

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION. 56,519

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of September, 1914, is 56,519.

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

But when the war is over there will be blame enough for all.

Every now and then you meet a man who can spew Przemysl offhand.

Open or closed game, foot ball has already this season killed seven husky youths.

Those Scotch kilnites marching through our streets certainly embellish the scenery.

To the Christmas Ship: Speed away, speed away, on your mission of light to lands that are lying in darkness and night.

Even though Prof. Musterberg later loses out with Harvard, he can fall back on the chaucataugas.

If you vote our ticket "vote-er-straight"—if you vote the other fellow's ticket, be sure to do a lot of scratching.

The spirit of intolerance, whether as to religion or politics, is the spirit which, carried far enough, stops at nothing.

States' rights do not count when the southern colonels want the federal government to help out the cotton growers.

Sulzer demands that the colonel be "a man or a mouse," and right hot off the reel the colonel yells "crook." Same old Bill!

Only five separate ballots to be voted on in Omaha at the coming election. Paste them end to end, and they would make the record for the long ballot.

The good Ship 'Chr'mas might round out its mission by bringing back a load of worthy refugees, seeking shelter in a land of liberty, peace and plenty.

Loose Laws Breed Law suits—Headline in Chicago Herald.

As the lawyers make the laws, it is up to them to do the tightening.

The precious cargo for the Christmas ship is on the way. Here's hoping it will brighten the Yuletide of war-made orphans as much as it has brightened the hearts of the donors.

If the "war correspondent" has become an anachronism, it seems entirely fitting that one or two prominent American publications should have sent their humorists to the "front."

The worst feature of the adjournment of congress will be the temporary absence of our daily visitor, that grim old compendium of political buncombe, the Congressional Record.

We are with the city planners strong on one condition—that they help us remove the grotesque electric signboard-arch that mars the beauty of our handsome court house and its approaches.

Over in Illinois Senator Sherman has again nominated the colonel for Apantias club membership, and is demanding a popular vote on it. That's overdoing the recall of decisions by appealing to the people.

It is tough on our amiable democratic contemporary to find that after boasting, and boasting, and boasting a so-called republican just to ferment discord in the opposition, it now finds itself under the necessity of pulling down the props it so laboriously put up.

Just One Discordant Note. Among the numerous compliments and words of praise showered upon The Bee for its part in promoting and organizing the Christmas Ship, we have to record just one discordant note. We regret to say that we have received a letter from a subscriber practicing the profession of dentistry in a little western Nebraska town protesting against stimulating the interest in the Christmas Ship by reproducing in fac simile a check contributed by the pupils of a catholic parochial school, this being the first check received from any school, and asking us on that account to discontinue his paper. We refrain from mentioning the name attached to the letter, not wishing to thrust upon the writer any free advertising, which might be barred by his code of professional ethics; nor have we wasted time to check up the list of contributions to verify his failure to send his mite to cheer the sadness of the war orphans' Christmas. All we can do is to express our intense sorrow for a person possessing so narrow a mind and so cold a heart, and to rejoice that in this great state of Nebraska, filled with intelligent, sympathetic, children-loving and happiness-spreading people, we have encountered no other like him.

Latest Railroad Remedies. President Ripley of the Santa Fe railroad, pursuing his plan for closer mutual relations between the railways and the public, now proposes that the federal government be given membership in the board of directors and that the number of trains running over competing lines between given points be reduced in the interest of efficiency and economy. Complementing the first proposition, he would have the government guarantee that the roads' net earning for the next five years shall not fall below the average for the last five years, and also 6 per cent on any additions and betterments which, with the government's consent, the roads may make.

Already the New Haven has taken President Hadley of Yale into its board; the Southern railway has admitted Bishop John C. Kilgo of the Methodist church and President Edwin A. Alderman of the University of Virginia to its directory and the Santa Fe, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett of the Carnegie Institute. So the idea of making these concessions to the public through representative men is not new, although, of course, it would be intrinsically if official representatives of the government, instead of private citizens or institutions were elected.

President Ripley is not sure this plan would meet the approval of his own or other railways, but he knows this, that if the agitation toward government ownership is to be answered, something more must be done to establish closer confidences between these concerns and the public they serve. Fundamentally, public antagonism to railroads is due to lack of public confidence in corporate utilities. It would seem, then, that the future management would depend chiefly upon future conduct. The object urged for President Ripley's combination plan is economy and efficiency. No argument is needed that extravagance and inefficiency have to be vigilantly guarded against, no matter how railroads are handled. And so long as this waste is reflected in the cost, the public is going to persist in its right of protest. Public ownership in other countries is doubtless justified as a military measure, but no such consideration holds with us. Here it is solely a question of efficiency and economy—a question of results.

