

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION. 54,663

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 September, 1915, was 54,663.

Thought for the Day. Selected by S. M. Kelley. The world is full of roses, The roses full of dew, The dew is full of heavenly love That drips, and drips for you.

Lumber prices boosted on account of the war. Buy your lumber now while it's at top notch.

The nearer one lives to the coast line, the greater is the fascination of a protecting warship in the offing.

Winter is again approaching, but no work house yet in sight to warn hoboes away from Omaha. Some day! Some day!

But presumably so long as the sky-rocketing price of lumber does not send up the cost of sawdust, salvation will continue to be free.

The Associated Retailers of Omaha have an impressive list of committees. To paraphrase Captain Cuttle, "If anybody kin, they kin."

Despite the vocal throats and thrills delivered by orators at Davenport, no enemy fleet has churned the waters of the Mississippi river for fifty years.

A preliminary report on the progress of the \$150,000 fund that is to buy up the democratic national convention for Omaha is overdue. Don't keep it dark.

"Billy" seems to be oblivious to the fact that a large part of the people who listened to his scathing sermon against "Amusements" were there for amusement.

General Goethals' report on the slides on the canal may now hope to secure attention from folks whose eyes were before riveted on the slides on the diamond.

No special "Fathers' day" for Nebraska is the dictum of Governor Morehead. Coming from an esteemed loyal member of the tribe, this is the cruelest cut of all.

Westward the star of education brightens the way. Brownell Hall's eastward leap from Seventeenth to Tenth street is far outdistanced by the mighty jump from Tenth street to about Seventeenth street.

An eastern university professor has it figured out that we will illuminate our homes and business places in the future with the phosphorescence that is emitted by fire files and certain kinds of fish. Still, the electric lighting companies and the gas companies will not give up the ghost on the mere announcement.

Patriotic British women have taken up various industrial callings denuded of men by the war. They are hustling for volunteers, drilling for home guard duties and loyally refraining from talking suffrage. To reasonable mortals these activities are a sufficient test of patriotism, but more is demanded. If they will marry war cripples and support them, the crown of patriotic martyrdom is pledged by a preacher, as a specimen of pure masculine unselfishness this is in a class by itself.

Thirtieth Years Ago This Day in Omaha. Bishop O'Connor returned from a trip through the state. He has not yet received the official notice of his appointment as bishop of the diocese of Nebraska and Wyoming, but stated that probably the pope would send the papers to this country by Dr. O'Connell, now in Rome.

The reading world has been surfeited with stories of atrocities in Belgium and Turkey, in Russia and Poland. What has gone before will be quickly overshadowed when the Balkan states break into the killing business. The Balkans have been the home of atrocities ever since the Macedonian cry broke into the records of the near east.

Note that "Billy" Sunday's meeting for State university students at Lincoln was held in a church, and not in one of the university assembly halls. In this respect the university is in exactly the same position as our public schools. The constitution of Nebraska expressly bars the propagation of denominational religion as any part of the public school system.

Our city commissioners promise to push the work so the road to the cemetery will be in passable condition again before the winter sets in. Still, that is the last road most of us want to be booked to travel.

A Place for Omaha to Get Busy. Minneapolis is jubilating through its newspapers over a new and assured achievement from which great things are expected, being the establishment of "a central industrial tract" upon which it hopes to build up a large manufacturing center. With the last obstacle removed, it is now possible, we are told, for Minneapolis to provide 100 new industries with factory sites, ideal in trackage facilities and arrangement and relation to the city, with terminal service by every one of the nine railroad systems centering there. At one corner of the tract is to be a joint freight depot where less-than-carload lots of both "in" and "out" freight for all these roads is to be handled.

"Consider what this means for the commerce of Minneapolis," exclaims the Journal, and it tells us that the three principal factors that have brought this admirable project to fruition are "the industrial association, splendidly officered and with an investing membership quite representative of Minneapolis commercial and other interests; a city government, which, through the council, has made the replanning of the tract possible, and has pushed through the immediate opening and improvement of a center arterial roadway; and the nine railroad systems converging in Minneapolis"—each indispensable to the accomplishment.

