

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. Entered at Omaha postoffice as a second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By carrier, by mail, per month, per year. Daily without Sunday, \$6.00. Daily with Sunday, \$7.00. Evening without Sunday, \$4.00. Sunday Bee only, \$2.00. Send notice of change of address or complaints irregularly in delivery to Omaha Bee, Circulation Department.

REMITTANCE. Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only two-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and western exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—218 N. street, Council Bluffs—14 North Main street, Lincoln—26 Little Building, Chicago—811 Hearst Building, New York—Room 1008, 286 Fifth avenue, St. Louis—100 New Bank of Commerce, Washington—14 Fourteenth St., N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

AUGUST CIRCULATION. 56,554. 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 August, 1914, was 56,554.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 3d day of September, 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.

The price boosters are entitled to no quarter. If Carranza falls up, there is Villa to fall back on.

The Schoolmasters' club ring may consider itself duly reprimanded.

The term, "civilized warfare," is clearly shown to be an anachronism.

The French capital has been moved "temporarily" several times before.

As a last resort the British cruiser Highflyer might attack the Zeppelins.

To keep posted on the war, read The Bee—and up-to-the-minute Bee extras.

Coal, not cold storage, is the problem perplexing Mr. Ultimate Consumer just now.

Germany protests Japan's invasion of Chinese neutrality. Really, that's a good one.

Leave it to a vote of those directly concerned, and it will be unanimous for a new city jail.

The man who is sure he knows everything naturally assumes that the other fellow knows nothing.

In that decree for white hostility, necessity as the mother of invention puts one over on Dame Fashion.

Yes, but if Koenigsburg was captured by the Russians last week, how can the Germans be trying to make a sortie out of it?

The most patient man in the world is the corner druggist who not only tolerates, but encourages, the telephone moochers.

The rechristening of St. Petersburg, to be known hereafter as Petrograd, indicates that the Russians think there is something in a name, after all.

Primary election on August 18, canvass of votes completed on September 3, sixteen days afterward. Behold a result of the interminable ballot!

Reports of the inhuman slaughter going on abroad begin to suggest that we put the soft pedal on this boast of "twentieth century civilization."

Yes, but if we have war over in this country, would our Lincoln friends ever consent to let the state capital of Nebraska be moved to Omaha for even a little while?

If England acts on Lord "Bob's" suggestion of organizing a regiment of foot ball players, they have a ready-made battle cry in the slogan of another great warrior, "Hit the line hard."

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha. A marriage arousing much interest united Mr. Paul Wilcox of New York City and Miss Minnie Maul of Omaha, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride's parents on Nineteenth and Douglas streets. Rev. W. J. Harsha of the First Presbyterian church officiated, and a large number of intimate friends were present, among them the members of the First Presbyterian choir, of which Miss Maul has long been a member.

The ladies of the German-English School association have decided to have a fair the latter part of November. These officers were elected: E. F. Hartoon, president; Mrs. A. Weinhagen, vice president; Mrs. Battle, secretary; Philip Andrea, financial secretary; and Julius Meyer, treasurer.

Mrs. Alvin Saunders left on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, at Helena, Mont.

Mrs. Chester O. Sampson and daughter, Miss Jennie, started for Vermont to visit old friends.

Mrs. Edwin Davis will exhibit some elegant oil paintings, samples of her work, at the state fair.

One of the leading hotels of the city has engaged a four-story building and set up 60 cots in it for overflow guests during fair week.

Complaints are being made about the Park avenue line of street cars because people who live in that part of the city are unable to ride home owing to the cars being so over-laden that there is not even standing room on the platform. The patrons want larger cars, and want them run every ten minutes instead of twenty minutes, as now.

The Law of Bombardment.