The Associated Press. The Associated Press is the most wonderful news organization in the world and nothing in Europe can compare with it. Its statements are accurate and implicitly trusted throughout North America. This is the tribute of the London Times, the oracle of England, official and otherwise. It is so richly deserved, so perfectly put that The Bee, one of the 900 newspapers which go to make up the Associated Press, feels it cannot forbear to give this additional publicity to the statement. Other news agencies and associations exist in the United States, 'tis true, but there never has been but one Associated Press with its matchless efficiency in all emergencies. With its fingers on the pulse of the world, it brings daily from every corner of human activity the gist of the doings of men to the breakfast table and the evening fireside of all intelligent folk. It is co-operative, non-remunerative, disinterested, never making, but always disseminating news the peerless chronicler of current history. It knows no special interests, plays no special favorites and hence is truly described by Europe's greatest journal as "the most wonderful news organization in the world." It is daily deepening its merit to that claim in its prompt, colorless, complete story of the war.

Promise and Performance. Every candidate soliciting votes during the campaign either makes certain definite promises or holds out expectations as to what he will do if elected. Fulsome pledges that consist wholly of glittering generalities, or which are made subject to conditions that render fulfillment impossible, should not only be taken with a grain of allowance, but really tend to discredit those who resort to this method of obtaining support by false pretenses. Where a candidate has never held office before, he may, with difficulty, be called to test promise by performance, but where the candidate has already made a record as a public officer, his past performance of previous promises becomes the best promise of future performance. The voters are coming to base their judgment more and more on deeds rather than on mere words, and when faithful service insures endorsement and retention, and broken promises are certain to be followed by merited rebuke and repudiation, our standards of public life will be noticeably raised.

Had it not been for the republican county board, the democratic sheriff, aided and abetted by the two fake reform newspapers, would have gotten away with that \$50,000 jail feeding graft; although, of course, no one imagines he would have been permitted to keep it all himself without a divy with some one.

The charge is made that "the vice trust" is polluting the reading of our school children with fifth-reading books. The charge is a trifle indefinite, but, if there is anything to it, it should be run down and the stop check applied.

Supplies for Europe

Purchases in United States. The demand for horses by the warring nations of Europe, as shown by the activity of purchasing agents at the South Omaha market and at other points in the west, is but one of many drafts on the resources of the United States to sustain vast armies in the field and replenish the wastage of war. In many other lines the demand for supplies is equally active and orders steadily increasing. The Philadelphia Public Ledger reports that the Bethlehem Steel company has booked an order for 900 six-inch field guns for the French army, the guns to be delivered within eight months. These guns cost from \$2,000 to \$30,000 apiece. A large force of men is installing machinery for the manufacture of the guns. One day last week three steamships, two Norwegian and one British, left Galveston for foreign ports with cotton cargoes valued at more than \$1,000,000. At the same time other vessels were taking on cotton cargoes for Liverpool, Japan and Norwegian ports.

Big Orders in Sight. A New York banker is quoted in a dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat with having admitted receiving orders to purchase and pay for goods valued at \$12,000,000. The orders embraced all kinds of merchandise, principally clothing, shoes, machinery and foodstuffs. Other New York banks are said to be doing considerable business in that line for foreign account. Ohio flour mills are reported working day and night on orders for flour from Paris, Liverpool and Glasgow. Practically the entire output of two large companies is being shipped abroad. The belligerent nations, too, are giving orders for other kinds of supplies. Condensed milk companies have received substantial foreign contracts. A large wagon company is negotiating on a big vehicle order for the allied armies. Cash for these orders is being deposited in New York by the French bankers, while the English agents are making payments through Ottawa.

Increasing Exports. The New York Journal of Commerce emphasizes as a sign of the times the marked increase in exports during the present month. The report of the New York customs house for the first twenty days of October shows the doubling of the exports of sugar to England as compared with the figures for the entire month of September. In the first twenty days of this month sugar exports to England were 108,951,750 pounds, as compared with exports of 51,723,585 pounds in September. There were no shipments of foodstuffs direct to Germany or Austria.

The exports of foodstuffs from October 11 to October 20 were not so heavy as in the first ten days of the month. Denmark was one of the few European countries that took more from this port in the latter ten days than in the first. Denmark took 38,626 bushels of wheat, against 37,427 bushels in the first ten days and 45,955 bags of wheat flour, against 30,105 bags. England took less wheat and wheat flour, exports of wheat being 218,500 bushels, against 209,336 bushels in the first ten days. Exports of wheat flour to England were 33,868 bags and 707 barrels, against 48,523 bags and 1,060 barrels. France also slackened its demand for wheat and wheat flour, taking only 35,377 bushels of wheat, against 443,956 bushels in the first part of the month.

Temporary Restrictions. The effect of the British restrictions on goods for the Netherlands which may be destined for Germany ultimately is apparent in the ten days' statement. All the neutral countries adjacent to Germany and Austria except Denmark, appeared as smaller purchasers of our foodstuffs during the ten days' just passed than in the first period. The Netherlands took only 446,377 bushels of wheat, against 1,049,622 bushels in the first ten days. Italy took only one-tenth as much as in the first period of the month. Only 17,915 bushels of corn went to the Netherlands, against 465,961 bushels the previous ten days. The continuation of the growth of the export trade, however, is exhibited in the exports for the last three days, which were \$13,253,025, against \$4,829,178 for the same days last week and \$3,907,196 for the same days last year.

Large shipments of rubber boots have been started from New England recently as a result of the heavy rains in France, Belgium, Russia and Austria. The United Hosiery company of Boston reports that heavy orders for its products are being received. John J. Arnold, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, estimates that \$150,000,000 in supplies and food products have been sent to Europe since the war started. The knitting concerns of Philadelphia are busy turning out orders as large in a single case as 300,000 blankets.

Twice Told Tales

Case for Doubt. James A. Patten, the wheat operator, said to a reporter in New York: "Edward Bok and other dress psychologists declare that this war is going to transfer the fountainhead of woman's fashions from France to the United States. Well, on the way back home from the war zone I noticed a thing or two that made me have my doubts. "For example, I was describing to a group of ladies on the promenade deck one afternoon the way the Germans have ruined a road and a road road that blew up afterward and killed 5,000 Germans. "The ladies all seemed interested in my description, and when I finished it I said: "And now are there any questions any of you ladies would like to ask? "A very pretty and well dressed Baltimore lady said, anxiously: "Can you tell me, Mr. Patten, if Paris had got her fall fashions out before the war came on?" "Washington Star.

That Settled It. Mrs. Charles H. Anthony of Muncie, Ind., whose beautiful wardrobe, designed by herself, impressed Paris before the outbreak of the war, said to a New York reporter the other day: "Now is the time to introduce modest, homelike fashions for the fall and winter. The European fashion market is idle now. Let the American designer, then, get to work. "American women will welcome modest fashions, for few of them are as perverse as the American woman I heard about in Paris. "A friend said to a lady in his woman's husband: "How do the men who are flocking around your wife? I thought you said you'd never let her wear one of those evening gowns without shoulder straps? "I know," the other man answered, "but she happened to hear me say it."—Indianapolis News.

People and Events

The manager of the anti-tipping hotel in New York says the reform is not only a success financially, but a marked improvement in service and self-respect. The change was effected by paying adequate wages to the help. The story of the Indiana woman who deposited her savings in the stove and later started a fire in her bank without withdrawing the deposit, merely emphasizes the point that there is no satisfaction in "hoarding money" that way. Earle M. Reynolds, aged 28, is the youngest head of a bank in Chicago. He is a son of George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National, and has been elected president of the People's Trust and Savings bank. A woman correspondent tells a Chicago paper that the proper remedy for the evil of accused murderesses turned loose by male jurists is jurists composed of women. The writer intimates that twelve women could not be swayed by mob squad and could be relied on to give a woman culprit all the punishment she deserves. Vast quantities of unclaimed baggage belonging to American tourists, which was tied up in the war zone of Europe last August, has reached New York and awaits the owners in the appraisers' stores. Those who are minus their baggage should send the price and add the receipts to the novelties of experience.



Asks Attention of Taxpayers.

OMAHA, Oct. 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: Under our state constitution, taxes must be levied upon all property alike. The legislature is powerless to change the policy of the state in regard to taxation. Finding this to be so, the single tax advocates and their allies, the socialists, have set about the task of amending the state constitution so that the legislature would be free to do as it might elect with our revenue laws. It was they who offered the pending amendment No. 1 to the constitution, and a careless legislature let it pass, knowing that it would be put to a vote of the people. No other set of men had anything to do with proposing this dangerous amendment. It is the product of single tax and socialist propaganda in this state, whose leaders are attempting in a quiet way to put it over upon the property owners of Nebraska. It is generally known that the single tax idea is to put all the tax upon the lands and to exempt all property above ground. This idea was put into law in Vancouver, Canada, where it has been tried out to the limit, producing conditions most disastrous. The lands were taxed to death, the owners abandoning or permitting the state to sell the acres at public tax sale. The single tax policy in western Canada has proved ruinous to thousands of property owners. Nebraska can never afford to adopt this policy by engraving the pending amendment upon our organic law. The constitution now requires just and equitable levies upon all classes of property without discrimination. We must not lend encouragement to a proposal to take the burden off of one or more kinds of property and place it all on the lands. For this reason every property owner in Nebraska will vote against proposed constitutional amendment No. 1. J. B. HAYNES.

A Sixth Ward Statement.

OMAHA, Oct. 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: In justice to William E. Davis, candidate for the Board of Education from the Sixth ward, and without any reflection upon Mr. Warfield, also a candidate, I deem the following statement necessary: The Claimant Improvement club and the citizens generally regarded Mr. Warfield as an available candidate and no one thought of opposing him. But Mr. Warfield absolutely refused to run. The name of Mr. Davis was then proposed, and Mr. Warfield promised his unqualified support and agreed to, and did, take his petition to obtain signatures, signing the same himself. Afterwards a member of the citizen's committee approached Mr. Davis and asked him to pledge his vote in advance upon certain matters. Mr. Davis declined because it was asking a pledge from him upon matters concerning which he had had no means of obtaining information. However, he gave assurances that he was unbiased and would give his most careful consideration to the facts when placed before him, and that he was in no way obligated, nor had he ever conversed with any one on the matter in question outside the citizen's committee. Mr. Warfield then repudiated his pledge to Mr. Davis, became a candidate himself, and thereby withdrew his previous endorsement of Mr. Davis as a man of integrity and fairness. If Mr. Davis is elected he will go into the work of the board without his hands being tied and without being pledged to any faction. Mr. Davis is a man of integrity, one who does things and will vote his honest convictions as to what is best for our children and for our schools. I believe in absolute fairness to all teachers, and I have perfect confidence that Mr. Davis will investigate and determine justly every question that comes before him, but I do not believe that the citizens of Omaha are ready to blindly follow a leadership which betrays a friend and repudiates a solemn promise, simply because a substantial citizen refuses to pledge his vote before he has heard the evidences or knows anything about a case. J. H. PARRY, 3520 North Forty-second Street.

That Buy-a-Bale Propaganda.

CLINTON, S. C., Oct. 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: This is to advise that throughout the cotton belt cotton is a saleable article today at a price in the neighborhood of 7 1/2 cents per pound average. Twenty years ago that price would have been considered pretty fair. It is considered very low today owing to the extremely high prices obtained in recent years. For the last ten years the south has been immensely paid for raising cotton and there has been a large accumulation of money, putting the farmers into excellent position, so that a large percentage of them can hold their crops through till next season if they desire to do so. A very large percentage of them will not sell at 7 1/2 cents per pound, nor even at 10 cents a pound. Not a few of them would refuse to sell their crops at 12 cents a pound. Up to this date, the movement of the ports has been about one-third of the normal, which means that two-thirds of the cotton which normally goes to export up to this time is still being held in the hands of the farmers, who are unwilling to part with it at the market price. Southern mills have bought sparingly because they looked for a lower market and desired to buy their stocks at the lowest possible figure. Northern mills have done the same. British mills have made but slight purchases. Continental mills and the Japanese have also been but light purchasers. In consequence, the burden of purchasing the crop, so far as offered, has fallen largely upon the speculative element, resulting in the price going down to 7 1/2 cents per pound average. "The buy-a-bale movement" will not carry the surplus crop of this year. The only thing that will carry it is for the price to decline to a point at which it is a fine speculation, sufficiently fine to induce big money to buy cotton for a long while. That level may have been reached or it may not have been reached as yet. The chances are the price will sag 1 or 1 1/4 cents per pound lower. In the meantime, "the buy-a-bale movement" has done enormous damage to the south by checking commerce in several ways. Let us look at the facts. Cotton represents less than one-third of the south's agricultural product. The south's agricultural product is quite equalled by the south's manufacturing product and is equalled again by the product of the south's interest in lumbering, fisheries, transportation, mining and sundry interests other than agriculture and manufacturing. Altogether the south's normal income exceeds \$2,000,000,000 a year. The reduction in the price of cotton involves

JOLLIES FROM JUDGE.

Jess—Her husband's jealousy used to make her wretched. Tess—She's much more miserable now, when he's no longer jealous of her. Mrs. Emberg—Haw Clara retained her own individuality since her marriage to Henry? Mrs. Watkins—Oh, yes, indeed—and Henry's, too. "Do you think he's able to support a wife?" "Why, he can't even maintain a conversation!" "What makes you think she'll never out a great figure in any man's life?" "Well, you see how petite she is!" "But why don't you marry Edwin, Angelica?" "Gee!" asked Mrs. Hinkler. "Why, mother," replied Angelica, "I think it's much better to have a man on a string than merely anchored."

THE CHRISTMAS SHIP.

Of all the ships that ever sailed Across the ocean blue Is the Christmas ship from America With gifts from friends who are true. The presents are for all alike— There is no race or creed. And Christmas cheer and love Abound To all the ones in need. And when the good ship is started An anchor of love it will weigh From children under the "Star Spangled Banner," Who every good impulse obey. And on the Christmas morning May they hear the chiming again Bringing "glad tidings of great joy" and "Peace on earth, good will toward men."—BEURRIN.

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