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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
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JULY CIRCULATION.
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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 July, 1914, was 52,328.

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

In the meantime, our soldier boys are watchfully waiting on the Rio Grande.

Late rains, remember, always put the pastures in good shape for the winter.

But think of what the terrors of protracted war will mean with the rigors of winter added.

Carranza may be a prudent man, but he did not show it when he handed the British minister his passports.

Note that the discreet Turk will remain neutral until it is safer for him to take the side against Russia.

The suffragists are going to interrogate the candidates, but kindly give them sufficient notice to prepare a getaway.

Has it ever occurred to you that the country is running along rather smoothly with the stock gamblers shut off by the war?

The climax of our calamities comes in the knowledge of the fact that the war threatens to destroy the dyed-hair industry.

"With God's gracious assistance, the duke of Albrecht and his splendid army have gained a glorious victory." Oh, let us not drag God into the business.

As on the Sea of Galilee, The Christ is whispering "Peace"—Whittier. But the voice seems for the time to be lost in the roar of battle.

The war has already knocked Boston out of its grand opera season. Grand opera got its knockout in Omaha, not through the war, but through the bunco methods of the over-greedy management.

In adjoining columns Premier Asquith and Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg tell us that Germany and England, respectively, are to blame for the war, and the duty of neutral Americans is to let it go at that for the present.

The method of appointment, however, let us repeat, and also the tenure and terms of service of appointive officials, are but details of any short ballot plan that can be readily adjusted without affecting the principle involved.

The democratic state editors want to lay plans for an early and continuous campaign in Nebraska. It is all right to lay plans, but with the European war occupying the center of the stage, attempts to carry them out will be wasted effort.

And now we are told that the neutrality of Belgian territory was but a pretense, anyway; that Belgium was fortified only on the frontier facing Holland and Germany, and freely open on the sides toward France and England. If so, Belgium must either have had a hunch all the time or have willfully invited trouble.

The paving of Farnam street, toward the completion of which its merchants have long cast anxious eyes, was finished today. The street car company completed its part of the street, and ran its track up to the west line of Fifteenth, which looks as if it intended at no distant day to run its cars past the new court house.

A new republican state committee has been organized with C. E. Yost as chairman. The Omaha members are Isaac Hascall and W. F. Bechel.

The Union Pacific outlasted the Kookuks in their game, which resulted in a 7 to 9 nothing victory for the home team.

The resignation of General Manager S. H. H. Clark of the Union Pacific is officially announced by President Charles Francis Adams. The same order makes R. R. Callaway second vice president and general manager, effective September 1.

Rev. T. C. Hall and bride returned from Europe today.

Miss Annie Scannell, who has been visiting her uncle, John Hussie, left for her home in Chicago.

Goodly Brucker returned from an extensive western trip lasting six weeks, during which he went as far as San Francisco and Portland.

Andy McAusland of New York City is in Omaha visiting relatives and friends.

J. M. Fairchild, the expert electrician, who has been here for the last nine months installing the electric light plant, has returned to New York.

The German Advance
Allowing for bias and coloring, the only conclusion possible from official reports emanating from all the different military intelligence bureaus is that the German advance across the French and Belgian borders has been going steadily forward.

Had the Kaiser's armies dashed across the frontier at the outset it would not have evoked great surprise, for the reputation of the German military machine had been built so high that it was believed to be capable of almost any imaginable achievement at arms. That the allies have held the Germans in check for nearly a month, and made their progress as slow and costly as it has been, merely testifies to the fact that the armies and fortifications of France, Belgium and Great Britain were popularly underrated, particularly their preparedness to resist sudden onslaught.

The Germans, however, concededly have the numbers, the implements of war, the war chest and the master military minds, which in combination constitute the formidable engine for aggressive campaigning. Germany has been able to pick for itself the field of operations, and its armies are not disappointing expectations.

