

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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JULY CIRCULATION
52,328

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.
 DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
 Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 4th day of August, 1914.
 ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Yes, but how many times are those Russians to take Koenigsberg?

September 1! Does the straw hat get a stay of execution or not?

The schools will soon reopen and then mother's vacation will begin.

It's a safe bet that our Congressman Lobeck won't have his salary docked.

Turkey threatens to make a few more feathers fly if it gets into the game.

Keep your temper, even if the other fellow will not keep his, for "it takes two to quarrel."

It is no longer so much a question of who threw the first bomb as of who will be hit by the last bomb.

On the theory that "All's well that ends well," 1914 promises to close one of Nebraska's very best crop years.

Still, we won't quarrel as to whether it is proper to refer to them as a "flock of birdmen" or a "fleet of airships."

Uncle Sam is now busy mobilizing his army of school children, many of whom are going to the front none too joyously.

Chicago grand opera has also been declared off on account of war's interference with the high C's and the heavy basses.

Old Neptune is being depicted in the American movies, but Mats is starring in a more realistic stage all his own in Europe.

The "dry" of Missouri have shown a keen sense for the eternal fitness of things in selecting as their leader a man named Hay.

School board members in Omaha are to be elected this year as petition candidates without party labels. Come on in, the water's fine.

Inured as he is to the rigors of the north, old Doc. Cook is not apt to be frozen out even by the cold deal war is giving all the chatters.

In this great year of "peace on earth, good will toward men," the death of a dozen persons in a horrible railway wreck no longer attracts attention.

A weekly paper brings a story entitled, "From Daybreak to Breakfast." That ought to be a vivid description of a lingering nap, and a dash to get into clothes.

The word "moratorium" is said to have stamped Wall street at first. Probably words that suspend collections are not very numerous in the Wall street lexicon.

The editor of our amiable local democratic contemporary has discovered a striking likeness between Governor Morehead and President Wilson. What brand can he have been drinking?



The school board is considering bids to erect a stone wall on the east side of the high school grounds, 600 feet long, extending from Dodge to Davenport. The plans call for a wall three feet high, twenty inches thick at the bottom and eighteen inches at the top, with corner entrances at Dodge and Davenport, and corner entrance at the head of Capitol avenue.

Only about 150 persons came out to see the Union Pacific toy with the Koekuks, with a score of 13 to 7.

St. Joseph's hospital fair opened in Falconer's hall under the supervision of Fathers Glauber and Jeannette, and with the following ladies in charge of tables: St. Mary Magdalene, Mrs. Joseph Penner, Mrs. Berard Foster, Mrs. McNally, Mrs. Helmsman, the Miron Jones and Annie Herold, Miss Carlisle Koster, Holy Family table, Mrs. Miss Crowley, Miss Leigle Murphy, Miss John A. Creighton, hospital table, Mrs. Little, Mrs. J. P. Dally, Mrs. Andrew Murphy, Mrs. Carmody, refreshment table, Mrs. M. Donovan, Mrs. G. M. O'Brien and Mrs. James Craighead.

Mr. Fred McConnell and family of Salt Lake City arrived in Omaha, where Mr. McConnell will hereafter make his headquarters. For the present they are stopping at 25 South Twenty-first street.

Miss Zelle Wilson left for Peru to attend the state normal.

Independence Through Self-Dependence.
 With the disruption of ocean transportation and intercourse with so many other nations of the world, the strength of America's position lies in its self-dependence and unusual ability to supply practically all of its own needs, an advantage which few other countries possess.
 The Philadelphia Press notes this comforting condition, which it shows was brought about by the development of our industries under a protective tariff, and pertinently asks what plight we would now be in if we had all along followed the principle of free trade. As it recalls, the theorists would have us devote ourselves exclusively to occupations which we are naturally fitted for in superior degree to other peoples and exchange our products for other products made cheaper abroad on the basis of mutual profit.
 In a world of perpetual peace and brotherly love we might possibly approach this ideal, but we see now the danger of being wholly dependent upon the exchange of our goods with outside countries that may go to war with one another. In other words, the beautiful theory of free trade has collided with the unanswerable logic of events—a collision that proves the absolute necessity of the United States maintaining sufficient protection to develop a varied industry and make us self-dependent. For without self-dependence our nation could not be independent.

