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, ears that
the average daily circulation for the month of October,
1914, was 5,764.

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

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Getting closer to the danger line, Mr. Turkey!

Yes, and a safe and sane Thanksgiving, too! An exchange speaks of "the social vagrant," They are all that, all right,

The theater of war is the only show house

that runs exclusively to tragedy, It is an acid test of the Houston Post's democracy to hold onto "The New Freedom."

The line of demarcation between economy and parsimony is plain enough to any clear eye

Still, the foot ball gridiron is doing tolerably well in contributing to the lists of dead and wounded.

Of course, we cannot help but feel happy that those Turkish bullets were fired in love

That settles it-no crooked lawyers can be discovered in Omaha, for the lawyers themselves say so.

The Christmas ship was well loaded, and also well timed to carry its gifts to their destination on Santa Claus' schedule.

The eastern foot ball teams seem to maintain their supremacy over all western comers by carefully avoiding meeting up with them.

The new king of Albania is said to have a "ten-day clause" in his contract. Maybe its omission explains why George Fred Williams

It "Met" succeeds in steering his new paper safely between Scylla and Charybdis of Nebraska democratic factions, all the political pilots will acclaim him a wigard.

A North Carolina man has just died who held an elective office continuously for sixty-four years. Officeholders everywhere will take notice and be duly encouraged.

The defeated candidates on the republican state ticket know what beat them, and they know also it was not the votes thrown away on the third party progressives that did it.

It seems that the "wet" Germans are pounding the stuffing out of the "dry" Russians.-Houston Not according to the spirited reports from Petrograd.

The short ballot organization is figuring on an ocular exhibit at the San Francisco exposition. It's a cinch that our Omaha eight and one-half-foot ballot will have the place of honor among the horrible examples.

Incidentally, why do we have coroners?--Los Angeles Times,

The Bee in its contention that the office of coroner is obselete has found no one ready to defend it as either useful or necessary to the com-

Our American ambassador cables the State department that Press Correspondent Corey "never had been detained in any way by the English police." What a shame to spoil a good story so cruelly.



The grand ratifying demonstration of the Omahe democracy postponed from last Saturday on account of inclement weather was finally pulled off-with fireworks and booming of cannon. After the parade broke up the bands serenaded a number of prominent democrats, including Dr. Miller, James Creighton, John Creighton, W. E. Boyd and W. H. Ijama,

Shears, Markel & Swobe have completed negotiation by which they become sole owners of the Millard hotel property. They had previously been leasing from the corporation which had built the hotel. General O. O. Heward lectured on "Egypt" at

Boyd's for the benefit of the Women's Christian as-An interesting lecture on "Hints on Conversation" was delivered last night at the Young Women's Christian association cooms by Miss Emma McAvoy

of Cincipnati Mrs. C. R. Keley of Camp Clark, in the Black Hills country, is visiting her father, Mr. Dorsey B.

House, on Sherman avenue. H. J. Ostrom has been appointed by the mayor special policeman at the Omaha passenger and freight

Mrs. W. W. Rhodes, the soprane at the First Presbyterian church, is to sing in concert at Plattsmouth

Postmastership Primaries.

According to Mr. Bryan's Commoner, the reelection of Congressman Dan V. Stephens from the Third Nebraska district by a largely increased majority "is a distinct endorsement of the principle of electing postmasters at primary elections." Mr. Stephens has been letting the patrons of the postoffice choose between different democratic candidates for appointment, thus relleving himself of the responsibility for blighted expectations, but by no means getting away from outspoken criticism by advocates of the old spoils system. If Mr. Bryan is correct in attributing the Stephens majority to the postoffice primary, of course, we shall see all the other democratic congressmen rushing to adopt a scheme so certain to keep them safely counected up with their own jobs in congress. Nay, we would even be surprised if the democrats did not at once enact a law making the choice of postmasters by primary election compulsory, and thus insuring democratic control of congress in perpetuity. And if good for postmasters, why not equally good for cabinet officers, ambassadors, consuls general, internal nevenue collectors and United States marshals? We fear, however, that the majority of the democratic law-makers will not be so quick to accept Mr. Bryan's reasoning.