Repeating an expression already quoted by The Bee, "The Lord fights with the battalions." While the fortunes of war may smile on one side or the other, in the long run the only way the Germans can be kept from the supreme victory is by the development by the allies of a superior military force, for which, if possible at all, time and money will be needed.

American Farmers in Canada.
While thousands of our American farmers who went to Canada have seen the error of their way and returned, the stream of emigration northward has not ceased. In March of this year, reports show, 5,800 experienced Yankee farmers took up their homes in the western provinces of the Dominion. They represented a combined capital of \$1,776,000 in cash and \$1,132,000 in settlers' effects. In the year 1913, of the 418,000 newcomers to Canada, 116,000 were citizens of the United States. Thus we see that while many are returning to the "states," after giving Canada a fair trial, others are going to take their places.

One effect of this migration for Canada will be good farming in its newer sections. Another effect for both Canada and the United States will be undoubtedly closer mutual relations, both from a business and political standpoint. Commercially, this effect is already reflected in the demand for American-made agricultural machinery, immense quantities of which are now going from our factories to Canada's farms. Thus, already the migrating American has created new markets for home industry.

Then the American investor has followed the farmer, just as the American drummer follows the missionary into the fastnesses of foreign lands more distant than Canada. In 1913, for example, American investments, according to reliable sources of information, amounted to \$637,000,000, as against \$417,000,000 in 1911. Of this former sum \$190,000,000 went into land, mills, mines and factories in British Columbia and \$40,000,000 into the prairie provinces. In 1913 Canada sold \$351,000,000 of new Canadian industrial bonds and the United States took more than did Canada itself, while Mother England bought only one-fifth of the entire issue.

Just here it is interesting to note a revival of the fear in England that this steady coming together of the business elements of Canada and the United States is sure to produce what Mother England pleases to call the "Americanization of Canada." From the figures just quoted, it appears that the dear old mother is not doing all she might in the premises to ward off such a baleful contingency. Canada and the United States are bound to come even yet closer together from every standpoint, simply for the reason that it is to their mutual advantage and, so far as Americans are concerned, they are not greatly exercised over these periodical tides of emigration flowing into the Dominion.

How to Beat the Price Boosters.
A number of our American cities are meeting the conditions of high living cost through artificial price boosting by opening municipal markets for direct exchange of food articles between producers and consumers. The first successful example of this sort of municipal activity was set by the mayor of Indianapolis a year or so ago, when he bought potatoes on municipal account and sold them to poor people at cost. Chicago city authorities are just now arranging to open up seven municipal markets at strategically located points that will cut out greedy middlemen's profits. Omaha is hardly up to this method of self-defense, but it is well to keep in mind the possibility of resort to it in case of necessity.

Answering When Opportunity Knocks
The new president of the Burlington railroad system, Hale Holden, is a comparatively young lawyer, with almost no experience as a railroad. His chief claim to fame just now is that he had an opportunity thrown in his way one day and cinched it "clean and cold," as we say here in the west.

Chosen to represent the railroads in the famous Minnesota rate case at a time when he was recognized as a fairly good lawyer at the Kansas City bar, he had sense enough to know that this was a chance of a lifetime. Maybe John J. Ingalls was right, after all. Anyway, Hale Holden was taking no chances on opportunity knocking twice at his door. He laid himself out on that brief. He was right in thinking it might land him something big.

The brief caught the eye of James J. Hill, and it must have been exceptional to do that. Mr. Hill's eye is small, but it never fails to get all 'round the biggest objects. Mr. Hill in 1907 offered Mr. Holden the position of general attorney for the Burlington, and three years later he was advanced to assistant to the president and then vice president. Now, at the age of 45, Mr. Holden becomes president of the road.

The Bee's Letter Box
Brief contributions on timely topics invited. The Bee assumes no responsibility for opinions of correspondents. All letters subject to condensation by editor.

Here's a Bunch of Predictions.
NORTH LOUP, Neb., Aug. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: There has been a great amount of discussion in recent years with respect to planetary disturbance on the earth's atmosphere by which weather conditions and rainfall are affected.

