

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION. 52,531

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 November, 1914, was 52,531.

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

It seems as if Senator Lodge and Congressman Gardner were ready to enlist now.

"There is nothing on earth half so holy or full of joy as the heart of a child." Shop early.

An arbitration commission may yet have to be established to settle differences between school board members.

Of course, the Russians did not care to hold on to Lodz anyway—no more than the Belgians wanted to retain Antwerp.

No Nobel peace award this year. My, but that's tough on the fellows who have taken up arms to fight for world peace!

Mr. Ivy clings to his original statement that there was no secrecy about his writing the "truth" of the Colorado mine strike situation.

The war in European countries also depends upon the citizen soldiers—only over there they compel every citizen able to bear arms to be a soldier.

Governor Morehead's private secretary is to become deputy attorney general. Promotion or merely transfer to get in line to run for the main job later?

'Twas always thus: Those railroads least successful in attracting passenger patronage at 2 cents a mile lead in demanding a restoration of the 3-cent fares.

A bulletin from the front says, "The kaiser triumphs with his substitutes." It is an old rule of the game that a team is only as strong as its pinch hitters.

"Chicago's army of unemployed numbers 65,000," says the Chicago Herald. But how many of them are really Chicago's, or Omaha's, or any other large city's, where they congregate?

The business interests feel reassured by the peaceful tone of President Wilson's message. The president is a scholar and a historian and knows how to read the lessons contained in the returns of the last election.

What an inquisitive public would like to know is whether meters are attached to sewer flush tanks in any other city besides Omaha. Perhaps the concerns that sell the meters may be able to furnish the answer.

The only strange thing about it is that those who prohibit American gun and cartridge factories from selling their products to belligerents altogether overlooked the hostilities in Mexico, despite the notorious fact that the Mexican fighting was almost wholly carried on with American-made rifles, gunpowder and bullets.

The city electrician has been ordered by the city council to refuse permits to the electric lighting company to install heat and power service. How is anyone going to tell which is which? Electric current is what the lighting company supplies, and it is up to the consumer to determine whether the current is to be used for light, heat or power. A better solution of the problem than that order will have to be worked out.



The new night school opened in the basement of the board school, corner of Nineteenth and Izard, in charge of Mr. H. P. St. John.

Weather Forecaster Pollock is able to be out again.

A seventy-five-pound catfish was pulled out of the Big Muddy yesterday.

George W. Hall, assistant auditor of the Union Pacific, has resigned, and his place filled by J. W. Griffith, for a long time head clerk in the auditing department of the Kansas Pacific.

The Socialist society of this city has been listening to addresses by M. Orestman, a Philadelphia orator. C. G. Smith will pay a reward for a lost long, red, leather pocketbook containing letters.

Live agents to solicit accident insurance can find employment by applying to LaDow & Co., 21 South Third street.

A pleasant surprise party was given to Miss Nellie Nelson by a company of her friends.

The Omaha Elce club has engaged Max Meyer's music hall for the season for its meetings and rehearsals, and has arranged with Prof. Nicoret, leader of the Fourth infantry band, to participate in its forthcoming concert.

Not "Was It Legal?" but "Was It Just?" The dispute as to whether the dismissal charged with insubordination, was or was not "legal" strikes us as a mere quibble.

The real question is not, "Was the dismissal legal?" but "Was it justified and just?" If just, it should stand; if not, the teacher should be reinstated whether the dismissal was legal or not.

On the question of justification there is presumably to be a difference of opinion, because a majority of the present members of the board, including all who hold over, are on record as upholding the dismissal. But they are not the final judges. The recently elected members of the board, soon to be installed, must decide this question, and the important thing is that whatever their decision, it be arrived at dispassionately and without prejudice, and with full knowledge of the facts.

The people of Omaha do not want their school board to stick on legal technicalities; they want justice done to one and all.

Pan-American Solidarity.

If all the countries of North and South America are brought together in the right sort of mutual interest alliance as a result of complications growing out of the European war, that will be one of the few compensations to be looked for. Such an alliance, of course, must be of a purely peaceful character, resting on the principle of Pan-American solidarity, indispensable to the highest good in commercial and diplomatic intercourse.

Practical Christmas Charity.