England's Indian Troops.
 What does it mean that England is to have the help of its Indian troops in this war? The empire of India by the last census comprised a population of 315,000,000, scattered over an area of 1,900,000 square miles. The native Indian army numbered up to the last count 160,000 men, but what proportion of this gigantic mass of humanity could England whip into fighting form for the present crisis? There is no question of India's loyalty to Great Britain or its readiness to fight. The dispatches even make it appear as if the native Indian was apprehensive lest he might not be permitted to defend the flag along with the British subjects in Africa, who number 21,000,000. Then there are Australasia and the American provinces with other millions.
 "England's sun never sets," is the boast, but that is not always to the complete advantage of England in a war where quick transfer and mobilization of troops is required to win. Perhaps after all the biggest asset of the British dependencies will be expressed in the terms of money. When it comes to long range support, pounds and sovereigns to pay for warships, guns, ammunition and supplies, will count for the mother country more than would raw recruits.

No Dearth of Doctors.
 The evident attempt of some of the commercial schools to create the popular impression that the steady reduction in number of medical colleges reflects itself in a visible shortage of doctors is flattened out by the publication of facts and figures by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association.
 It appears from this publication that the number of our doctor factories has been cut from 162 in 1905 to 101 at present; the number of special and graduate students from 28,142 in 1904 to 16,502 in June of this year. And yet it is stated that the sixty large schools of the highest class could easily care for all these 16,502 students.
 As to the supply of doctors, it runs in the United States one to every 600 to 650 persons, as compared with one to every 1,500 to 2,500 in Europe. On an average, 2,000 American physicians die annually, but in 1913, 3,594 fresh ones were graduated to take their place. For several years, according to the official report, "the annual output of new doctors exceeded 5,000." So at that rate, it will take quite a while for us to run short on doctors.

What provoked the war on the doctor factory was the shameful tendency toward commercializing this great profession. This war dates from 1904, when Dr. Flexner, aided by Carnegie millions, took the field against the cheap and unscrupulous medical schools and practitioners. Yet with all the progress made, an enormous work is yet to be done to eradicate all the evils of commercialization that have ramified through so many branches of the profession.

Remember the Consumer, Too.
 While ordering investigations of the prevalent causes of high food prices, the president and congress should not overlook the direct interests of the consumer, who usually gets the worst of it on prices in such emergencies as the present.
 The observation is prompted by a proposed senate amendment to the cotton warehouse bill, which, in the judgment of many, would have the effect of protecting, not so much the producer, as the speculator at the expense of the consumer. The original bill simply proposed to help the small cotton planter put his cotton in shape where certificates representing ownership may be used to relieve the man who must have money and is in the habit of borrowing from his local bank. The amendment includes wheat and may take in other foodstuffs—with cotton and ostensibly would enable the wheat grower to reap a benefit. Actually, however, according to the view of Senator Nelson and other senate leaders, it would throw the probable advantage; not to the wheat grower, out of whose hands the grain would have passed, but to the speculator holding for a higher market.

Whatever legislation the emergency demands, it cannot require the sacrifice of the consumer to the producer or the storage or warehouse man nor of any of them to the food gambler.
 State Treasurer George calls for the abolition of the State Normal board as a piece of useless administrative machinery. Its uselessness has been apparent for some time, and the same thing can be said of a large number of other so-called state boards, most of them created to make a job for someone to fatten off the fees.
 With war the overhauling and all absorbing topic, the chronic kicker, who can always run the newspaper better than the man who is doing it, wants to know why the paper fills its columns with "this confounded war talk."



