in the best society. If her friends are discriminating they rise up and call her blessed!

Some people in our modern life (in small towns as well as cities) honestly believe that they are not extravagant, because they cannot conceive of any way women imagine many vain things which they take for gospel truth. They often say: "It always pays to purchase good things." In one sense, this is true. A good quality of material will outlast a shoddy, cheap material. The extravagance or economy of a purchase may depend, however, on other things. If you are one of the women of moderate income who cast aside a suit or a gown the moment the least change of style has taken place, then it is certainly not economy to buy an expensive gown. One for a lower price will look as well for a short season.

People in very moderate circumstances have formed in the last few years, habits of entertaining at public restaurants and cafes, because unwilling to give a little thought and attention to meals in the home. In many cases this is a foolish extravagance. The temptation is to order recklessly and indiscriminately, and there are all manner of other necessary expenditures for excellent refreshments are comparatively cheap; it only needs that the housekeeper take the trouble to cook them. Of course there is much to be said in behalf of the ease of entertaining in public. It certainly is not extravagant, when the woman giving a luncheon or dinner is a hard-worked professional or business woman, but these are not the women to whom these remarks apply.

It has become a standing joke that people of modest means in every village, town and city in America, are mortgaging their homes, in order to have a car of some sort. Undoubtedly it is true that some families maintain motor cars, who seem not able to afford them; yet many cars are so inexpensive nowadays, that their initial cost is not great, and the seeming extravagance may be justified by the benefits of the new outdoor life, fresh air, and normal pleasures in which the entire family can participate. The maintenance of a car depends largely on the individual circumstances. People living in the country take care of it themselves, house it in a small shed on the premises, and maintain it for almost nothing. In cities, the cost of keeping a car at a garage is very high; this, many times, is the extravagance.

Many are the fallacies with which people comfort themselves, and excuse running into debt. In its last analysis, extravagance is not only a matter of bad judgment, of bad taste, but of actual immorality. Honesty is one of the foundation qualities of a sound character. Extravagance implies many times the presence of such unlovely qualities as indolence, of weak snobbery, of actual dishonesty.

Twice Told Tales

The Comeback. T. A. Dorgan, the cartoonist, was trying to hire a chauffeur the other day and went about it in his usually breezy style. When the first applicant appeared he said: "Of course, I want a man who can speak French, play pinocle, curry a horse and make a Jack Rose cocktail." "Well, I can do 'em all and still have a few tricks up my sleeve," said the chauffeur, with becoming modesty. "Tad looked him over and then said, suddenly: 'I don't know. When I lamp your face and see your horn pointed up that way it strikes me that you are a hard drinker and I don't want any hard drinkers driving a car for me and running me over some picturesque cliff.'" "You are wrong," said the driver. "I am not a hard drinker. It comes easy to me."—Cartoons Magazine.

The Boom Town. Praising America's growth, James J. Hill said: "America's growth almost robs the Tin Can story of its hyperbole." "A tenderfoot, visiting the boom town of Tin Can said to the mayor: "Why don't you get out literature about this locality? Why don't you get out booklets, illustrate with official photographs? Is it possible you haven't even had the town photographed?" "With strings," said the mayor. "Tin Can progresses so gosh-almighty fast that there ain't no camera quick enough to snap it."—St. Paul Dispatch.

People and Events

The American commercial attaché at Shanghai reports that China offers an alluring market for trade in chewing gum and playing cards. The former is needed as a substitute for its chewing pipe and the latter to attract the talent Bret Harte discovered in Poverty flat. Word comes out of Missouri with all the strength of highbrow authority that the state university will lead a crusade for standardizing woman's dress. "Students of home economics," says the university voice, are beginning to ask themselves, "Why should a woman spend half her life in dressing and thinking about how she is going to dress?" Sounds like a hard drinker, but just wait and meet sure: "Women," continues the voice, "should assert their independence in selecting clothes that are simple and becoming, and they should wear them until they are worn out." Just like a man. He's the limit.