Eradicating the Foot Ball Cancer.

"It is time to eradicate the foot ball cancer," shouts the Pall Mall Gazette, deploring the fact that not a single man was recruited (for the British army) at London's principal foot ball game, attended by at least 15,000.""

Think of it-the sturdy youth of the land so intent on the brisk business of foot ball that they have no time for the entertaining diversion of war! Have we come to such a pass in this twentieth century of superb civilization? The whole London press emits the same beseeching wall. Such a travesty is a terrible reminder of the fact that the business of a very large portion of civilization today is war-the most grim, hideous, murderous war of all history.

The only measurable consolation comes from such view as that expressed by Prof. Munster-

A victorious war may bring a nation's complete regeneration; the moral energies awake; vice is repressed; life is protected; education flourishes; nygiene spreads; science rebuilds the land; prosperity grows; temperance and self-discipline prevail. family life can expand in the new abundance, every boy who dies a score of men will find the neans of wealth and happiness. Nobody dies at Thermopylae without giving life to hundreds.

And yet, while patriots must go when country calls, are we ready to say that these things will come better through war than through foot ball.

Systematic Bible Teaching.

According to the news columns of a religious journal, every Sunday school of a certain Protestant denomination in Iowa is being visited this autumn by five teams of two men each to explain the "lowa plan of unification of church educational work." The plan has been carefully worked out with the aid and approval of the higher church boards, and is being presented to the Sabbath schools in a detailed manner to enlist thorough co-operation.

In this same journal we note something to the effect that many otherwise apprehensive folk have been gratified at the position taken by the new superintendent of public schools in Detroit (an ardent churchman) on the matter of the Bible in the schools. He is opposed to it, giving as his chief reason that it would create bad feelings, "because people are not of one mind on religious beliefs."

How about the "lowa plan," or one like it, as a wise one for general adoption? So long as the peculiar resources for biblical instruction, such as are found in the church, Sabbath school, religious day institutions and last, but never least, the home-so long as these resources are nowhere near exhausted, it is fatuous and futile, leaving out other considerations, for anyone to argue for the Bible in the public schools as a last means of getting it taught. From all appearances, not only these churches in Iowa. but churches in Nebraska and most other states in the land at large, are exerting a more systematic effort at proper Bible instruction. And we venture to believe that this is one of the big reasons for the more rational attitude steadily shown toward the old question of the Bible in the public schools.

Nowhere more than in the realm of religious activity is this popularly-urged principle of "economy and efficiency," which generally takes the form of specialization, showing itself today to greater advantage. And where it centers in plans of larger Bible knowledge, first among the young, it seems to set on the surest foundation.

Altogether Separate and Distinct.

A deliberate effort seems to be making in certain quarters to confuse and connect the short ballot movement in Nebraska and the proposal for a constitutional convention. These two projects are altogether separate and distinct, many of the advocates of each being opposed to the other. True, the short ballot might be brought about through a constitutional convention, but a convention is not at all necessary to this purpose, being, in fact, more likely to complicate it.

Let it be remembered and repeated that to get the short ballot only two or three sections of the constitution need to be changed, the rest of it being quite within reach by means of statutory enactments. A legislature that would set the machinery in motion would, it is true, expedite the movement greatly, but it is not dependent on the favor of a legislature, for both the constitutional amendments and the statutory alterations could be proposed and submitted by the initiative with a little more trouble, but just as speedy results-certainly, more speedy than by the constitutional convention route.

Workmen's compensation laws have a twofold purpose-to compensate the victims of industrial accidents and to prevent or reduce the number of accidents, and similarly the number of victims. When we come to measure results of our Nebraska law, it will have to be subjected to both these tests.

The British Parliament is discussing ways and means for the contingency of a German invasion, but the German Reichstag is wasting little time over the question of a British invasion.

Secretary Daniels is bothered about the best way to spell dreadnought. Never mind the spell-

War in Dollars and Cents

Yves Guyot in Movember Everybody's.

II-Losses Resulting from Nonproduction. This is an element equally important in the cost war. It must be remembered that for the entire length of the conflict, 12,000,000 men are taken away from their usual occupations. What is the value of those men?

If we compare the two industrial censuses of France and Germany, we find the active population

France, Germany 13.027,9.0 18.620.00 7,683,000 9,578,00 9,578,000 29,730,000 28,198,000 Most of the military authors who have studied the economic capacity of nations to sustain war, have sought to prove that those who have the larger agri-

We find that agriculture comprises in France 62 per cent of the entire population, and in Germany 315; per cent. Therefore the war will be more deeply felt. by the active population of Germany than by that of

cultural population are in better condition than the

It must be noted that war does not take all the men of the active population. If we accept Captain Henk's figures as exact, the soldiers in a state of war represent 23 per cent for France and 16 per cent for Germany of the active population. Nevertheless, it is the strongest who are taken, and their presence in the army means an empty place in the field and

factories, and thereby is production impeded. We do not possess in France nor in Germany census allowing us to establish the value of the yearly production of each of those two countries. The best estimate for the amount of salaries distributed annually in France would be \$4,000,000,000. It is evident that all salaries are not stopped. Yet it would not be rash

estimate the real loss of salaries at \$1,500,000,000. The active population of Germany is 35 per cent higher than that of France. The loss of salaries for that country therefore would be \$2,000,000,000

We may estimate that salaries represent on a average 50 per cent of the value of production, and the cost of services such as transportation, etc. Six months' warfare would therefore represent a loss of \$3,000,000,000 for France and \$5,280,000,000 for Germany.

The United Kingdom will be less affected than France and Germany. According to the census of production, persons employed in agriculture and industry total 9.308,000. The value of production of each person is estimated at \$510. Lord Kitchener intends to put on foot an army of 700,000 men. For a service of only six months, therefore, it represents an industrial loss of \$178,500,000.

The working value of the Russian is much lower But the Russian army will number at least 4,000,000 soldiers. Estimating their productive value at about half that of the Frenchman or the German, 4,000,000

men during six months will entail a loss of \$400,000,000. Belgium is prodigiously active. The productive value of its work must be equal to the English. According to the census of 1896, its industrial population numbered 1,130,000. Since then its population has increased and production has received an enormous development. Therefore, a conservative estimate will place Belgium's loss on industrial production at \$788.

In these values I speak neither of Servia nor of Japan. We may conclude, therefore, that the value of lost production is:

France ... Great Britain Belgium Russia Total

III-Losses of Human Capital. Man is a capital whose value has been most vari ously estimated. In geneal, he has been attributed a value inferior to that he really possesses. The celebrated actuary, M. Barriol, gives the following figures: German empire..... France Austria-Hungary Belgium

Belgium Russia in Europe..... How much human capital will the war devour? According to the works of army doctors, a consevative estimate of the proportion of losses to the number of combatants would be 10 per cent. If we divide this proportionately to the numbers of the

armies and the value of the men, we should find;

....\$3,578,000,000 do not count the depreciation for men who die of illness in the hospitals. In 1870 the figure for Germans admitted for illness into hospitals was 389,000; in Manchuria the figure for Japanese was 554,000.

By antiseptic methods wounded men are now cured who were formerly lost. Undoubtedly a certain number of men cured of their wounds will be as valid as before. Others, on the contrary, will feel the effects all their lives. They will have contracted infirmities which will have lessened their productive power. However. I will not attempt to number this loss of humas capital, which must nevertheless be added to that of the disappeared.

The various calculations made above, therefore, give the following totals for six months' warfare:
 Cost price of military operations
 \$5,400,000,000

 Value of the lost production
 7,986,000,000

 Value of lost human capital
 3,578,600,000

.....\$16,964,000,000 (Concluded from Yesterday.)

Twice Told Tales

Discouraging.

He had plastered his touched-up hair down over his bald spot, and he had assumed the sort of smite that his female friends called "childish" when he was in college. His shoes were shined, and so was nis nose. And then he called on the young woman.