The Bee calls attention to what Minneapolis is doing as an example of municipal and civic progressivism for the purpose of spurring on Omaha to make fuller use of our opportunities. With our exceptional and peculiarly favored natural conditions and abundance of railroad trackage freely accessible, we are not sure Omaha requires the setting aside of a special manufacturing center, but we do know that a great deal more can be done than has been done for encouraging and building up new industrial enterprises here, employing labor which in turn circulates the wages earned through the channels of retail trade. The very fact that Minneapolis, Kansas City and other growing western cities are so active along these lines should admonish us in Omaha that we, too, must get busy.

Making Ready for Winter. Existence along the battle front in Europe may be a trifle more precarious than on the crowded streets of a modern city, or in the busy workshops of the world, but it is also just a little bit more comfortable for the soldier than the humble home he had to provide for himself out of his meager earnings. It is to continue, apparently, for the Italian government has just placed an order with American firms for a huge supply of lumber, to be used in making comfortable the trenches its soldiers are to occupy during the coming winter months. This action, and the preparations already made by others of the belligerents, presages another winter in the field, where the soldiers will be cared for in the most tender fashion. The luxurious life of the soldier, compared to the inconveniences the European workmen must endure, ought to make the service so attractive as to avoid the necessity of conscription in England. It's a long time since Washington spent the winter at Valley Forge, or since Napoleon's men froze to death on the retreat from Moscow. General January and General February are still in the service, but they are no longer the mighty and dedding factors in campaigns.

Mark Tapley a Back Number. Mark Tapley must give over his well-worn laurels and stand out of the way of Mr. William McAdoo as the champion optimist. While Mr. McAdoo's colleagues in the president's cabinet, Messrs. Daniels and Garrison, are outlining their plans for a greater army and navy, at the estimated expense of several hundred millions, the secretary of the treasury roars afloat along his way without any expressed uneasiness. His budget obligations will be more than half a billion dollars greater than the incoming revenue of the government, but this fact doesn't worry him in the least. He sketches tells of bond issues and the like to care for the deficit, and suggests that some extraordinary measures may be resorted to, but he has no doubt the money will be forthcoming. Thus the proposed expenditure of more than a hundred millions a month, with an income of less than half that amount, is only a trifle to this democratic chancellor of the exchequer. Even Robert Law, were he alive, would surely admire the sang froid of Mr. McAdoo, but it's a cheerful outlook for the great American taxpayer if the democrats have their way.

Mr. Bryan and His Party. On the eve of a presidential campaign year, the democratic party finds its future largely shadowed by William Jennings Bryan's personal power. The "Great Commoner" still looms large as a dominating factor in the affairs of his party. Nationally, the president and his adherents may not endorse the Bryan ideals, nor fall in with the Bryan plans, but they hesitate to incur his opposition, and will undertake to placate him at any reasonable cost. In Nebraska, he still holds his party organization in his hand, his influence being almost decisive on any question of party policy or expediency. Our democratic senator fully realizes this, and, however galling, he is forced to submit with whatever grace he may to the Bryan demands. Mr. Bryan's unique position gives him power he knows how to wield, and the democratic party will make no move without reckoning on him.

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Collapse of the Montessori Cult

DR. MARIA MONTESSORI has now been on the Pacific coast for almost five months, but the fact that she has not yet been reported in the local newspapers is evidence that she has been largely unheeded. Apparently she was astonished to find that the kindergarten education of children between 3 and 6 was almost universal in America. And it must have grieved both the doctress and her managers that the offer of personal instruction by the best advised educator in the world attracted less than one-half of the maximum number of students that were to be accepted.