The Bee's Letter Box

County Road Improvements. NORTH LOUP, Neb., Aug. 31.—To the Editor of The Bee: There is much discussion just at this time with respect to the construction of macadamized roads. If, when we begin a job of work, we would carefully go over the subject and find where other people have failed in that same class of work, we might save much expense and many mistakes. It is the concrete and brick roadbed a proper method of building long stretches of permanent road? I will say no, and I will give my reasons for saying it. Roads of a smooth concrete surface are not good auto roads in wet, frosty weather. Any class of concrete is too apt to crack and become rough. Brick is better surfacing than concrete. One of the necessary elements in permanent roads is to get a surface that will absorb the water and remain perfectly solid and remain free from a leak, sliding surface. The material most ideal for roadbeds is the Sherman Hill gravel used on the Union Pacific railroad. It would not become sleek, the water runs through it like a sieve; it is very firm for the heavier roads. The only repairs necessary is a shovel to smoothen down. Autos would not skid on it. If the state were to make arrangements for it, the cost should be much lower than cement and brick. Public improvements cost too much from the fact that much money is spent in vain on ill-designed works. WALTER JOHNSON.

Some School Questions. OMAHA, Aug. 31.—To the Editor of The Bee: We taxpayers are extremely grateful to your paper for exposing the secret sessions of the Board of Education as they are, for we are vitally interested in how our representatives are using the money and power we have entrusted to them. There are a few other items that the taxpayers and patrons of the Omaha public schools should be acquainted with. For instance, those of us who have known about it have been incensed for two years at the arrangement of the teachers' pay days. It is humiliating, to say the least, for the teachers who are paying the family grocery and meat bills (and few of them are not), to ask the grocers and butchers to wait until after the middle of each month for the settlement of their accounts, because their warrants are not issued earlier in the month. Of course, we understand that the attorney for the Board of Education has declared it illegal to make out the teachers' payroll until the end of each month, teaching has been completed. Why is it more illegal to pay the teachers at the end of four weeks' work than it is to pay the Board of Education office force, and the janitors and engineers at that time? It has just "leaked out" that the teachers' committee has said their policies in the future are to change the teachers about every year, and not let them know until the last minute before school opens in September, when they are assigned. Both policies, to our notion, are bad and unjust. If a teacher is successful in one district, with one class of children, why change her, unless she so desires, to a district or class in which she has to waste at least several months adjusting herself, her methods, the children, and everything else? Would it be good business for a merchant employing a clerk who was an expert in selling shoes, to change him to the china department, and then when he was beginning to do good work there, to put him behind the silk counter? Is not the human mind and its training as important as the selling of goods? It is unjust not to notify the teachers of their assignments as soon as possible. Nearly every teacher returns to the city several days prior to the opening of school in order to get settled, and she may be able to give her entire time and attention and energy to the strenuous duties of the opening days of school. Supposed one arranged for room and board, paying a month's rent in advance, as is required, in the north part of the city, only to discover after she is settled for the year that she has been assigned to a school in the extreme southern part of the city. Can't the board realize the inconvenience and useless expense that this "policy" means to the teacher? TEACHER'S FRIEND.

Safe burglars do not boast about their work. "Why should they?" "Yet they are always blowing about their business."—Baltimore American.

"I wouldn't marry you if you were the last man on earth!" said the girl. "Well," replied the young man who

Nebraska Editors

John F. Bixby, formerly editor of the Genoa Leader, is the new associate editor of the Osceola Democrat. Colonel Cecil Matthews, editor of the Riperton Review, has been appointed deputy collector of Internal revenue. Editor Schmied of the Dakota City Eagle last week printed a full page of portraits of pioneers of Dakota county. H. O. Cooley, formerly editor of the St. Paul (Neb.) Republican, has been appointed secretary of the Commercial club of St. Paul, Minn.