"My object in calling on you this evening, Gertrude," he began, and then he coughed and added in a trembling voice, "I may call you Gertrude, may I

"Sure you can," answered the young girl. "I allow all of papa's elderly friends to call me Gertrude. The oldest of them even call me Gert. You may say 'Gert' if you wish. What was it you wanted to talk about? He coughed again and then talked about how much warmer it was in the summer of 1870.-Cleveland

A Different Spirit. Bishop Theodore S. Henderson said at a dinner in

Chattanooga: "The kaiser speaks of 'God, our old ally.' The czar calls on the 'God of our fatherland.' The president of France speaks of God as 'the God of all the French.' The aged Franz Josef has st. 'God, our defense and bulwark.' King George's God is the 'God of our race, and King Albert's is 'our right arm, God.' "All this is very well, but occsn't it savor a lt-

tic, perhaps, of self-righteousness? Lincoln engaged in war in a different spirit. At the height of the civil war Lincoln was asked: 'Are you sure God is on our side?"

" I don't know,' Lincoln answered. 'I haven't thought about that. What I'm anxious to find out is whether we are on God's side." "-Washington Star.

People and Events

A vast amount of partisan war trush offered to Americans for consumption serves to show that the crop of wasteful spenders is inexhaustible.

Not the least of the advantages of doing your Christmas shopping early is that it gives ample time in which to exchange the goods if you change your

Hetzel, the French publisher who brought out of Jules Verne's works, is dead in Paris. He had Verne under a life contract at \$4,000 a year and made millions out of his enterprise in staking an unknown

The Bees S

OMAHA, Nov. 24.-To the Editor of The Bee: As a visitor and reader of your paper. I note your editorial on the charity problem, and suggest that you write to the mayor, Charles E. Taylor, and Miray Aurerbach, secretary of the United Charities, of my native city, Little Rock. Ark. I am sure they will give you their plan of handling the charity problem, which has proven a great success, and could be adopted here or in any live and progressive city as yours seems to b HARRY H. EDWARDS.

Control of Nehrnaka Water Powers. OMAHA, Nov. M .- To the Editor of The Bee: A noted American said recently in a public address: "If this nation is to avoid disaster, we must recognize the probable effect of present-day political tendencies upon business, upon property and upon property rights, and upon the course of industrial and commercial development. It is important to the future of business that we now have a background of sound and well-informed public opinion against which any new legislation which we need and are certainly going to have, may stand out and be

Water powers will never be developed if hampered by unreasonable restrictions, because they need rather encouragement, possibly every public assistance. Thus, any regulations should be formulated by experienced and unbiased men; others can't get practical results by merely theorizing and wishing. Some of these projects would pay possibly 20 per cent on the investment; but won't and should not promise 50 per cent or 100 per cent, although that is what many local investors seem to be used to in the way of promises, and, accordingly, they refuse to become interested in legitimate water power. No reputable project of this kind has ever paid more than a liberal return upon the investment, but, on the other hand, it is sure to pay a reason able return when properly planned and constructed.

The eastern investors have had ample experience and now have confidence in such projects, but not so in Nebraska. It seems that every locality must have its own experience, and so while the investment is just as sure and almost as productive here as elsewhere, a seemingly unreasonable effort is necessary to interest investors in the first notable project, and other means of some kind may also be required.

Regulation and control of rates in return for water rights and other assistance may be all right and warranted by the public benefits which are bound to result. A state law might provide for leasing all rights for a reasonable percentage of the receipts, and also provide for a rental payment to start within certain period after granting the right. whether it was developed or not; this would prevent holding, a grant for speculation. Then the law might further provide for the purchase of the plant upon a fair valuation, plus a percentage, which would leave sufficient inducement for capital to invest and develop. But public ownership and development

of any kind for water power is not practicable. There are probably only two towns in the state which have tried to construct such plants and their efforts have both ended disastrously, Competent engineering services cannot be obtained upon the usual basis of competition, which is generally observed by public officials, the necessary investment is apt to be much greater than for other types of plants, and for practical reasons the development must be made upon the basis of supply rather than demand.