The truth of the whole matter is that Montessori and her work were overdone in order to stimulate the sale of her "didactic material" at \$6 a set. Some of her warmest admirers now admit that she has been overvalued. It is hardly necessary to say that Dr. Montessori herself had no part in and probably was entirely ignorant of the publicity campaign launched in the United States to exploit her system commercially.

In one of the best California kindergartens and kindergarten training schools a dozen small children ranging in age from 3 to 6 were given the choice between the Montessori and the usual kindergarten material. After the first two days they positively declined to handle the Montessori material. The apparatus designed to educate the senses of backward, feeble-minded children bored these normal youngsters after they had mastered its uses in an hour. And in almost every American Montessori school most of the material is either not used at all or else employed in a manner strictly forbidden by the book.

The Montessori method is designed primarily to educate the senses and through this sense education bring out the personality of the individual child. Unfortunately the sense of personality of the average American child is overdeveloped. Its individuality does not need additional stimulation; rather it needs to be guided into the interwoven paths of social activity and social discipline. The gradual recognition of this fact marks the end of the Montessori cult without, however, diminishing the usefulness of the material of the system, particularly as it applies to the training of defectives. Still if the Montessori boom had accomplished nothing except to demonstrate the widespread, intense interest in educational affairs on the part of the American parents, it would have been worth the money.

Twice Told Tales

Always Too Sides. It used to be said of the late United States Senator Allison of Iowa that in conversation he was the most conservative man in the United States. To get him to say plain "Yes" or plain "No" to any proposition until he had gone thoroughly into the matter, was next to impossible. If he wasn't sure, he qualified the statement. Even if he was sure, he was likely to qualify it in order to be safe.

Once—so the tale runs—he was making a campaign-appeal after they had mastered its uses in an hour. And in almost every American Montessori school most of the material is either not used at all or else employed in a manner strictly forbidden by the book.

A Fable. The lion was telling the leopard why he roared in the jungle when going about hunting. "Doing business openly and with plenty of advertising," the lion said, "is what has made my reputation. I got my characterization as king of the beasts by blowing my horn. Always let the other fellows know you are around and they will respect you and fear you."

Old Rufe Choate. Judge Parry, in a recent article on "Rufe Choate, Advocate," says on occasion Choate would meet with his Sam Weller. Defending a prisoner for theft of money from a ship, a witness was called who had turned state's evidence and whose testimony went to prove that Choate's client had instigated the theft.

People and Events. Owing to the absence of a working majority of practical politicians from the New York state constitutional convention, the appropriation of \$60,000 for expenses was not wholly absorbed. Nearly \$30,000 slipped back into the treasury.

St. Louis authorities have decided to permanently unite the county fair with the annual festivities of the Velled Prophet. The aim of both is instruction and entertainment. By uniting and co-operating for a common end, better results can be achieved for less expenditure of energy.

Things are happening in and to Philadelphia these days. A heavy thief broke into a city magistrate's desk and made off with all the treasure found therein. A visitor, probably from Boston, dubbed a cabman's vehicle "a relic of Noah's ark."

The first bequest in the will of Russell Greene of Chicago was a fund of \$5,000 for the care of his dog, Nellie.

J. E. Reeves of Fond du Lac, Wis., has a muskrat farm. Not entirely satisfied with the results of that enterprise, he recently planted 2,000 frog eggs in his ponds.

Physicians of Grand Mo, are pursued by an ailment which strikes W. H. Hilts dumb when he attempts to address persons near him, but permits him to speak plainly when addressing persons at a distance, or when talking to animals.

The Bee's Letter Box

Good Work—Keep It Up. OMAHA, Oct. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: Permit me to congratulate The Bee upon the stand you have taken against the street fair and carnival. For years I have lifted up my voice against this cheap form of amusement. I have always felt that it was undignified and belittling for a city like Omaha to allow such a form of amusement on its streets.