The Blue Springs Sentinel, J. H. Caspner, publisher, issued a ten-page booster edition last week. It is beautifully illustrated and is a fine specimen of the printer's art. Eudaspeter News-Blade: The Alliance Herald and Alliance Times must have declared an armistice. Well, the armistice should have been declared before the fight began. A. H. Backhaus, editor and proprietor of the Pierce County Leader, last week issued a fine booster edition of twenty-four pages. It is printed on book paper and handsomely illustrated. Brother Woods is a half century younger. Seventy-five young school-ma'ams have made Gering a bleared dream during the last week. And he was to years old yesterday, too. Hastings Tribune: Old King Sampson of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben has 1233 September 6 as editor's night at the Den. Any Nebraska editor who is found at home on that night ought to be shot on the spot—yes, any old spot will do.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS. "Safe burglars do not boast about their work." "Why should they?" "Yet they are always blowing about their business."—Baltimore American. "I wouldn't marry you if you were the last man on earth!" said the girl. "Well," replied the young man who

takes everything seriously. "If I were the last man on earth I'd be mourning so many friends and relatives that I don't suppose I'd feel much like taking part in a wedding anyhow."—Washington Star. "It is hard to keep our boys on the farm," said the Nevada agriculturist. "They all want to go to Reno and be divorce lawyers." "Well, the early training on the farm comes in handy."—Louisville Courier-Journal. The managing editor wheeled his chair around and pushed a button in the wall. The person wanted entered. "Here," said the editor, "are a number of directions from outsiders as to the best way to run a newspaper. See that they are all carried out, and the office boy, gathering them all into a large wastebasket, did so.—Washington Life.

GOOD-BYE. Goodbye, goodbye to Michigan. Where I've acquired a coat of tan. Nor e'er had need to wag a fan. "Tis 'au revoir' to oaky bog. To pitcher-pitch and money log. Also to small green spotted frog. Farewell, farewell we great and done. Tis true that I must leave you soon; Farewell beach log and summer moon. Adieu, adieu, thou sandy beach. Where whitecaps do their best to reach. Tis long long arms to cull a peach. A long farewell, thou painted cup. Whose so-called relief is held up. To tempt the weary ones to sup. Farewell, farewell, thou gentian blue. Who lured me into pathways new. I shouldn't have known them but for you. Adieu, adieu, thou sandy sinner. Dedicated to me for money a dinner. Yet I can't see that I've grown thinner. Also good bye sand-liver cheery. Your sweet notes rested me when weary. At leaving you my eyes feel tear. Likewise farewell my dear friend Jim. Almo jehing me from your high lim. (Departing trains seem to bother him). And friendly see you on your stumps. Do you n't fire that I've had to bump? (Somehow in my throat there is a lump). Yes 'tis goodbye to Mi-hi-an pretty. Bu' pray do not waste on me an' rity. For I'm going back to my o'n home city. BATOLL NE TRELLS.

Cut Down Your Meat Bill! Delicious dishes can be made by combining cheap cuts of meat or left-over meats with SKINNER'S MACARONI or SPAGHETTI. By offering a pleasing variety of new dishes you can delight the whole family. Skinner's Macaroni or Spaghetti is different from ordinary kinds. Try it and see. Its taste alone will convince you. For sale at leading grocers' SKINNER LEFG. CO., Omaha, Neb. The Largest Macaroni Factory in America.

Better Service to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Our new schedules effective August 22, 1915, still further improve Great Western service to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Our Twin City Limited the "get-there-first" train, will carry beside through sleepers, chair cars and coaches, a brand new steel-Buffer-Club car through in both directions.

NEW SCHEDULE. Read Down Read Up. 7:30 P. M. Lv. Omaha Ar. 7:10 A. M. 8:50 P. M. Lv. Co. Bluffs Ar. 6:50 A. M. 7:30 A. M. Ar. St. Paul Lv. 7:55 P. M. 8:05 A. M. Ar. Minneapolis Lv. 7:25 P. M. Notice the early morning arrival in Twin Cities and the improved return schedule. Day train leaves Omaha 7:29 a. m., Council Bluffs 7:50 a. m., and arrives St. Paul 7:40 p. m., Minneapolis 8:15 p. m. Through first class coaches and cafe Club Car—NO CHANGE OF CARS. Under the new schedule Chicago train leaves Omaha 3:45 p. m. and arrives Dubuque 2:01 a. m., Chicago 7:50 a. m. For full details of Great Western service call or phone F. F. BONORDEN, C. F. & T. A., 1522 Farnam St., Omaha. Phone Douglas 200.

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