German champions indignantly resent the charge that Germany is resorting to "barbarous" and "illegal" methods of warfare in throwing bombs from Zeppelins or aeroplanes upon the enemy occupying a besieged fortified city. They insist that this form of bombardment in no way violates any rule or obligation of international law, but, on the contrary, is especially recognized by it, and in this they unquestionably have strong ground to stand on. The charge was originally made with reference to bombs dropped from Zeppelins over Antwerp, and in a statement issued by the Chamber of German-American Commerce of New York it is pointed out that Antwerp is a besieged fortress about which both armies are fighting for every foot of ground regardless of human life, their own or others. Non-combatants who remain within a fortified town with knowledge that it is to be bombarded do so at their own peril, and by neglecting to avail themselves of their opportunity to get out subject themselves to the same risks as combatants. Whether the explosive projectiles are thrown by heavy guns or dropped from Zeppelins is immaterial under the usages and laws of war, the only question being whether shells from mortars would do more damage than bombs from airships.

The statement referred to declares that the accusation of the English and French against Germany is but an outcry at being beaten at their own game, and recalls that at the Hague conference of 1907 France, at that time in possession of the most powerful fleet of aeroplanes in the world, insisted upon the right of a warring power to throw explosives from aircraft, but England objected, presumably for the reason that this was the only weapon by which it could be attacked while in undisputed control of the seas. Germany, on the other hand, offered to forego the use of explosives from aircraft provided England would relinquish its right to seize merchant ships belonging to citizens of a hostile nation. Unable to get England to yield the rule governing prizes on the high seas, Germany joined France in upholding the right to throw explosives from aircraft. Indeed, according to German advices, French aviators at the very beginning of the war threw bombs with less warrant upon the towns of Aushurg and Nurnberg. From the viewpoint of the neutral the bombardment question strikes us like this: That if Zeppelin-dropped explosives will end the war quicker than siege batteries and battleships, their use should not be barred, with action limited, of course, to fortified areas occupied by combatant armies.

The New Pope.

Like his illustrious predecessor, Cardinal Della Chiesa became pope as a "dark horse" candidate. His name had not been prominently mentioned in connection with the holy see, and, indeed, while he has had an active and conspicuous official career, his fame had not extended far abroad. In fact, he had been a cardinal only since May.

But like Pius X, the new pope was a foe to so-called modernism, receiving his appointment as papal nuncio to Madrid chiefly because of his influence in combating the modern religious ideal, against which the late pope hurled his utmost powers. The world may expect, therefore, a continuation of this feature of Pope Pius' rule. His more extensive official experience, however, should give Benedict XV a broader grasp on political affairs than was possible for one trained almost exclusively, as was Pius X, to the spiritual offices of the priesthood.

Perhaps the underlying point of interest in this new selection is the personal and official intimacy which Chiesa had borne to the late Cardinal Rampolla, who, but for death, would undoubtedly have succeeded Pius, as he would have succeeded Leo, but for the veto of Austria.

To Hold a Merchant Marine.

Many Standard Oil, United Fruit company and Steel corporation ships heretofore flying foreign flags are to come under American registry under the war emergency law, and the question is asked, Will they return to the foreign colors after peace is restored?

The question prompts another, Why did they prefer foreign to domestic registry in the first place? If it was because they found it more profitable, it stands to reason that they will go back or not as the governments make it to their interest.

These corporations are operating their ships for business, not for pleasure. They are not apt to remain under our registry unless substantial inducements are held out to them. While the war lasts freight rates and war risks may constitute sufficient premiums on domestic registry, but to hold every ship after normal conditions have been restored the United States will have to pursue a new maritime policy which is calculated to give us the rank of a first-class power among merchant marines.

Rules and Reason.

Observing the lack of enough "theory" as contrasted with too much "method" in our common school teaching, the Chicago Herald cites this hypothesis: Take the teaching of arithmetic. Question your own boy or girl when paraded over a sum. The "rule" may be gibberish repeated, but is the reason behind the rule understood?

That is the point exactly. The pupil, having a good memory, has been able to commit the hard and fast rule and the way to apply it, probably, without ever dreaming of the why or wherefore of the rule. He might be able, indeed, to reel off all the hundred and more rules in mensuration and yet know little or nothing as to the reasons of one.

Yet, we prate about the "training of thinkers" as the primary purpose of education and go on day after day and year after year listlessly drilling in rules, rules, rules. Put the stress on reasons, not rules. See to it that the boy is able, not only to apply a rule and get a certain result, but to understand and explain every detail in the process. One lesson in thinking out the reason for the rule will be worth a hundred in simply committing and applying the rule.

When the returns are all in it will be possible to figure out how many voters at our recent primary started out bravely with a crossmark opposite the name of one of the candidates at the top of the ticket, but became tired and quit before they got half way down the ballot.



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

Again the German of It.

OMAHA, Sept. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: Today is the anniversary of the battle of Sedan where Napoleon and his army of 60,000 were made prisoners of war in 1870, and which I remember as yesterday, as it was listed with my parents close to the French-German line. I regret to see the German soldier pictured in the newspapers today as a savage from darkest Africa—how they cut hands off from Belgian boys to keep them from carrying guns, how they killed their own severely wounded merely to get rid of them, and how they buried some alive, not to mention what they did to women, children and old people.

It is past my understanding that American newspapers can allow such unimpeachable lies to slip in their print. I don't doubt that they get their trash from lying England and France, and if President Wilson put a censor on every cable that runs in from the infernal country, he would do more good than write a letter of admonition to the public. What did Germany ever do against this country to deserve this treatment? Do they forget all the good they received from Germany and her people in this country? Do they forget the brothers Von Steuben who fought side by side with George Washington to protect this country from the yoke of England 140 years ago? Do they forget the many thousands of soldiers and some of the foremost generals like Rosecrans, Sigel and Carl Shurz who helped put down the rebellion fifty years ago, and helped make America what it is today?

Never mind, so long as the cable does not break—but I do not see why it does not break for the infernal lies it has to carry. Let them tell their lies to us, suspecting, but kind-of-suspicious people. The Germans are going on, and in fact, they have never lost one engagement in this great conflict. England, France and poor, little misguilted Belgium are all on their knees now, and the Cossack will follow suit by and by. William II will repeat what his great-great-granduncle Frederick the Great did when he whipped six nations down to the ground, single handed with his loyal brave German soldiers. MATT SPADER.

Definitions in Point.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: There are at this time many words in constant use, the meaning of which is not generally definitely understood, and the meaning of which it is not altogether easy to give, as this has varied in the course of history. A few illustrations may be given:

Caucasians—One of the five great races of the world, said to be the original from which others were derived. The word includes Europeans (excluding Turk, Hindu, Mongolians and Finns), Hindus, Arabs, Phoenicians, Hebrews, etc. The human race is usually divided on a color scheme into five classes. First, Caucasian, white, Europe; second, Ethiopian, black, Africa; third, Mongolian, yellow, Asia; fourth, American, red, America; fifth, Malay, brown, Oceania.

Teutons—A German people, first heard of fighting the Romans 113 B. C. The present Germans are descended for the most part from Teutons, Vandals, Franks and Alemanni. The Anglo-Saxons are German originally. Germany at one time included all Europe between Russia and the North Sea (excluding France), and between the Baltic and the Danube.

Slavs—The Slavic group includes the Russians, Bulgarians, Poles, Servians, Czechs and others, estimated in number at more than 100,000,000, more than 85,000,000 being Russians and Poles. The ancient Slavs were agricultural and averse to war, and the last of the European people to enter the sphere of modern civilization. The Pan-Slavic league was an agitation carried on in Russia looking toward the union of all Slavic peoples of Europe under Russian rule. This league was largely the cause of the Russo-Bulgarian war of 1877, the Russians opposing the cause of the Bulgarians against the Turks. There is a strong national feeling among Slavs against Austria, Hungary or German governments under which they live. In Prague, for example, which is in Bohemia, between Berlin and Vienna, German is not allowed to be used in public signs and notices, the Czech language being insisted upon. The oldest Slavic language is the Bulgarian, which is still the ritual language of the Greek Orthodox Church in Russia, Bulgaria and Servia.

Moscovites—These were originally the inhabitants of Moscow; now Russians are often so called.