What will take its place as an attraction to draw people from outside the city and to raise money necessary? I have no doubt that now that the city owns the Auditorium, that a series of popular concerts and lectures and entertainments of various sorts, given by singers, speakers and entertainers of national repute, would draw fully as well and would be uplifting and helpful. A fee no larger than is paid to enter the carnival grounds would pay the expenses and more. There are a number of men like myself who could be persuaded to put up our \$10, or even more, that in the past have not been doing so because we did not wish to be considered patrons of such a disgusting affair as the carnival has been for years. This can all be worked out, I am sure, to the profit and welfare of the Ak-Sar-Bon and to the city and all tributary territory. Hoping you will keep up the good fight, I am, GEORGE G. WALLACE.

War Cost in Cripples. AVOCA, Ia., Oct. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: A gentleman has just returned from Europe to New York with the startling figures that there were 2,000,000 cripples in that war. Two million men intermingled in nations, the large majority of whom have heard of a great plan of salvation, "Doing the other fellow first." Two million men must now be provided with means to earn a livelihood and who is to blame. All agree the great American general, who described war in shocking language, was right.

Who's Hand Did She Shake? NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Oct. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read in The Bee of Mr. Sunday's sermon about the lady who worked so hard to win the \$25 cut glass prize and as she was beaten by only two points she was so disappointed that she went to bed and was ill for two days. Then her son went to the gambling house and won the money and gave it to his mother and told her to buy the cut glass dish, etc.

Where Organized Labor Stands. OMAHA, Oct. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: Referring to a special from Lincoln appearing in your columns a short time ago, to the effect that the plumbers' and steam fitters' union of Lincoln had adopted a resolution protesting against the action of the recent convention of the Nebraska State Federation of Labor in opposition to prohibition, I beg to call attention to a reply made by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor to Congressman Hobson, which reply read as follows and explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1914.—My Dear Mr. Hobson: Your favor of August 24st reached my office during my absence on official business, and this is the first opportunity I have had to reply thereto. I beg to assure you that I appreciate the honor of your selecting me as a member of the National Constitutional Prohibition committee on co-operation, but I must ask you to excuse me from accepting or serving upon the committee. I am frank enough to say to you that I am out of harmony with the prohibition movement by constitutional provision or statute enactment. I know of a better way other than by legalized prohibition to secure temperance and temperate habits, namely in the liquor traffic, but in any of the personal activities of men.

QUAINT BITS OF LIFE. The first bequest in the will of Russell Greene of Chicago was a fund of \$5,000 for the care of his dog, Nellie.

J. E. Reeves of Fond du Lac, Wis., has a muskrat farm. Not entirely satisfied with the results of that enterprise, he recently planted 2,000 frog eggs in his ponds.

Physicians of Grand Mo, are pursued by an ailment which strikes W. H. Hilts dumb when he attempts to address persons near him, but permits him to speak plainly when addressing persons at a distance, or when talking to animals.

Tips on Home Topics

Washington Post: Jimmy Archibald probably remembers with regret the dear boyhood days when he could find nothing in his pocket but a hole.

Baltimore American: A forty-battle-ship navy, which the Naval board urged years ago, was the right proposition when first suggested. Having been given its object lesson, perhaps the present congress will grasp the significance of the proposition.

Kansas City Times: The news from Washington is that James F. J. Archibald, the war correspondent, is to be arrested on his return to the United States and prosecuted. The report is probably true. As Archibald is an American citizen the American government will feel perfectly safe in being severe with him.

New York World: After \$20,000,000 or so in gold is brought from over the sea, \$50,000 to divide among the states seems small. But when it comes from federal forests preserved for productive use, not devoted to destruction, it means a national resource that will grow with the years.

Philadelphia Ledger: Major General Sam Hughes wants Henry Ford to tell him honestly whether he intends to withdraw his money from any bank participating in the Franco-British loan. The implication is that unless Henry behaves he will lose the support of Canada and be unable to sell more than a million cars next year. Alas, poor Henry!

Nebraska Editors

The McCook Republican has started a multiple lino type to its office equipment. The paper is one of the oldest and most prosperous in southwest Nebraska.