About fifteen years ago I began the study of this subject by sending each year to Washington, D. C., for the work known as the Ephemeris, or Nautical Almanac. This work is prepared three years in advance by the government, at hundreds of thousands of dollars of expense, and all positions of the planets, down to the minute, are recorded so that those positions may be known by turning to the proper table. At the beginning of each year I copied into a small pocketbook the various positions and configurations of the planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and all moon changes, showing exactly the day and hour of the phenomena and the combinations of those phenomena.

This gave me an opportunity to make notes on the weather conditions—temperature, wind velocity, tornado and rainfall. Many years I studied weather conditions from that data. I find that magnetic conditions stated at the bottom of most weather changes. These magnetic conditions are certainly caused from reversed magnetism—otherwise known as positive and negative.

If I have reached the proper conclusion, Venus has a greater influence over our atmosphere than any other except the sun. This is from the fact that its orbit is adjacent to the earth and sun. Magnetic conditions vary by the same rule by which heat and light are measured. Since Venus, being a very small planet, and Jupiter a very large planet, the former being near the earth and sun, and the latter far from the earth and sun, to apply the rule of heat and light would greatly diminish the magnetic force of Jupiter on reaching the earth's atmosphere. To double the distance of the source of heat and light divides the force of heat and light by four.

In the study of this science for twenty years I feel certain that a set of rules may be established by which the wet and dry periods of the seasons, on any part of the earth's surface may be determined in advance of the phenomena. If this shall be accomplished the benefit to farmers in sowing and reaping crops and the benefit to transportation companies in protecting from floods would amount to hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

Some of the most exceptional planetary positions are to occur in the month of September, 1914. Beginning with the 15th of the month and continuing a period of twenty days, if you see extensive floods, windstorms, hail and tornado, especially in the Mississippi valley, do not be surprised. I am saying this because conditions seem exceptional.

Price Boosting Magnified.
OMAHA, AUG. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: I think something ought to be done to get after the unscrupulous price boosters right here in Omaha. A lot of our shopkeepers have marked things up that have been standing on their shelves for months or years just because they have the war pretext. A friend of mine broke his glasses, and when he had the lens replaced discovered that he was being charged quite a little more than he paid the last time, and when he protested he was told that the price had gone up because some of the lenses used by opticians come from Germany. Are people going to stand for that all along the line?

Workmen's Compensation.
OMAHA, AUG. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: The writer of the letter signed "A Taxpayer" assumes that the so-called workmen's compensation law enacted by the last legislature will go into effect when the referendum vote is cast at the coming election; that the law will put an end to personal injury litigation between employer and employee; and that on account of the decrease in litigation, the number of judges in this district should be reduced to save a few thousand dollars expense to the county.

"A Taxpayer" puts the dollar above the man. The so-called compensation law, which in my judgment was passed through the tireless efforts of the insurance lobby, is not a compensation law in any true sense of the word, but is purely and simply a confiscation law of the worst description. It confiscates or takes from the laboring man practically every right that he has worked more than a generation to acquire. And further than this, it would not do away with litigation or lessen litigation as "A Taxpayer" seems to think.

There is no provision in this so-called compensation law which insures the payment of the full measure of allowances which it provides. If the employer refuses to pay the installments from week to week, the injured employee will be obliged to bring suits in endless number, which instead of decreasing, will increase the litigation.

Where, at the present time, for total disability the laboring man would get a verdict from a jury of probably \$5,000 or more, if eventually successful under this law, get probably \$500 or \$1,000 in the course of thirty years.

The War—Who's to Blame?
Shadow of the Russian Bear.
Hanna Heim Ewers in Fatherland.
This war had to come. Everybody in Europe has known it for years. Sooner or later it had to be decided which was to be master in Europe, the west or the east. The west—that means Germany, France, England and Italy. The east—Russia.

Germany's only foe, first and last, is Russia. Russia, first and last is the eternal foe of England and Austria. Should Hohenzollern and Hapsburg be defeated, Russia would be the invincible enemy and conqueror of England, Italy and France. The defeat of Germany in this war would result in nothing else than the beginning of Muscovite supremacy throughout the world. A supremacy which sooner or later, but quite inevitably, would overrun east Asia and America as well.

Let the Yankee as well as the Japanese bear this in mind! For this is the most signal weakness of all our diplomats: they go in for a day-to-day policy. They lack that far-sighted breadth of vision which Bismarck had and which—even though only by instinct—has governed every move of Russian diplomacy for ages. The defeat she sustained in the Japanese war was but a pin-prick in the hide of Russia, just as the last Crimean war, hardly feeling it, she pushed her masses steadily on toward Berlin and Stockholm, as she does toward Constantinople, India and the shores of the China seas.

This is not an essentially German point of view; it is the positive knowledge of every far-sighted European. Bernard Shaw expressed this idea just as clearly as I do.
And so convinced of this is the German emperor that he lays aside all other considerations with the sole object of preventing it. He is fighting for Germany—but at the same time he is fighting for the civilized world.

Since the first rumor of trouble the press agents of all the governments concerned have been trying to persuade us that the "other fellow" started it. It has not been a dignified spectacle.
I have been reminded of a strange sight I saw on my first visit to Paris. Two able-bodied and apparently able-minded men were quarreling on the sidewalk. After calling each other all the vile things they could think of they began to spit at each other. Americans one-half as mad would have been fighting. But it was explained to me, the French law of assault is very severe on the person who strikes the first blow. If you really hate a man in France, the meanest thing you can do is to make him lose his temper and hit you.

The powers of the entente tell us that the Kaiser first drew the sword. The Germans say they were insulted beyond bearing.
Where the aggression started is very hard to say—certainly Europe has not gone to war over the Serbian dispute. The ill feeling which has caused this conflagration is very much older than that. We in America dislike the militarism which is associated with the name of Bismarck. But Bismarck could not have imposed his gospel of blood and iron on his people if all Germany had not been smarting under the insults of Napoleon. It would be easy to trace the roots of this conflict back to Charlemagne—whom both French and Germans claim as their national hero. And doubtless an industrious historian could fix some of the blame on Julius Caesar.

The sad thing is that war will not liquidate this age-old hostility. You cannot make friends with machine guns. And, of course, the one wish of America is that peace may come again to Europe—to our cousins by blood, to our partners in business, to our comrades in the march of civilization. We should give thanks that we can be neutral in this conflict—we have friends on both sides.

Breaking Point of Military Competition.
George Horace Lorimer in Saturday Evening Post.
To understand this war you may forget all about Hohenzollern and Hapsburg, Slav and Teuton, Serbia and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. A monarch applied the match, but the institution of monarchy had little to do with it. Republican France contributed as much to the conflagration as monarchial Austria, and democratic England almost as much as autocratic Russia.

There was a situation in Europe which could issue only in war or disarmament, and efforts in the latter direction were unavailing. Military competition among the great powers had been steadily increasing for ten years until the tension had become almost unbearable. Then came a supreme effort. Germany raised her extraordinary war contribution of a quarter of a billion dollars by drastic special taxes on top of the heavy ordinary taxation. France lengthened the term of active military service from two years to three. Russia adopted a scheme of hugely augmented military expenditure. England lifted her naval appropriations to an unprecedented figure.

A man can't stand on tiptoe indefinitely. Military competition could scarcely be pushed further. There must be a letdown or a fight.
The proximate cause—Austria's irritation against Serbia—was trivial enough. But the real cause was national jealousy, suspicion and hatred—carefully ed and exploited everywhere by the military class and the noisy few who find a profit in war. The grand stock in trade of these fomenters of war is that barbarous patriotism which is merely a modern extension of the tribal sentiment that made the Indian who lived on the south side of the creek consider it a pious duty to kill one living on the north side whenever he got a chance. Whatever the cost of this war, there will be another some day if Frenchmen are still taught to hate Germans, Germans to hate Russians, and so on.