Cossacks—Believed to be a mixed race of Tartars and Caucasians. They live in the eastern part of Russia and each man has to do soldier duty from 15 to 50, and provide a horse. They pay no taxes. Care is taken not to discourage, by government interference, their military tastes. One might go on indefinitely. I am doubtful if there is anyone who is well enough versed in ethnology, sociology, anthropology and history to answer all the questions which might be asked about the warring nations. D. E.

Making 'Em Work

Washington Herald: The clerk will call the pay roll. A quorum is present. Detroit Free Press: But is a congressman's presence in the house worth \$2 a day?

Philadelphia Bulletin: The president may succeed in getting all the congressmen to Washington, but it will be harder to force them to do his bidding.

Philadelphia Record: And has it come to this, that a statesman is put on a level with a common mechanic, and can not get his wages unless he answers to the roll call.

New York World: Men in other occupations have to do their work or forego their pay. What is there about the work of a congressman which entitles him to pay whether he does his work or not?

Philadelphia Press: Congressmen who are snatched away from the ball games by the sergeant-at-arms may find it worth while to get the office boy's recipe as to how he manages to work it undetected.

Baltimore American: As a talking feat the present congress has broken all records. It will be judged not by the bulging pages of the Congressional Record, but by the effects and defects of its legislative output.

The Problem of Bagging

Practically all of the jute in the world is grown in India. Large quantities of this jute are imported by various countries for the manufacture of cloth known as burlap and for twines, mixtures with other fibres, and various other purposes. The protective tariff built up very few burlap cloth manufacturers in America, one or two minor industries on the coast coast making special fabrics which, perhaps, prepared to some extent, but the major part of burlap cloth manufactured in this country has been produced by the penitentiaries at San Quentin, Cal., and Walla Walla, Wash. These penitentiaries import the jute and manufacture cloth for wheat bags, used by farmers on the west coast. These wheat bags are of heavy texture and quite expensive and they are required on the west coast because vessels carrying grain around the Cape fear that bulk grain will list too much, and are forced to have all grains loaded in sacks for safe carrying.

Because of the fact that there are no looms in this country suited to spinning coarse jute fibre into cloth for bag purposes, it is necessary for all manufacturers of bags to import the bulk of their burlap cloth from India.

English capital owns and controls nearly all of the burlap cloth factories in India, although certain Americans are heavily interested in India. In fact, one of our leading bag manufacturers owns one of the largest Indian jute cloth mills.

The importation of burlap cloth to America is mainly through our northern ports, as there are no steamers direct from Calcutta to our southern gulf ports. Shipments to New Orleans, for instance, require transfer at Liverpool, whereas shipments, for instance, to New York or Boston may be made direct from Calcutta, as these ships find immediate return loading.

It has been stated on good authority that most of the vessels carrying exports from India are owned by Germany, and it has been proved that a number of these German vessels have been seized by the British and the goods taken as contraband of war. In consequence, for at least thirty days or more, no ships have been loaded for exportation to this country and naturally the limited amount of jute or extra amount of burlap in Scotland, if it were possible to load ships to this country, would still be insufficient to supply the demand of American millers.

The custom of millers in this country is to depend upon the bag manufacturers, and the bag manufacturer seldom carries in stock a sufficient quantity of cloth to serve the trade beyond a period of sixty days, as these goods are bulky and run into money very fast. Likewise the burlap bag manufacturer, to keep his trade supplied, must necessarily have burlap cloth constantly in transit from India, for which he establishes his foreign credits, and during the present world-wide financial strain any import commodity compels the exporter and importer to use extreme caution in order to avoid heavy losses.

The stoppage of burlap goods in transit from Calcutta and the widespread advertising of the seizures of vessels; the immediate orders of all millers upon the bag manufacturers for larger supplies than they really need, produced an immediate shortage of burlap sufficient to supply all demands, and in consequence burlap cloth in the standard width has really doubled in value within the last thirty days.

One needs only to look at the map to discover that it must take some time for burlap shipped from India to reach this country. At the present time it is not possible to ship any goods via the Suez canal, and the longer route south will probably take as much as three weeks extra time. In consequence, there is no immediate expectation of any relief or a large supply of burlap to fill the requirements of the millers.

It is quite impossible to weave cotton as coarse as burlap and produce any substitute for burlap at a fair proportionate cost. In the first place the mills of this country are not equipped to spin the yarns, as no condition has heretofore arisen in the value of burlap making it possible for cotton cloth to absolutely substitute in all places, but we are confronted today with another peculiar situation so far as cotton is concerned.

In accordance with the past shipments, it was expected that Germany this year would import at least 4,000,000 bales of staple cotton produced in our southern states. The exportation of any cotton goods from our southern ports to Germany or Austria is very improbable this season, and a committee of the New York Cotton exchange has been actively working, not only to liquidate the contracts between cotton brokers and the allied interests, but also to open new fields of credit for the relief of local banks in the south. In fact, one of the suggestions advanced in that arrangements be made with the Federal Reserve board, by which banking members may use cotton warehouse receipts as collateral whereby the value of cotton may officially be recognized, at least as high as 5 cents, in order that the southern planter may not lose too heavily. It is figured that the actual cost of producing cotton is at least 10 cents per pound, and if the price goes much below this figure the hardship upon the south will be very serious.

This brings us to the point of inquiry as to the ability of the south to turn a large surplus of cotton into a fabric which will make a reasonable substitute for burlap to be used particularly in the milling and allied trades.

The great bulk of cloth used in the manufacture of bags for commercial purposes is, generally speaking, forty inches wide, and a large number of southern mills are equipped with looms to make forty-inch cloth. Not all of these looms will produce cloth that is a perfectly satisfactory and strong enough substitute for the hard service required for bag purposes, but unquestionably millions of yards of cotton goods can be used this winter if the consumer thoroughly realizes that a prime necessity exists, not only because the cost will be less to the consumer, but because of the general advantages derived from the substitution of our surplus cotton for the jute heretofore purchased in India.

The attention of all consumers to the great advantages to be derived in this country from the production and consumption of our own raw materials instead of the importation of materials produced by other countries will in itself more than relieve all the financial tenesness which may exist in various parts of our country. In Nebraska, for instance, the south is our steady patron for our agricultural products, and we should assist the south in every way possible in the marketing of its cotton and its sugar, and this point of using cotton goods as a substitute for burlap will be a relief not only to the south, but eventually to the consumer, who necessarily must pay for the container which carries the products of various manufacturing industries.

When 100 pounds is packed in a bag, it requires twenty bags for one ton of flour or feed. As the average price of the cloth has been 4 cents per yard, and it requires one and one-half yards for a bag, the cost per ton of the cloth in the packages is equal to \$1.50 without cost or margin to the bag manufacturer. If the price of the cloth doubles in value, then the cost per ton is \$3.00, for which the consumer naturally must pay, as the miller gets no margin out of the cost of the container. Our suggestion for the determination of the situation is for the government to determine how quickly the southern cotton mills can turn their cotton staple into cloth which may be substituted for imported burlap and also to immediately investigate the transportation questions for the delivery to this country of the many lines of burlap cloth for which our cotton mills cannot produce a substitute.

Omaha's Blue Book. Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Douglas county, Nebraska, in which Omaha is situated, had the names of 90 candidates on its official primary ballot. The Blue Book of Omaha consists of the city directory with the names of office seekers left out.

Editorial Viewpoints

Wall Street Journal: War reports would be more convincing if they did not sound so much like our own election forecasts. Salt Lake Tribune: A scientist says a bar can be told by his breathing. That isn't a bar; that's a drunkard.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Asks the Omaha Bee, "Is this free America or is this Russia?" Well, it certainly isn't "free" America, is it? New York World: Doubtless the first proceeding in the receivership of the International Steam Pump company will be to pump the "water" out.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: What's the use of trying to introduce this moratorium thing over here, when the debt collectors don't know what it means? Philadelphia Press: Secretary Bryan's notion that the Mexican incident is closed would have more weight if we were not keeping so much of our army down there.

France and Belgium

There are 11,317,494 families in France. Belgium last year exported 28,000 horses. Rouen is increasingly investing in motorcycles.

Belgium in 1913 exported \$6,415,464 worth of automobiles. Railways of Algeria have a total mileage of 2,076 miles.

There are fifty-five workmen in the French Parliament. French 1913 boot and shoe output was valued at \$164,400,000.

France last year exported pleasure autos valued at \$41,978,850. France in 1913 had 862,398 donkeys and mules and 1,200,700 horses.

There are 43,867 boys and girls employed in French mines and quarries.

TART TRIFLES.

Lady Canvaser—I've called to ask you to give us something for the O. P. O. S. Tie. Old Gentleman—My dear lady I already give away one-tenth of my income.

Lady Canvaser—Oh, just this year couldn't you make it an eleventh?—London Punch. "So you went in search of a sylvan spot close to nature?" "Did you find one?" "No, I went into the country—but I never heard so many pines and phonographs and automobiles in my life."—Washington Star.

Wag—I like your new play, old man. Author—I'm glad that it—but did you see it? Wag—Oh, I haven't seen it—had the title looks jolly in the "busses."—London Opinion. "Can a fellow get a drink in this town?" inquired the stranger in Plunkville. "No, sir; it is a dry town."

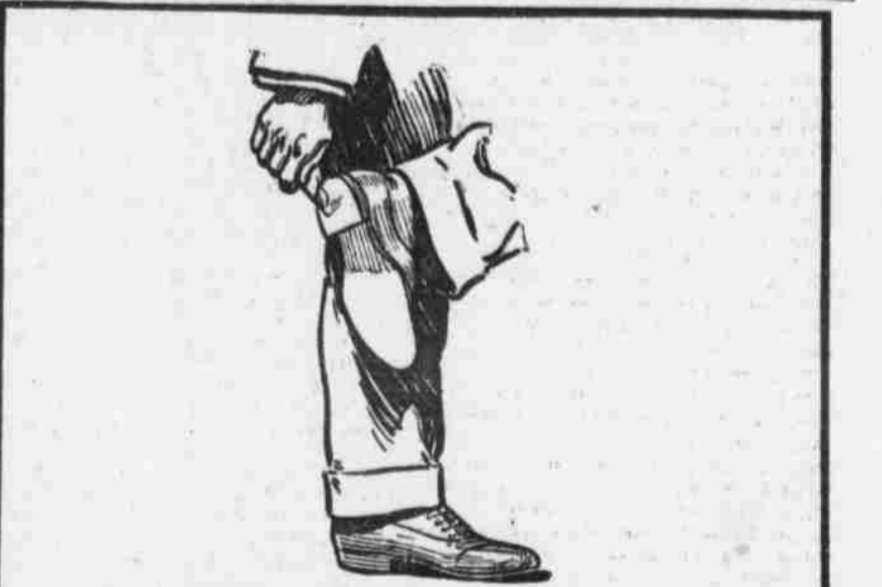
"Well, will the restaurants serve a rum omelet?"—New York World. "My doctor bills are running up." "How's that?" "I suppose it is because I am so run down."—Baltimore American. "Eddie, what's the matter? Had a fall off your motorcycle?" "No, I tried to hang some pictures and stood some dictionaries on a table, and they slipped from under me." "Words failed you, I suppose."

SEPTEMBER.

September is here With its fast dropping leaves, With its corn in the shock and corn in the ear— Then what need we fear With the land full of cheer?

September is here With its bright, busy hours, Books again, Mental Powers, Of John and of Mary again in full action, Pinned down to extraction, After summer's distraction.

September is here With tourists returning— (Some for home still are yearning)— From abroad whence they fled from danger and strife, Where battle was rife, Are they glad? Hatcherite! Omaha. —BAYOLL NE TRELE.



What happens after it lights?

The fact that a match lights only on a box does not make it a safe match. Does it "spark" or fly? Does the head drop off? Does the stick break? A match that does any of these things is dangerous. You cannot afford to use it. Safe Home Matches are absolutely safe.

They light not only on the box, but also on any ordinary abrasive surface. They burn evenly. They are non-poisonous. When you blow one out, it goes out and it stays out—there is no after-glow.

All grocers. Five cents a box. The Diamond Match Company



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