As the atmosphere of the holiday season is conducive to loosening the well-springs of charity, it is natural that appeals for assistance for various worthy objects should be numerous at this particular time. For men and women who want to manifest the Christmas spirit by doing a share toward relieving want and distress, many ways are open. They can help an established charity organization, or be a "good fellow," or play "big brother" or "sister," or, at least equally good, get into personal touch with the object of their giving.

For the charitably inclined to whom the personal element seems desirable, The Bee is pointing out a most practical way by listing for our readers a number of actual cases of needy families whose worthiness is vouched for by the Associated Charities, yet doing it in a manner that carefully avoids wounding the pride or sensibilities of those who may be thus helped. Everyone who gives along this line may be sure he is doing a good turn for really deserving unfortunates, whose appreciation will be shown by invoking blessings on their benefactors.

Let Us Keep to the Facts.

It will be much better for the improvement required in both army and navy if public agitation and discussion are confined strictly to the facts of actual conditions. Exaggeration one way or the other can but have an ill effect. When a great newspaper comes out with the statement that "the United States has no army and an inferior navy," whatever influence follows must be of the wrong sort. If over there was a time for sober thinking and dispassionate utterance it is the present. The Bee stands for an adequate army and navy—adequate for our own protection, but not adequate to the demands of a war footing.

According to General Crozier, chief of the army ordnance, the facts are not being adhered to by those who say we are at the mercy of circumstances as compared with other nations. "Our field guns," declares General Crozier, "are as good as any in the world," and as to other munitions, "the United States has no need to feel uncomfortable."

"Ship for ship, the United States navy is equal to, if not better than, that of Germany or any other nation," says Rear Admiral Badger.

The judgment and statement of these men should be entitled to consideration, certainly as much as statements from less responsible sources.

Italy on the Threshold.

Rome's order for the army "to be ready for any aggression" is significant of Italy's determination to go to war if occasion seems to require. Hope of avoiding the crisis may not be abandoned and yet it would be remarkable if one of the leading powers, which had been a party to either the triple alliance or the triple entente, succeeded to the end in keeping out of the conflict that has enveloped all of Europe. Especially would Italy's escape be exceptional in view of the natural effect of transfer of its affiliations from Germany and Austria to the allies, on whose side it will enlist, if at all. This order is evidently precipitated by certain Austrian advances, Italy's desire to continue at peace will not be doubted—particularly in view of its domestic affairs. On the other hand, the question has been raised that if Italy remained a non-participant to the end, it would be forced, regardless of the outcome, into a subordinate position among the nations of Europe. Despite such a contingency, it is disappointing that events should now have brought the Italians so perilously close to the verge of war.

The death of William W. Rockhill removes an American who had achieved real skill as a diplomat, largely because of continuous service which gave him real opportunities. Death overtook him at Honolulu while enroute to China to become official adviser to the president of that republic, in which capacity he would have undoubtedly earned fresh laurels.

Omaha's dollar gas case is to go up to the United States supreme court on an appeal by the city. It is safe, then, to expect the final decision about the time the gas franchise expires, and there is nothing more to litigate.

The Bee's Letter Box

Active Service in War Time

Graphic Description by E. Charles Vivian in Book Just Issued Entitled "British Army from Within."

Part II—(Continued from Yesterday). Marching on service is a different matter from marching in the time of peace. Not only is there the strain of ever-present attack, but there is also, for cavalry and infantry, the weight of service armament and equipment to be considered. Every man carries in his handbags 50 rounds of ammunition for his rifle—not a bit too much, when the rate of fire possible with the modern rifle is taken into account. But 50 rounds of ball cartridge is a serious matter when one has to carry it throughout the day, and when active service opens it is easy to understand why only really fit men are passed by doctors into the army. So far as the rank and file are concerned, it is power to endure that makes the soldier an active service; bravery is needed, initiative is needed, but staying power is needed most of all.

There may be days of solid marching without a sight of the enemy. One may form part of a flanking force whose business is to march from point to point, fighting but seldom, but always presenting a threat to the enemy or his lines of communication, and thus ever on the move, with very little time for sleep or eating; again, one may be placed with a force which has to march half a day to come in contact with the enemy, and to fight the other half of the day; or yet again, it may be necessary to march at night in order to take a position—or to be shot in the attempt—at dawn. In time of peace and on maneuvers officers take care that compensating time is allowed to men, so as to give them the normal amount of rest; on active service the officer commanding a force spares his men as much as he can and gives them all the rest possible, but has to be guided by circumstances, or to the superior circumstances and cause himself and his men to undergo far more than normal exertions. War, as carried out today, requires all that every man has to give in the way of staying power, and now, as in the days of the battles and lance bow, physical endurance is the greatest asset a man can have on active service. The hard drinker in time of peace and the man who has been looking for "soft jobs" all the time of his peace service soon "go sick" and become ineffective; they may be just as brave as the rest, but they lack the staying power requisite to the carrying on of war.

Men's impressions of being under fire vary so much that every account is of interest. "My principal impression was that I'd like to run away, but there was nowhere to run to, so I stuck on, and got used to it after a bit. 'I felt cold and horribly thirsty—I never thought to be afraid till afterwards.' 'It was interesting till I saw the man next to me roll over with a bullet in his head, and then I wanted to get up and go to the devil who had done that.' Thus spoke three men who asked how they felt about it. My own impression was chiefly a fear that I was going to be afraid—I did not want to disgrace myself, but to be as good as the rest.

One man who came back wounded after the day of Mons described how he felt at first shooting a bullet in the majority of cases, with a whole body of men firing, it is difficult to tell which of the bullets take effect. This, however, was a clear case, and the man could not but know that he was responsible for the soldier's wounds.

"I had four men with me on the rear guard," he said, "and we were holding the end of a village street to let our chaps get away as far as possible before we mounted and caught up with them. We could see German infantry coming on, masses of them, but they couldn't tell whether the village street held five men or a couple of squadrons, so they held back a bit. At last I could see we were in danger of being outflanked, so I got my men to get mounted, and just as they were doing so a German officer put his head round the corner of the house at the end of the street—just ten yards away from me. I raised my rifle, aimed both eyes and pulled the trigger—it was a doubt-bank range, and when I opened my eyes and looked it seemed as if I'd blown half his face away. I felt scared at what I had done—it seemed wrong to have shot a man like that, though he and his kind drive women and children in front of their firing lines. It seemed to make such a horrible mess, somehow. I got mounted, and just as I swung my leg over the horse a footbray German infantryman aimed a blow at me with the butt end of his rifle—I don't know where he sprung from—and damaged my arm like this. If he had the sense he could have run me through with a baronet or shot me, but I suppose he was too flurried. But that officer's face after I shot him stuck to me, and I still dream of it and shall for some time, probably."

He who told this story is a boy of 21 or 22, and he has gone back to the front to rejoin his regiment now with three stripes on his arm, instead of the two that were his at the beginning of the campaign.

On forced marches, and often on normal marches as well, all the things that one considers necessities—with the exception of sufficient food to keep one in condition—go by the board. One sleeps under the stars, with no other covering than a coat and blanket; one lies out to sleep in pouring rain, with no more covering; tents are out of question, for there is no time to pitch and strike them. One goes for days without a wash, and for days, too, without undressing. There are two camps in the South African campaign, one who promises each other, for mysterious reasons, that they would not take their boots off for months, and they ran into such a series of marches and actions that even if they had not made the compact, they would only have been able to remove their boots three times in the course of that month. The smart soldier of peace service goes unshaven, unwashed, careless of all except getting enough of food and sleep at times; and when a lull comes in the operations, so that he gets a day or even an hour or two to himself, a bath is a luxury undreamed of by the man who can have one every morning and consider it a mere usual thing.

If in time of peace the soldier considers a rifle carefully, and even resents having to carry it about with him, he looks on it differently on service, knowing as he does that his life may depend on the quality of the weapon, and his ability to use it at almost any minute of the day and night. The confirmed "growser" of peace time, who will make a fuss over having to put twenty rounds of blank ammunition in his handbags to go out on a field day, will swing his three handbags of ball cartridges onto his person without a word of complaint, for he knows that he may need every round. Values alter amazingly on service; the man with a box of matches, when one has been away from the base for a few days, is a person of importance, and a mere cigarette is worth far more than its weight in gold. In General Rundle's column, during the South African war, half a biscuit was something to fight for, and the man who thought it worth his while many a time to throw away the same sort of unpalatable biscuits and bought bread to eat instead. An ant heap acquired a new significance, for it might be the means of saving a man's life at any time, and among mounted men a "fresh" horse, which might give its rider some trouble at the time of mounting, was no longer to be avoided, for by its freshness it showed that it had plenty of spirit and go about it. Spirit that might take a man out of rifle range at a critical moment, when the slower class of mount might come out of action without its rider. This reversal of the circumstances of ordinary life produces lasting effect on men; no man who has undergone the realities of active service comes back to the average of life unchanged. The difference in him may not be apparent at a casual glance, but it is there, for the rest of his life. He has looked on death at close quarters, and whatever his intelligence may be—whether he be a genius or a vulgar fellow—he has a clearer realization of the ultimate values of things. One may count the army in peace time as a great training school, out of which men come molded to a definite pattern, and yet retaining their individuality. But active service is a fire through which men pass, emerging on the far side purified of little aims to a greater or less extent, according to the material on which the fire has to work.

The Bee's Letter Box

In the Interests of Fair Play.

BENSON, Neb., Dec. 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: In reply to my fellow editor, J. H. Riggs of Waterloo, let me say this for the people of Benson: Your criticism of the manner in which the Douglas County Agricultural society conducted its annual meeting in Omaha, states that the country precincts have no representation on the board of directors and also that the meeting was controlled by Benson. Let us look over the list of the newly elected directors for the year of 1915 and at the same time note their residence addresses.

Louis Henderson, South Omaha. S. E. Munson, South Omaha. Paul Fitch, Omaha.

A. S. Wright, Benson precinct. D. A. Compton, Waterloo precinct. William Eckie, McArdle precinct. George Dietz, Jefferson precinct. John S. McArdle, Ekiborn precinct. John Bleick, Union precinct.

E. Kellogg, Benson precinct. James Walsh, Benson. Charles Haflik, Benson.

Does the above list of directors show a city controlled body? I think myself that the country precincts are pretty well represented.

Last year Benson notified the management of the fair association that its citizens would make an effort to secure the fair for 1915, and as Ekiborn came in with a declaration of strong objection Benson to get busy. There were five tickets in the field, Florence, South Omaha, Waterloo, Ekiborn and Benson, all competitors for the location.

The new board is composed of but three Bensonites, ten being scattered throughout the county as well as could be expected, and as there are more farmers and exhibitors in the country than fair managers, the majority of the men elected should be men who understand how to manage a county fair, and I, for one, believe that every man on the present board is thoroughly competent and reliable. They receive only \$3 a day during fair week and must pay their own expenses, to say nothing of losing much valuable time from their farm and business vocations.

It is true that the business men of Benson, from a business standpoint, would like to have the county fair located at Benson, if only for one year, and it is also natural to expect the different aspirants for location as well as the many candidates to suffer some disappointment at being defeated.

Benson will guarantee one of the best county fairs ever held in Douglas county for the year 1915, and any doubting Thomas better come out and be shown. Agreeing with my brother editor that taxation without representation is tyranny, and that Benson asks only for a fair and square deal.

E. M. JACOBBERGER, Editor of The Benson Times.

Let Germany Do It.

OMAHA, Dec. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: Mr. L. Miller in a letter to The Bee, dated December 3, under the heading, "Let England Do It," quoted A. L. Meyer as being absolutely correct in his letter in the December issue, in which Mr. Meyer stated that the German government offered the Belgians work. That is correct, but what about the pay? The same article that told about the offer of work stated the manner they were to be paid. The worker was to receive a time check good for his pay at the end of the war. If Germany lost he would get nothing. Dear reader, would you like to work under those conditions? I would not. This week the German government of Belgium demanded 7,000,000 a month and 37,000,000 to be taken from those starving people. And yet our friends say that England should feed them.

Let Farmers' Organizations Be on Guard.

NORTH LOUIS, Neb., Dec. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: The farmers of Nebraska have an excellent opportunity to obtain the passage of desirable bills at the forthcoming legislative session. An associated session of farmers' organizations is to meet at Omaha very soon. There will be many resolutions offered, some good and practical and some good and impractical.

The greater number of men who converse will be men who have never had much experience in writing bills, and who have also never fought a real, effective lobby in the manipulation of law-making. Resolutions are all right, and should be adopted, of course, but to pass resolutions favoring certain legislation and do no more is almost futile. The man who does things is the man on the job. Hence, to get certain legislation, a committee should be appointed to draft the bills and be right there at the legislature to defend them before the committee and keep boots on the members and lobbyists for their campaign. Politicians will keep straight when they have a committee to watch them.

The appointment of that committee is the important matter. You may get a committee who are intelligent, but if they are making loud reform speeches, and at the same time manipulating secretly with the special privilege class, the work done will be nothing when called into court for construction. The farmers' congress should be very careful in the appointment of the committee. The committee should be a Lincoln to see that proper men are elected for legislative officers, and bills should be prepared for immediate introduction.

Had the writer of this article awaited the action of the farmers' organization to defeat certain water power bills, where would you have been at this time? And no person cares to go to the legislature and make the fight against the associated lobby because of the pleasure in it. There is neither money, pleasure nor fame in it. The organization should perfect a committee to place committees in every legislative body of the nation to undo those paid lobbies.

WALTER JOHNSON.

In War a Penalty for Sin?

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Dec. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: For all these strenuous times of war, false prophecies and financial problems, we have every cause to believe "the era of peace or millennium" is ripening in the bud, and what reader who studies the Revelations, will not acknowledge this golden age to be in the fulfilling of God's mighty plan of salvation. This old earth of ours has its cycles to live just the same as passing around the sun, causes the change of our seasons. The slow but steady progress is working to the end. We must bear in mind that a thousand years on this earth is but one day with our Master.

Just how long these wars and world movements will continue is a question of time. As far as the human mind can conceive Satan is here in full sway as yet, notwithstanding the intellectual growth as well. But when this man's sin

revealed Satan will be cast in his prison, a seal set upon him, "for one thousand years, then cometh peace." The nature of the earth at this period is explained in the first part of the twentieth chapter of Revelations.

And when the thousand years are expired Satan is again at large for a little season only. God takes his vengeance upon mankind, the last and general resurrection of the dead. This marks the end of the world. When the remnant of the seed have witnessed the glory and truth of the Father, then go forth to destroy and make war, they have committed the sin that has no bounds. As the author hath said, let us pray unceasingly, meditate, seek and we shall find.

MRS. G. W. ANDERSON.

Suffrage and the Bible.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: "Suffrage and the Bible" is a subject not found in the Bible and not a Bible doctrine. The Bible is silent on the suffrage question. We do find woman is man's equal—if there is any difference, she is man's superior. Woman was created from an organized body; man was created from the dust of the ground. We read in Genesis 2:18, "She is man's helpmeet, in Gen. 1:28, "God told her to subdue the earth. In Gen. 3:6, we read, "And it repented God that he made man on the earth and it grieved Him at His heart." We have no record that He ever repented because he made a woman.

Paul was an old bachelor and he had no use for women. We have no record that he even loved his mother. He admits that he tells us things that is not by commandment, when he lectured on the duty of wives. See Cor. 7:5, "But I speak this by permission," and not by commandment. A. MORRINE.

Whither Are We Drifting?

Whither are we drifting? The state excuporter of Massachusetts offered to accept a reduction in salary, and the state prison electrician of Arkansas resigned rather than turn the switch on six condemned men.



GRINS AND GROANS.

"Oh, dear," groaned the young wife, "I don't know what to do to raise my bread; I've tried everything." "A derrick and a couple of jackscrews ought to do it," thought her husband, but he didn't say it aloud.—Boston Transcript.

"It is a marvel to me how a citizen can so quickly transform himself into a soldier." "Oh, we have a chance to study tactics all the time. Every married man, for instance, has to be a master of strategy."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Yes," said Mr. Groscher, "I intend to keep up the idea of Santa Claus in my family as long as possible." "What for?" "I don't want the children to blame me when they don't get just the presents they were looking for."—Washington Star.

OLD DONEGAL.

Oh! the roses in the springtime can bloom there so brightly. When the green vines are creeping o'er trellis and wall; And the sunbeams are hissing the landscape so lightly. O'er such hillside and valley in Old Donegal.

Once renowned land of Nial, thy proud days are shaded. Since both conquest and plunder accompanied thy fall. No stanzas of dithyramb have ever degraded. One bright gleam from the sunburst of Old Donegal.

Now the dark days have passed o'er thy long faded glory. Still thy brave sons are swearing they'll conquer or fall! For the old fearless spirit of battle and story, Is now swelling with triumph in Old Donegal.

True, that spirit of freedom was often left bleeding. But it never could be vanquished by saber or ball. For the sons of O'Neill and Tyconnel are leading. Their own clansmen to triumph in Old Donegal.

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