People and Events
The estate of B. F. Keith, the theater owner, admitted to probate in Pittsburgh, is valued at \$2,000,000.
Gus Bruno, at one time a prominent character comedian, died on Monday in New York, aged 69 years.
Thomas G. Plant, a retired shoe manufacturer of Wolfboro, N. H., was fined 1 cent and costs for beating a reporter, who tried to take pictures of his estate. Plant has appealed the case.

In Other Cities
Paris has about 115 residents to the acre to London's fifty.
Pittsburgh is making determined efforts to abate smoke nuisance.
Philadelphia is now using its new North-east boulevard, which cost \$1,000,000.

Williamsville, N. Y., has celebrated a "Come Back Day" for the benefit of orphans.
Cleveland will enforce city ordinance prohibiting sale of parlor matches after September 1.
Water from King Solomon's sealed fountain is now piped through the streets of Jerusalem.
Cleveland's city paving is said by some automobilists to be the worst in the United States.

Philadelphia is completing two new municipal piers between Catherine and Christian streets.
St. Paul Christian Scientists have opened a new temple at Summit avenue and Grotto street.
Philadelphians plan erection of an office and religious building as a memorial to Dr. Philip Schaff.
Holidaysburg, Pa., has demolished a building erected in 1765, to make way for a business structure.

Memphis, Tenn., school board has discharged a number of veteran teachers for age reasons, without pensions.
A photograph carried in a case resembling a camera by a man who frequents crowds is a Parisian advertising novelty.
The Asiatic town of Malwateh, on the borders of Russia, is inhabited by men only. Women are forbidden entrance to it.
An enterprising laundress in Paris uses a captive balloon to lift the clothing which he washes high into the air to dry and bleach, uncontaminated by the dust of the city.

JUST IN FUN.
"Your business are you going to put your son to Brown?"
"Well, I haven't decided yet, but, judging from the looks he has, I should say he was naturally cut out for a milkman."—Sydney Bulletin.

"How's your boy getting along in college?"
"Not well. They baited him out of the box in the third inning the other day."—Detroit Free Press.

"I hear you married Thompson's divorced wife."
"Yea."
"Then you come to do that."
"Thompson recommended her highly. He said his only trouble was she snored, and you know I'm deaf."—Boston Transcript.

Summertime.
Riding is so bumpy.
Walking is so hot.
Tennis makes you grumpy.
Golf is worse a lot.
Never mind the diet, want.
Keep your conscience free.
Just a keepin' quiet—
That's enough for me.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE LESSON.
Ella A. Fanning in New York Sun.
She gazes at her little brood.
Their clamorous wants she must supply.
New tenderness is in her tone—
"O, blest and happy mother I!"

Protect Yourself!
Against Substitutes ... Imitations
Get the Well-Known Round Package HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
Made in the largest, best equipped and sanitary Malted Milk plant in the world
We do not make "milk products"—Skim Milk, Condensed Milk, etc.
But the Original-Genuine HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
Made from pure, full-cream milk and the extract of select malted grain, reduced to powder form, soluble in water. Best food-drink for all ages.
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Jellied Beer
Most Modern and Sanitary Brewery in the West.
Family trade supplied by: South Omaha—W.M. JITTER, 2502 N Street, Telephone South 563. Omaha—RUGO F. HILL, 1524 Douglas Street; Phone Douglas 8040. Council Bluffs—OLD AGE BAIL, 1612 South Sixth Street; Phone 3623.

Budweiser
Used in more homes than any two other brands of Bottled Beer combined
Anheuser-Busch Company of Nebraska OMAHA
Rosenfeld Liquor Company Council Bluffs, Iowa DISTRIBUTORS
Family Trade Supplied by G. H. Hansen, Dealer—Phone Doug. 2506