In observance of its twenty-seventh anniversary the Minden Courier last week came out with a twenty-page edition filled with advertising and news matter.

The Orleans issue has changed from a six-column folio to pamphlet form.

The 4-year-old daughter of Editor Miller of the Osmond Republican died in an Omaha hospital as a result of blood poisoning. She was here several weeks for treatment.

The Emerson Enterprise is out with what Editor Taylor terms a harvest edition. It contains twenty-four pages, well filled with advertisements and news. It is printed on a fine quality of book-paper and is profusely illustrated with halftones.

GRINS AND GROANS

"The young widow seems to bear up well in her affliction. I suppose her composure is due to her pastor's earnest assurance?"

"Well, partly that; but mainly, I guess, to her late husband's comforting insurance."—Boston Transcript.

"A man should always think before he speaks."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "But it's a mistake to think so long as to create the impression that you are composing fiction."—Washington Star.

"I'll be pretty busy on this trip," he began.

"I know," interrupted his wife. "Here are forty or fifty love letters you wrote me when we were engaged. Take them along and mail me one every day."—Kansas City Journal.

"How dare you come home at this hour in such a condition? You are drunk, dirt-drenched and drunk!"

"Yes—been on a bat. M'ria, but y'know, batsh good to kill of musketeers."—Baltimore American.

"Nurse—Tommy, it is naughty to play soldiers on Sunday."

"Tommy—Oh, this is all right. It's the Salvation Army."—Chicago News.

"Foggy—I wonder what makes my eyes so weak?"

"Foggy—I don't know—unless it's because they are in a weak place—in Indianapolis."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Is there any way of stopping these cyclones?" asked the man from the east.

"The best way is to go right along with 'em."—Yonkers Statesman.

"We expelled the deacon for mixing religion and politics."

"Yes, he'd go to a political meeting 'n' he'd fall asleep in the middle of a speech, y'know, jest like it was a sermon."—Puck.

AN INVETERATE TRAIL-BITTER

When grassy banks are strewn with leaves; When in the wood the wild wind grieves, When blackbirds congregate in flocks, When corn is cut and piled in shocks, When country roads we motor thro, Are lined with sprays of asters blue; When bluejays scream and fly overhead; When borders blaze with autumn red; When squirrels are so busy they Forget to pass the time of day; When the robin, silent, seeks his food Then stands in speculative mood; When we feel sure that without fail Soon old man winter'll hit the trail.

OMAHA. BAYTOLL NE TREBLE.



Compare the Cost of this Dish to an Expensive Meat Dinner. Here is a fair comparative cost of a meat and a Faust Macaroni dinner for a family of six, showing a clear saving of 85c in favor of macaroni—for 1 meal only:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. 3 lbs. of sirloin steak at 35c lb. \$1.05. Bread and butter, say .10 \$1.15. One pkg. Faust Macaroni .50. One can of tomatoes .10. Bread and butter, as above .10 .30. Total \$1.85.

Of comparative nutritive values, Dr. Hutchison, the famous dietitian, says that meat contains practically 75% water, macaroni only 10%. In other words, when you pay \$1.00 for meat, you pay 75c of that \$1.00 for water.

And it's so easy to digest and so easy to prepare Faust Macaroni. Besides serving it as the whole meal, you should serve it often as a side dish.

MAULL BROS., St. Louis, U. S. A.

Say "CEDAR BROOK, To Be Sure"

To be sure, that's the thing to say if you want to be certain of a high-ball or one "down" that is always right. At all leading Dealers, Clubs, Bars, Restaurants and Hotels, you'll find CEDAR BROOK in the lead. Largest selling brand of high-grade Kentucky whiskey in the world. Because it has maintained the same pure, superior quality since 1847.



As you will observe, I am not in harmony with the purpose of your movement and hence cannot consistently accept an appointment upon the committee. I, therefore, again respectfully request you to remove my name from the national constitutional committee on co-operation. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor.