#### THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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OCTOBER CIRCULATION.

#### 55,104

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 October,
1914, was 5,104

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before
me, this 5th day of November, 1914.

ROHERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Bubscribers leaving the city temporarily

should have The Bee mailed to them. Ad-

dress will be changed as often as requested,

Quit knocking on Omaha and boost,

In the meantime, Miss Teacher, don't forget your welcome.

It would seem that the bombardment by the war poets were just beginning.

By the way, what has became of that little slate that used to cut so many funny capers?

And the worst beaten also-ran is always the fellow who was most cock-sure of his election.

With the long ticket, and the slow count, the later returns sometimes make it look different. Colonel Henry Clay Richmond would move

up from the clerk's desk to the speaker's chair. It's a laudable ambition.

Now for a quietus on that "gun-men" talk. This sort of faking does Omaha incalculable harm, and does no one any good.

One of the wonderful traits of American character is reflected in the rapidity with which the people get over an election.

Not only is the republican elephant convalescent, but his vacated sick bed has been immediately pre-empted by the bull moose.

The election as county attorney of a Utah citizen 92 years old only goes to show that the west is still the place for young men of push and pluck.

Up in South Dakots it looks as if every amendment and referred law submitted to popular vote is defeated. There is such a thing

Russia contends that its forces are beating the Turks. The Turks as stoutly declare they are winning hands down. It may take a fight yet to settle the argument.

The only woman candidate on the state ticket in Kansas, where the women vote, ran third, which again prompts the question, "What's the matter with Kansas?"

It is suggested that the voters in Douglas county stood by Wilson. Oh, forget it! They simply refused to stand by candidates who do not command their confidence.

It appears that our "Greater Omaha" joker was left out of the Douglas county legislative deck this time. Even Mabray's victims got tired of being "miked" after a while.

Why is not the effective play for all women who want to vote to move west? - Not one of the eleven states with constitutions giving them the ballet is east of the Missouri river.

Nebraska's school laws will stand revision and plenty of it, but all revision should be in the direction of simplifying, and not in the direction of making our school machinery more com-



fucted by County Clerk Leavitt, assisted by Lewis S. Reed and Captain Rustin, discloses where Douglas county is at by these majorities: For Blaine, 428; for Brown for congress, 3,137; for J. Sterling Morton for governor, 769; for Parke Godwin for district attorney, [31; elected for state senators, John A. McShane and Fred Mets; for state representatives, Whitmore, Mo-Ardie, Troup, Baumer, Reilly, Turtle, Winspear and

William Patterson, John Hitchcock, O. H. Gordon and C. M. Woodman went to Kansas City to attend the bicycle races there. Mr. Patterson has been engaged for trick and fancy riding, and Mr. Hitchcock has entered all the open races.

The Omaha Zither club has organized with Julius Peatner as president, and these members: Tille Kessler, Ada Spoonmaker, Fanule Snowden, Adels Emily Kosters, Amile King. A. Marsher, Mary Zanther, and Mesers. Ernest Burk, Max Lem-mer, William C. Kehn, Conrad Reuder, George Assingbach, Ernest Schaeffer, Charles P. Schmidt, John , Herold, B. C. Voss, George Leiberknecht, George Hensman, Gus Ackerman, George L. Swartz, George J. Kosters and Byron J. Kuhn.

The guests at the Doran house and their friends apent the evening pleasantly at a dancing party at their hotel.

Captain John O'Donehue, who recently resigned from the police force, has fitted up a fine place at the corner of Sixteentheand Capitol avenue

clerk in the office of the Pacific Express company.

The marriage of Mr. Andrew Hunt and Miss Margie E. Hambright was consummated by Rev. J. S. Det-weiler yesterday. The groom is a promising young The Live Stock Situation.

When the Chicago stockyards closed down because of the discovery of that deadly hoof and mouth disease among cattle, it was for a period of ten days, but the fear now is that ten days may by no means suffice to warrant reopening the yards. The disease seems to be more widespread than at first believed. It has been found to exist in other states besides those in which it was originally located. Yet every effort is being exerted to guard against its further spread and prolong the period of depression. One of the remarkable features of the situation is the celerity with which the great machinery of the governmental inspection and treatment is thrown into action. The importance of the live stock industry is also emphasized by the government's action in sharing losses, which will mount up into millions. It must be remembered that the average receipts at Chicago alone are \$1,250,000 in live stock, that 40,000 persons are employed in those yards. Multiplying this \$1,250,000 by the number of days of idleness gives some idea of the scope of the situation. Then the comprehension is almost staggered to think of other great packing centers, such as Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis being similarly affected. Thus far, we are happy to say, this is not the case, and we will hope the immunity may continue until this cattle plague is stamped out.

#### A Little Plain Talking.

In the afterglow of the election it is time for a little plain talking. What we say, however, we want it distinctly understood, is with no desire to "rub it in" on any one, but rather to point out a lesson or two which might otherwise be overlooked.

First and foremost, the vote cast in Omaha and Douglas county proves conclusively that talk about "a Third ward gang" being in control here is the veriest rot. After proclaiming that he wanted no Third ward votes, Mr. Howell naturally got mighty few in that ward, but this is a mere drop in the bucket. Mr. Howell lost not only the Third ward, but also every other ward in the city of Omaha, including his own home ward, except two, of which he carried one by fifteen and the other by ninety-and in addition he lost South Omaha and the country precincts. He received nearly 1,900 votes less in Douglas county than Governor Aldrich polled two years ago, and Governor Aldrich did not live in Douglas county. A "gang" might possibly dominate one or two wards, but only a diseased mind will imagine that a majority of the votes cast in the best residence districts of Omaha are controlled by any Third ward influ-

In the second place, the election just held was held under the so-called honest elections law, which, presumably, closed every avenue through which false registration, colonization, repeating, or any species of ballot box fraud could possibly be committed. After the election two years ago, the defeated candidates filled the air with charges of crooked work in the election booths, but no suspicion attaches to the conduct of the present election boards. Yet in the footings, Governor Morehead, who won out in Douglas county two years ago by 3,428 is found to have actually increased his lead to 3,822. Obviously, it is not the length of the ticket, nor the personnel of the election machinery, nor the counting of the ballots that is the deciding factor when the people know what they want, and what they do not want,

In the third place, the burden of any undesirable candidate on the ticket weights down the whole ticket, and endangers the other candidates, who, without this handicap, would be absolutely assurred of winning. On the face of the registration, Omaha and Douglas county are overwhelmingly republican, and whenever a republican ticket is presented that can command united party support, the votes here may be counted on to give decisive republican majorities.

#### As to a State Commissioner of Education.

With the move to abolish the office of state superintendent of instruction, as well as the office of county superintendent, as elective offices, The Bee is in hearty sympathy. The conversion of these places into appointive positions is part of our plan for shortening the ballot. We see no more reason or argument for having these educational positions filled by popular election than for similarly choosing city superintendents, university chancellors, normal school presidents, or high school principals by popular vote.

When it comes to a recommendation for a make-shift commission or board, either state or county, to be vested with the power to appoint to these supervising positions, we are not so sure we are in accord. Why has the governor named a state board to name a commissioner of education, when we now have all the executive and administration machinery of government that we need, and more too? An appointed commissioner of education, if he is the right kind of a man, can do the job just as well, and better, by himself, without any board of supernumeraries over him.

The good Count von Bernstorff remarks: The German point of view is that by joining in a European war, Canada has put itself outside the pale of the Monroe doctrine, but Germany has not the intention of attacking Canada, nor coloniaing Canada.

Good! That still leaves intact the American point of view, which is that no American country can put itself beyond the pale of the Monroe doctrine, so long as that doctrine continues to

The universal decision by now seems to be this, that had one of the great powers of Europe desired peace as much as war, peace and not war would have ensued. If Germany, Russia or England had been as hard to push into the conflict as Italy, for example, the world might be at

Mayor Mitchel of New York filled a \$5,000 city job by advertising for his man in the newspaper want ad columns. And filled it, no doubt, better than he could have done by going to the pie counter for his man.

The democratic party doubtless is beginning to feel like the young woman who became a widow after one brief year of counubial bliss.

A Kansas university student leaps into fame by raising frogs as a means of paying his way through school.

#### Our Barbed Wire in War

Development of an Idea. Some forty years ago when Joseph F. Glidden, a farmer of De Kaib, Ill., was gripped with the idea of making wire fences with barbs on them, he didn't have the flicker of a thought of the varied uses of the idea in practical operation. What Glidden wanted was some sharp points on plain wire fences which would make animals more cautious about rushing against the fence. He didn't dream of the fortune which came to him later, or that his little pointed device would become a factor in the mortality records of war. The fact that it halted all living things commended it to military men, and today barbed wire entanglements are quite common in the western zone of war in Europe. "And right here it may be said," writes a correspondent of the New York Times, "that soldlers who have been halted by wire entanglements while making

a charge or maneuvering for a new position say the devil never invented anything nastier. Bullets and bayonets make wounds that cause no suffering or that shock sensibility, but barbed wire tears and annoys and gives no escape.

#### Europe Follows America.

"Possibilities seen by American military students in barbed wire were soon carried to the armies of Europe, and engineers in every country in the world were put to work devising means for using this new device. Natural forerunners of the barbed wire entanglement had been in use from the earliest times. Roman soldiers had defended their positions with abatis. They had held off their barbarian enemies by felling trees, sharpening the ends of the branches, and them with their points turned away from the Eternal City. Fraises-sharp-pointed piles-had been planted in the earth in front of armies for their enemies to wound themselves against or to halt the onrush of a charge till the piles could be removed

or scaled. "Then, later, as Europe advanced in wealth and more money and skill were put into devices offensive and defensive, the cheval-de-frise came into vogue, and up to the time barbed wire supplanted it military people looked upon it as highly effective in some circumstances. The cheval-de-frise is a log of wood, usually square, nine inches by nine inches and twelve feet long. Through this log holes are bored six inches apart, and into these holes sharp-pointed stakes of wood or iron are driven. This makes a device that resembles a series of exaggerated sawbucks. At the end of the log are rings by which they may be locked together, making an obstruction of any desired length that cannot be rolled aside, caunot be vaulted by cavalry or climbed by infantry until the stakes are broken off or bent aside. But the use of the chevalde-frise is limited. Like abatis and fraises, it is valuable for guarding the approach to a permanent posttion, where there is ample time for building and placing it. The cheval-de-frise is useful for barr:cading a street or road, and till recently European armies carried with them the materials and artisans to put them together. The material for four chevalde-frises would be a load for two horses. A mile of the special, fine, steel barbed wire made for military purposes weighs from ninety to 100 pounds. And be to remembered that for cruelty and strength this military wire is a hundred times more afficient than the ordinary agricultural fence wire of commerce.

Secrecy of Present Methods.

"Nobody outside of the European armies now at war knows how they are using barbed wire entanglements or in what form they are building them, for the engineers of each army are constantly devising new methods, and these new ideas are not divulged, even in time of peace. But the dispatches tell of cavalry and infantry running headlong into meshes of unyielding steel thorns, that rouse the imagination to the horror of the wounds they inflict. One use for barbed wire that seems to be new is reported from Belgium. There certain roads that it was desirable to have passable to the people of the country were made impassable to an army by building zigzag fences from side to side. The peasant, going to market, might pass by traveling slowly and double distance, but an army could not tread such a maze and must While the European armies probably have built

entanglements on new plans, a description of how an entanglement might be effectively constructed, issued for the instruction of the British army a few years ago, will give the layman an idea of the effectiveness of such defenses. First the ground to be protected and over which the enemy must pass is laid off in five-foot squares. At each corner of each square a post is driven into the ground till eighteen inches remain above the surface. This system of squares extends indefinitely along the line to be defended, and the common practice is to make it six squares deep. thus insuring an entanglement thirty feet wide through which the attacking forces must pass. The wire is strung from post to post and fastened with staples. Then other wires are strung diagonally from posts to opposite corners, and criss-crossed again and again, till a network as intricate as a bramble patch stands high enough from the earth to throw a horse or a man among the terrible steel thorns. The staples are not driven home, nor are the wires stretched. If wires were taut they could be cut with a sword or bayonet blow. As they are constructed the wire gives under the blow and the only way that has been devised to get through an entanglement is to stop and cut each wire with nippers. These nippers are carried by soldiers nowadays, but it is a long job to get through, for every wire must be out at every post. Wire by tons and posts by thousands are carried with the armies, for be it invasion or defense no general knows when he will have the enemy behind him. In placing entanglements deep grass, tall grain fields and thickets are selected where possible, for the effectiveness of the wire is far greater if the attacking force hurls itself upon the obstruction unawares."

#### People and Events

The cream-topped schooners which have made some of the bars of Chicago famous have been retired from business and sloops of much less capacity substituted. The war tax on beer did the trick,

Reno. Nev., has bad so little publicity since it ceased to be a divorce center that some of the local boosters knocked down a United States senator and

brought the town into the limelight for a moment. Three members of a bunch of vags run in by the police of Sacramento, Cal., gave the names of John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie and Dr. Parkhurst. Dutsy Rhodes laughed out loud and gave his true

Just as the mortality lists are being made up a penurious member of congress proposes to abolish the expensive practice of printing memorial volumes of eulogies delivered on the death of members of congreas. Could heartlessness go farther?

The Jackson Park bank of Chicago, which closed its doors last May, is one of the very few collapsed private banks of Illinois to pay depositors dollar for dollar. The managers went down into their pockets. dug up the necessary coin to square accounts and losed up the institution with a white ledger.

The mayor of Bangor, Me., is a live wire when the spirit moves him. A loaded keg on an incline butted into his shins, peeling off some of the bark, and causing him to lose the upright dignity which envelopes a city executive. He didn't know the keg was loaded. As a punishment for the caprictous con-duct of the keg the mayor closed up all saloons in that prohibition town for one full day.

Elizabeth, N. J., has just celebrated its 20th birthday. Elizabeth is an exception to the rule. Mighty few of the name would give it away and glory in it. Europe has put into circulation a series of white papers, gray papers, crange papers and blue papers. each exhibiting the color scheme of government authors. Mexico has now contributed a series of red

papers to the collection—an outward sign of the con-tents being "hot stuff." Another romance of the Titanic interests society in New York and Philadelphia. Robert W. Daniel, a Philadelphia banker, one of the few men who jumped from the sinking steamer and was rescued, and Mrs. Eloise H. Smith, one of the women saved and made a widow by the disaster, were quietly wedded in New York last August, but kept the affair secret until last week. The romance began on the Carpathia. Mrs.

Smith is a daughter of Congressman Hughes of West

# The Bees &

Appeal for a Worthy Institution. OMAHA, Nov. 6.-To the Editor of The Bee: The Scandinavian Young Women's Christian association of Omaha will cele brate its twentieth anniversary on December 12, 1914. It desires very much to clear itself of an indebtedness of \$7,500

by that time, and therefore for the first

time in its history makes a general appeal for financial assistance. Part of this indebtedness consists of a mortgage on the buildings and real estate of the association. The association has been endorsed as being worthy of support by the Assoclated Retailers of Omaha and the chart-

ties endorsement committee, representing the Commercial club and the Associated Charities of Omaha. The Scandinavian Young Women's Christian association was founded by

Maria Holnass, its president and treasurer, in 1893, in the city of Omaha. Miss Hoinage was ably assisted in founding this institution by Ellen Nelson, who is now second vice president and matron of the association. In 1895 the association incorporated under the laws of the state of Nebraska.

The object of the association is to do a general Young Women's Christian association work in a field not reached by the English Young Women's Christian association. A large number of Scandinavian young women come to Omaha, from time to time, from the Scandinavian countries, and from the farming region tributary to Omaha, of which many cannot speak the English language, and many are unaccustomed to the ways of the city. The association provides, as far as possible, a proper home for these and other young women, under Christian influence, at minimum cost to the women, a place where they can have home privileges, use of library, sewing room, plano, etc., without additional expense, and a place where they can secure assistance in getting employment, advice, medical attention and other care when needed. In the association home instruction is given in the domestic sciences, English language, music and other matters tending to better qualify the young women to occupy their place in society and honorably and properly support themselves. From the association's beginning up

until 1904 its work was conducted in hired quarters. In the year 1904, however, the association constructed its own building. containing thirty-six rooms, including one large hall, parlor, library, office, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, laundry and twenty-eight sleeping rooms. Since that time the association has purchased the seven-room cottage on the north of its main building, which is used entirely for sleeping rooms for young women. The association is able to house fifty young women at one time, which capacity is taxed at all times. In fact, because of lack of room, applicants for admission are being constantly turned away. The association is nonsectarian and various religious faiths are represented among its members and those cared for in the association's buildings. Among the resident membership are stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks, seamstresses, maids nurses and students. Many young women who come to the city to take places in the homes as household maids look upon the association building as their home-that is, the place to which they can go and visit when off from work, and where they can go and secure advice and medical attention when needed and even stay when out of employment or disabled from work. The association makes a specialty of assisting its young women to secure honorable and safe employment, using equal care in remending young women for places, and investigating the character of the employer and the conditions under which they must work.

The association is managed by a board of trustees, elected by the members the association, and by a board of advisors, elected by the board of trustees. THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIA-

TION Maria Holnass, president and treasurer. Mrs. John Anderson, first vice presi-

Ellen Nelson, second vice president and matron. Gertrude Mattson, recording secretary. Esther Peterson, financial secretary. The officers, together with Miss Hilma Carlson and Mrs. T. P. Smidt, consti-

tute the board of trustees. The board of advisers: Alvin F. Johnson, August Westerberg, T. G. Northwall, Rev. C. Bloomquist, N. P. Swanson, v. P. Ammentoro. Dr. A. Johnson Rev. Adolph Hult, Rev. C. E. Edving, hev. P. M. Lindberg Rev. A. L. Laursen, Rov. J. Torell, Mrs. Dr. A. Johnson Rev. K. G. W. Dahl. Rev. A. T. Lorimer, J. P. Jerpe,

Mrs. A. Westerberg, Rev. M. Halverson.

What's the Matter with the English! OMAHA, Nov. 6 .- To the Editor of The Bee: This letter is inspired by the fact that a few days ago a friend of mine told me that the Christian Science church without any fuss collected \$500 for the relief of the Beigians. Several weeks ago the British born people who reside in Omaha held a meeting at Jacobs Hall with the object of assisting their unfortunate friends in the countries in which they were born, on account of the great calamity which has overtaken Europe. We had a splendid meeting, a prominent divine opened the meeting, a most popular gentleman of Scotch birth was made permanent chairman and we got up a splendid organization of gentlemen of English, Scotch, Irish and Canadian birth, and we all felt good and gave as much as we could, some more, some less. We adjourned with the idea that we

should be called together again and the good work carried on. Since that time have heard no word of what the committee is doing, or of any meeting being called, though my idea was when I gave my little money that this was a prelimipary meeting and not a temporary burst of enthusiasm. and then to be forgotten, though I understood that the Scotch have got up a series of entertainments to belp their folks.

I would like to ask the English-born citizens of Omaha what's the matter with them? Are we afraid to show our colors? We are miles behind the Germans in this respect. "Where the English have sent home dimes the Germans have sent home dollars." All honor to

Boys, let's forget "English caste" and adopt American ideas and get together and give according to our means, remembering that even if a hundred of us give only a dollar \$100 will belp a great deal in relieving distress in Europe. AN ENGLISH-BORN AMERICAN CITI-

LAUGHING LINES.

"Does she approve of cosmetics?"
"She seems to lend countenance them, so far as I can see."—Judge.

"A queer thing happened in court this "What was ht"
"A man faced a charge in refusing to countenance it." — Baitimore American.

"Son, I don't want you to marry a chorus girl."
"But, dad, she's good and beautiful."
"That may be. But let us consider some of the other angles."
"No angles about her, dad. She's all ourves."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Why did you place your finger on this lady's cheek?"
"You know how it is, Judge. Fresh paint exercises a fatal attraction for us all." The judge discharged him.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Smith came home grunk and told his ife to make light of her troubles." "What did she do?" "Threw the lamp at him."-Chicago

"Does Wombat own or rent his house" "Boes Wombat own or "Rents It."
"How do you know?"
"I know all right matches on the percourier-Journal. ht. He scratches paint."-Louisville

"My dear, you ought to pass up friv-olous things and take an interest in deep subjects. Take history, for instance. Here is an interesting item, Gessler,

tirely well. Another noteworthy case is that

of Mrs. Margaret Barringer of Newark, Ohio,

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is without doubt America's greatest household remedy.

Its mild action recommends it especially for

babies, women and old folks, for these should

not take drastic catharties and purgatives

such as pills, powders, salt waters, etc. Your

druggist sells Syrup Pepsin at fifty cents and

one dollar a bottle, and you should always

old users always have the dollar size, as it is

more economical. Results are guaranteed

have a bottle in the house.

or money will be refunded.

who is 82.

the tyrant, put up a hat for the Swiss to The woman was a triffe interested.

How was it trimmed she inquired.—
Washington Star.

THE LAD IN THE TRENCH.

Olin L. Lyman in New York Sun.

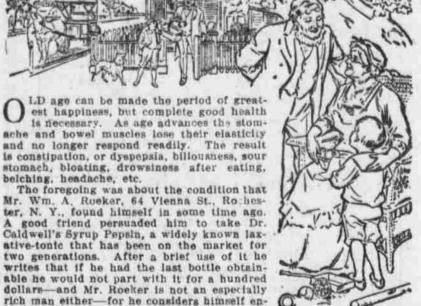
I see be the pa-apers.
In type that is bold.
That Nick signed a ukier.
An Wilyim caught cold.
An von Kuck's stall cluckin'—
There's hidlines for Fr-rinch—
But I'm ablumin' am all For the lad in the tr-rinch.

I raymimber a ship Whin I left Donegal; Whin I left Bonega:
Ah, wirra, avick!
May the divil an' al!
I'ly away wid yes now!
Whin ye're sixty years old
Ye'll be lendin' a thought
To the lad in the hold.

But niver at twinty?
We hould our heads high
An give the gold lacers
The tail av our eye,
Wid a shake av our fut
As we sthrut on the deck,
While the lad in the hold
Works in sweat to his neck.

Me tathe is all gone,

Me tathe is all gone.
Savin' two for me pipe:
Phwat hair I hov left
is the color av tripe:
Me fool days are over.
I watch from the binch,
An' I'm shkippn' hiddiners
For th' lad in the tr-rinch.



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Dr. Caldwell is glad to send anyone who has never tried his femedy a free sample bottle for fersonal investigation. Simply clip this coupon and inclose in an envelope with your name and address, or write your name and address plainly on a posteard and mail it to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 87 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.



It is economical-It is convenient-It is sanitary-It is rich It is economical because you can use every drop

and have every drop carry proper food value. It keeps sweet for days after opening. It is convenient because you can always have a

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tamination as in the bottling, handling and delivering of bottle milk. It is rich because it is the richest milk from the best dairying regions with only most of the water taken out and with nothing added. Cottage Milk never varies from its rich creamy quality. Cottage Milk is delivered direct from our Condenseries to your

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