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

Warning to Beware of Deception.
 NORTH LOUP, Neb., Aug. 31.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the late primary the people of Nebraska have seen another demonstration of nominating candidates for public office through a process of sympathy. In conjunction with the egg attack, a notice was published far and wide, with the inference that a political gang opposed to progressive principles was at the bottom of it. The candidate had also been arrested and any person might suppose the police of Omaha were manipulating to defeat the will of the people.
 If the people will take a second thought they may readily see that we who opposed Mr. Howell's nomination could gain nothing by such an attack. There are many earmarks that indicate a carefully laid plan to nominate Mr. Howell as a state school trustee. People who have watched Mr. Howell's candidacy have noticed that he was placed as the ticket by a class of partisans who have been in the anti-saloon advocacy. In conjunction with these partisans certain other great corporate interests are at work to obtain unlimited franchises for power on the rivers of Nebraska. Also in conjunction with these interests are other political factions, the anti-theatrical trust, the university fraternities and a coalition of a half dozen politicians who have obtained control of a church school whose power they are using as a political machine for personal gain and advancement. There are too many signs which indicate that this association of political factions are organized with the supreme intent to give away our natural resources to eastern financiers, and for those resources submit to state wide prohibition two years hence. If it is possible to deceive the people by a rotten-egg attack, promulgated by a yellow journal sheet under the pretense of progressiveness, the electorate may fall into the same snare.
 WALTER JOHNSON.

State Normal and University.
 OMAHA, Aug. 31.—To the Editor of The Bee: Without any desire to criticize the efficiency of the state normal board, I believe I voice the sentiments of a large number of taxpayers, when I assert that it is a needless and expensive luxury. The normal board has no work to do which cannot be done equally well by the board of regents. Both Kansas and Iowa have only one board with results eminently satisfactory. Such a plan could not possibly disadvantage either the university or the normal schools. The funds of each are separate and cannot be transferred from one to the other. The regents would be as truly regents of the normal schools as of the university. All the regents would have to do would be to use the appropriations and conduct the institutions in accordance with the spirit of the law. By being under one board the work of each school would be restricted to its legitimate sphere. The expense of the normal board would be entirely eliminated, and the tendency of our state educational institutions to work at cross purposes would be a thing of the past. There seems to be every argument for placing these institutions under one board and nothing against it. I would like to hear this matter discussed.
 R. L. MOORE.

What Russia Will Win by War.
 LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 31.—To the Editor of The Bee: Many people are pessimistic over Russia's outcome of the war, but the truth can be concealed from those who know that Russia has already won the greatest victory as far as commerce is concerned, which is the basis of modern civilized war.
 Let us analyze the situation of Russia's victory. It is a well known fact that Russia has a vast area of forests, therefore its lumber industry, internally and externally, is very enormous. Russia exports its logs mostly from European Russia which covers a territory of 64,000,000 acres. The total number of acres in forests in Russia is 30,262,000. The chief exports to Germany are cereals, eggs, timber and flax. The timber is floated in rafts on the following rivers: Bug, Narev, Nieman and Vistula. These rivers fall into the Baltic sea. Although Russia exports a great deal of timber, its people benefit very little, because they get little work out of it.
 The main German lumber industry is in the northeast of Prussia containing the cities of Memel, Konigsberg, Thorn, Bromberg and Danzig. All these cities are well fortified. The entire defense lines, or rather all fortresses of Germany, are connected with each other by means of underground telephones, while strategic railway lines lead from the principal military centers toward the frontiers.
 Besides these northeastern fortifications there are natural fortifications such as lakes, swamps and holes where the natives dig for peat, which is used for fuel. So, the Germans were never afraid of Russian invasion from the northeast. The time has come when Russia must conquer the northeastern part of Prussia, disregarding the price it will pay for it, as long as it gains its entire Russia. Then the German lumber industry will be crippled forever.
 FELIX NEWTON.

Sees Defeat for Germany.
 ARLINGTON, Neb., Aug. 31.—To the Editor of The Bee: Being a constant reader of The Bee I have noticed a number of letters regarding the European war, and especially those written by Matt Soader.
 In the first place, it seems as though Germany was a little too quick in ordering Russia to cease the mobilization of its troops and France also. Was not the Germans ready to begin war? And hasn't one nation just the same rights to mobilize troops as another? The only serious mistake Germany made, to my notion, was trying to cross Belgium, a neutral country, to fight France. Thus Germany violated the treaty, which brought England into the war.
 The Kaiser is a great military genius and has a fine army, but he no doubt has overestimated his strength, and it is my prophecy that Germany will be defeated.
 FRANK S. REYNOLDS.

Spreading the Oil.
 Washington Post: The American merchant marine was strengthened by John D. Rockefeller's oil tankers, they might help to soothe the troubled waters.

With Our Own Warriors

News and Comment from the Army and Navy Register.

Military Observers Abroad.
 The War and Navy departments have renewed, through the State department, requests of the European governments engaged in war for the privilege of having American army and navy officers accompany the foreign troops and ships in the capacity of observers from a neutral country. The intimation on the part of this government that such a privilege would be appreciated has elicited no response. Some forty army officers and about half as many naval officers have been provisionally selected, but not yet publicly designated, to go abroad as observers with the foreign forces. No announcement of the identity of these officers will be made by the War and Navy departments until it is ascertained whether the foreign governments are disposed to comply with the request from Washington. All the indications, as already stated in these columns, have been against any such privilege. There is every inclination on the part of the foreigner to discourage the presence of officers from neutral governments. It is evidently believed that nothing is to be gained from the observation of these experts. There is every reason to expect that if the privilege is granted, it will be with such reluctance as will deprive the visiting officers of the best opportunity to make their observations.

War Maps at Capitol.
 In the offices of the sergeants-at-arms of the senate and house the War department has placed huge war maps, around which at all hours of the day members of the two bodies gather to study the theater of war. The keen interest in tracing the movement of the opposing forces, as they have been recorded in the press dispatches and by messages received by the government, testify to the profound impression the war is creating upon officials of this government.
 These maps show in detail the towns, rivers and boundary lines of central Europe as well as the ship lines. Lieutenant Philip Hexall Bagley, U. S. A., has been detailed by the War college, which prepared the maps, to make the daily progress of events. As the tide of battle sweeps the armies forward or backward their change of position will be indicated by colored pins. The key accompanying the maps explain that the position of the German forces are represented by blue pins, the Austrians by green, the French by yellow, the Belgians by white, the British by red, the Servians by white, and the Russians by red pins.
 Pro-German sympathizers who noticed the map objected that it could not possibly be fair, as it was a French map. A wealth of personal reminiscences were stirred by the display of the map and the scenes which were being recorded upon it by the prosaic movement of a line of colored pins.

American Hydroplanes in Turkey.
 On June 14 a most successful demonstration of a Curtiss "flying boat" was given at Constantinople before a large and distinguished crowd. While the exhibition was primarily conducted for the benefit of the Turkish national defense committee, it also served to show more effectively than a limited test would have done the substantial and meritorious qualities of this American product. Among the spectators was Prince Ziaeddin Effendi, other members of the Turkish imperial family, the American ambassador and his suite, Suleiman El Bustani Effendi, Ottoman minister of commerce and agriculture; members of Parliament and many representatives of the Ottoman army and navy.
 The weather and setting were ideal. The junction of the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora between old Stambul and Kadikoy, which latter town is situated on the Asiatic coast, afforded ample area for the tests, and the facilities on the quay of Kadikoy were well arranged and adequate for thousands of spectators. The start was made from Kutchuk Chekmekci beyond San Stefano on the Marmora, and some fifteen miles over that sea were rapidly covered by the two aviators at an average height of 1,000 feet. They made a graceful and effective landing beside the admiralty launch, which contained a number of Turkish naval officers, press representatives, etc., and were then presented by Ambassador Morgenthau to Prince Ziaeddin Effendi and other distinguished guests. Seven successive flights with passengers were then made, amid the applause and wonder of the spectators, to whom this sort of aviation was an entire novelty. The demonstration of the ease and safety with which this hydroplane could be manipulated made a deep impression, and the effect of the flights was heightened by its manifest adaptability to naval warfare on the landlocked and relatively small bodies of water in this part of the world. Several Turkish warships were anchored off Kadikoy during the exhibition.
 The Ottoman press of June 15 devoted much space to descriptions of the machine and to the demonstration, giving interviews with the various passengers and expressing the hope that the Ottoman government would not fail to follow the example of other governments in the use of this modern invention.

Twice Told Tales

When Sympathy Won.
 The great advocate—let us call him Mr. Mcweeney—was defending a man in a murder case. The case looked hopeless, and Mcweeney submitted no evidence for the defense. So the public prosecutor, believing that conviction was assured, ended with just a few perfunctory remarks.
 Then, in a quiet, conversational tone, the famous Mcweeney began to talk to the jury. He made no mention of the murder. He just described in vivid colors a pretty country cottage hung with honeysuckle, a young wife preparing supper, and the rosy youngsters waiting at the gate to greet their father on his return home for the evening meal. Suddenly Mcweeney stopped. He drew himself up to his full height. Then striking the table with his fist, he cried in a voice that thrilled every bosom: "Gentlemen, you must send him back to them!"
 A red-faced juror choked, and blurted out: "By George, sir, we'll do it!"
 Mcweeney, without another word, sat down, and ten minutes later the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.
 The prisoner wept as he shook his counsel's hand. "No other man on earth could have saved me as you have done, Mr. Mcweeney," he sobbed. "I ain't got no wife or family, sir."—London Tit-Bits.

Not for Small Men.
 And now, with all the great nations of Europe in arms, little Holland is mobilizing her troops. This recalls a story of some years ago. The prince consort of Holland, a guest of the Kaiser, was attending a review of the German troops. A regiment of six-footers passed by. "Not tall enough," said the visitor to the Kaiser.
 A second regiment passed in review in which every man was six feet five inches high.
 "Not tall enough," said the man from Holland.
 "Not tall enough!" exclaimed the German emperor. "What do you mean?"
 "I mean, your majesty," said the visitor, "when we open our dikes the water averages eight feet."—Indianapolis News.

The Cause.
 Mayor Baker of Cleveland, in defense of a political movement that had been attacked, said the other day: "It's an honest movement and a straightforward movement, and they who attack it are as censorious as the Seabright old maid."
 "A Seabright old maid was talking to a sun-burned college boy on the beach. A pretty girl passed and the old maid said: 'There goes Miss Summers. You took her to the hop last evening, didn't you?'"
 "Yes," said the college boy, and he added politely: "As I was talking to Miss Summers after the hope it dawned upon me—'"
 "It dawned," said the old maid. "You kept her out till dawn! That's what those new dances lead up to!"—Washington Star.

At a Safe Distance

Philadelphia Press: The nation which ends the war will get more honors than the nation which began it.
 Washington Star: How easy it is to shoot away a treaty when it is in the path of an advancing army.
 Kansas City Star: The crowned heads continue their rather blasphemous exercises of making God in their own image.
 Philadelphia Ledger: What has this war done to do with civilization or what has civilization got to do with this war?
 Washington Star: Diplomacy is expected to remain comparatively silent until the work of readjusting the map is taken up.
 Baltimore American: Scotch whisky has gone up, why nobody knows exactly, unless it be from the general tendency to call on fiery spirits.
 Washington Post: At the same time, it is much better to be the ultimate consumer in the United States than the ultimate producer in Europe.
 St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The best indication of the progress of the war is the wholesale criticism of the French army by writers in Paris.
 Kansas City Times: A dispatch says the king of Rumania is ill and may abdicate. This is no time for a man in the king business to be sick.
 Philadelphia Bulletin: Sneers at the Hague tribunal may be in order, but it is still one spot in northern Europe which is not overrun with the horrors of war.
 Baltimore American: Why worry over an improbable modern massacre of Christians in Turkey when Christians are slaughtering Christians on the battle line?

TART TRIFLES.

She (after stolen kiss)—Sir, you forgot yourself! He—Oh, well, I can think of myself say old time—Judge.
 Stinson (to Willie, reading the paper)—What are you looking so cheerful about, Willie? Willie—I see a lot of American school-teachers are detained indefinitely in Europe—Life.
 Depressed Luncher—Have you any prussian acid? Waitress—No, sir.
 Depressed Luncher—Then bring me one of your steak and kidney puddings—London Tatler.
 "What was her father's present to the bride and bridegroom?"
 "Nothing specific. He told the bride that there would always be a room in his house for her and a job at his factory for the bridegroom."—Detroit Free Press.
LONG AGO.
 Nellie Hart Woolworth in the Boston Transcript.
 A slow flowing river with stms upon the bank. Each pendant bough a-quiver as the little breezes play. A waiting boat close hidden where the reeds are tall and rank. And we two together as in the far-away.
 A wild brook a-singing, a mountain brook no free. The wood-wind's low whispering-to walk there once again, To redroom the day dream, hear the voices call to me, The psalm of life forgetting the throbbing note of pain.
 A gate that will not open leading to the land of youth. A fast-flowing river with dark remorseless flow. A heart that is so homesick, a breaking heart in truth. A yearning for the country, the land of long ago.

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