This does not work out well with limited bond issues and public officials are never aggressive and experienced enough to make efficient salesmen and develop the essential market for the plant's capacity-in fact, the various rates which must be adopted in order to develop new industries to utilize the full capacity of the plant are not consistent with a publiely operated enterprise. And yet, if the output is not sold upon a twenty-four hour per day basis the proper advantages of low rates to the consumers and satisfactory returns to the owners cannot be maintained, remembering all the while that the water which flows over the dam is like oratory-it makes a lot of noise but does no work, and the investment and operating cost is just as much whether the plant runs at 60 per cent or 90 per cent capacity.

Many may be misled by those, who, for political advantage, or through lack of adequate information, make colored but plausible statements, which may be partially correct theoretically, but which are practically worthy of no serious consideration.

Then, again, there is a restricted market for municipal electric light bonds now, because such plants are often a scrap pile before the bonds have half matured History and the conditions already re-

ferred to show pretty conclusively that the original development will not be successfully made as a public project and that private capital must have more satisfactory inducements than now exist if these great natural resources, which are still going to waste, are to be utilized for the general industrial development of the state and the direct revenues which A. C. AREND.

Editorial Snapshots

Pittsburgh Dispatch: "All I got was rheumatism and I hope never to see a 'bloody' battle again." was the comment of one English soldier invalided home. Dying for one's country is one thing, but getting rheumatism for it is something else again,

Baltimore American: The Red Cross has collected a bushel and a haif of money for the sufferers in the European war. This is the best crop of the season. and with such results it is recommended to plant more seeds of charity and pity to increase the harvest.

Washington Star: Beating awords into plowshares is rendered peculiarly appropriate by the fact that a sword bears about the same relation to modern warfare that a plowshare does to up-to-date agriculture. Both have been replaced by machinery designed for operation on large scale.

Buffalo Express: It is said that Turkey owes \$500,000,000 to French investors. and to England her debt is also very large. No wonder the allies hesitated to make war on her. When the Ottoman Empire is driven from European soil it will be interesting to see how this debt question will be treated. Evidently the losses are going to be tremendous and irreparable. If the sultan's government is not already bankrupt the present was

JOLLIES FROM JUDGE.

What do you mean?" demanded the other watcher at the polts. "What's wrong."
I hear you have been throwing out the libts of women." We have not. We did throw out a recipe for sponse cake a package of now-der papers and a couple of love letters."

Wise Father-Remember, my son, that there are many things which you cannot buy with money. Sophisticated Son-Yes, I know, but the stores don't keep then

"What I can't understand about Billy Wiggles is why, with such a spiendli, manly man for a father. Billy should be so effeminate," and Dubbleigh Why, it's simple enough," said Slath-"His mother was a woman."

"Oh, what has become of Cholly?" he asked.
"I wonder where he can be:"
She answered, "Dulsy carried him home As a souvenir spoon, you see." Jones-Yes, I met the widow, and I

"Young man, what profession do you expect to follow when you grow up?"
"I'm going to be a doctor," answered the young man, taking out a notebook

and pencil. 'May I count on you to save

Dobbs-lift you ever notice that in times of war there is always a lot of counterfeit money in openintion?— Sobbs-Yes, I guess it's passed by the

WAR TALK.

t seems 'twas only yesterdayiBut ils longer by computin)—
That the Teutons were a-rushin
From the Russians who were toolin;
And behold, today, the headine reads—
(Mus' be true beyond discussion)—
That the Teutons are a-toolin Cause the Russians are a rushin

Mars Turkey, sho' am stepping high. He's plum ferrot who am'e; Else why has he the norve to take A peck at Uncle Sammy? But Uncle Sam is keepin' ca'm. He hasn't scarcely bossted. For well he knows the day is near When Mars Turkey will be rogsted.

fell for her.

Joker-Dld you break anything when But however that was, this week Uncle

Joker-Did you break anything want you fell?

Sam

Will get satisfaction out of Turkey.

And shouldn't we all be thankful in this peaceful land to be.

When over the seas those yelping Dogs of War have get Peace up a tree?

Of War have get Peace up a tree? Omaha.





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