

THE OMAHA EVENING BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.

ISSUED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF OMAHA.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily and Sunday... \$4.00 per month... \$36.00 per year...

OFFICES. Omaha-The Bee Building. South Omaha-218 N. Street. Council Bluffs-14 North Main street.

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

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.

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

No royal palace is complete these days without a bomb-proof storm cellar.

"Ships that pass in the night" slide along with glims-doused in these times of war.

Let the poet laureate restrain his rhythmic soul, for there is enough of prosaic war as it is.

The weather man and the theater man must be co-operating under a gentlemen's agreement.

The mobilization in which the western farmer is most interested is that of freight cars to haul his crops.

So long as the iron cross factory holds out, the German esprit de corps will be in no danger of flagging or sagging.

South Carolina has retrieved itself for electing Cole Blease governor to the extent of defeating him for senator.

If reports be true that "Little Lord Fauntleroy" is going to marry, he evidently has decided to give up his lordship.

It would seem that the Turk is manifesting altogether too many signs of activity for a man as sick as he is supposed to be.

Agents of the French government are said to be buying horses in Indiana. Here is a case bell for the Missouri mule.

If we had an election every week, delivery of the short ballot would be insisted on, not next month, nor next year, but now.

The philanthropic Sugar trust has advanced another new reason for the increase in prices, not yet admitting any profitable manipulation.

The German kaiser has conferred the Iron Cross on the crown prince, while he seems to think the mikado is handing him the double cross.

The joke is on Brand Whitlock, who was given the ministry to Belgium so he might have the aid of quiet surroundings in writing a new book.

As the poet said, "He is thrice armed who hath his quarrel just." But he is much more comfortable, who also has the biggest and best equipped army.

Lord Kitchener has forbidden the use of intoxicating liquor by any British soldier. He does not intend to fight John Parleycorn along with the Germans and Austrians.

Returning from a month's outing, Police Commissioner Kugel expresses fear that a few screws in the lid may have worked loose during his absence. Well, when the cat's away the mice will play.

Dispatches say the kaiser is making a strong bid for the friendship of the United States. He does not have to; he has always had the friendship of this country, even more than the other nations at war. All he need do is retain our friendship by deserving it.

The republican state convention held the boards at Boyd's opera house and renominated Governor Daves at the head of the state ticket. The only Omaha candidate for nomination, George B. Lane, for state superintendent, lost out. Hon. C. H. Gero of Lincoln presided.

The republican judicial convention nominated Lee Detelle of Blair for chief justice, the nomination being made unanimous on motion of G. M. Hitchcock.

City Marshal Cumings lost his pocketbook, the most valuable contents being a pass to the state fair and an annual over the Union Pacific.

C. F. Goodman of Omaha has been elected vice president of the American Pharmaceutical association.

James Stephenson has gone to Hot Springs. At the fair for the benefit of St. Joseph's hospital, soon to be held in Falmers' hall, a number of voting contests will be pulled off, among them a flagstaff to be voted to the most popular or democratic club.

For campaign whips go to Moore's, where the men roars. Colonel T. H. Stanton is advertising for a house with eight or nine rooms, with stable and modern conveniences, in an eligible part of the city.

Opening for Good Publicity Agents.

It will be strange if our astute and resourceful American publicity agents do not find lucrative employment during the war in Europe, where the demand and opportunity for their services seem to be running neck and neck.

Judging from the rhapsodies finding their way out of the various seats of war through the official censorships, one may suspect that some of these opportunities have already been embraced. Thus, for example, runs a report of one of the allies' commanders:

In this attack our troops showed admirable dash. The Sixth corps notably inflicted punishment on the enemy close to Virton.

The Fifteenth corps executed a brilliant counter-attack in the valley of Vesouze. The attitude of the troops was splendid, effecting all memories of their conduct on August 26.

Notwithstanding the fatigue of the three days' battle and the losses they have undergone, the morale of the troops is excellent and they are anxious to resume the fighting.

Our African soldiers hurled themselves with unbridled fury against the enemy.

Our arms will continue their magnificent effort, in the knowledge that they are fighting for civilization.

The on-the-spot war correspondent, it is quite agreed, has become an anachronism, and by the same token the modern publicity agent, in the role of official censor, seems to have stepped into the breach. If the same care used in shaping these florid accounts is exercised in seeing that they reach the eyes of the soldiers, then surely it will be found that advertising pays in the business of war as well as in the pursuit of peace.

Docking the Absentees.

The house's adoption of the Underwood motion deducting the pay for time members are absent unless ill will encounter no disapproval from the folks at home. Possibly it might have been as well to allow a maximum number of days for absence, but the plan adopted will answer the purpose.

This action was taken after several ineffectual efforts to get a quorum for the transaction of business. Many members were at home patching up their fences, looking out for their personal interests in the primary election and getting ready for the final balloting. From time immemorial this has been done and regarded as entirely legitimate. As a matter of fact, it amounts in the long run, to a manifestation of the gentle art of graft.

When the public business demands a session of congress, there is no justification for its members to go gallivanting over the country. If they are not needed in their seats, then congress should adjourn and cut off the expense of continuing in session. One sure way of stopping this abuse, if the docking system fails, is for the voters to retire the man who puts into campaigning time which, when he accepted the job, he engaged to devote to the affairs of government.

Land and Food.

Regardless of the fact that the spectacle of able-bodied gentlemen pursuing golf balls for pleasure and recreation at a time when patriots of all classes are responding to their country's call to arms, would hardly be edifying, the proposal to plow up 2,000 English golf links and hunting preserves to relieve the pressure for food directly attention to a vital question. Many experts believe shortage of food will yet end the war. In any event, it will have much to do with it. Every warring nation is sacrificing its producing powers to the struggle. France is said to have summoned every man in city and country able to bear arms and Germany all of military age, Russia, Austria, England, Serbia and the rest are steadily enlarging their operations. Fields, factories, marts and mills are deserted, industry and agriculture waits while the battle rages. It will not take long to exhaust supplies on hand and to experience difficulty in buying abroad.

But with England the need of land for farming is pressing in peace or war. The entire area of England and Wales is only 58,575 square miles, as compared, for example, with Nebraska's 77,310. Including Scotland and Ireland, the area is only 121,891 square miles. True, there was, even before the war, some vacant farming land in England as a result of emigration and diversion of the tide of population upward, but this does not mitigate the problem of land and food supply, which, serious enough ordinarily, becomes alarming in war.

The Most Promising Solution.

The ridiculous feature of the primary law, which probably tends to excite more disfavor for it than any other, is the limitation it extends to the "cloves" and crooks to run for office. It imposes no requirements as to qualification or popularity. Any fool can run for the highest office within the gift of the people if he can raise the amount of the filing fee. Nobody need want him to run. Nobody need think that he would make a good officer. He may be crooked, disreputable and without sense enough to wad a gun. It is a fact that a good many men now run for office under our direct primary law simply for the advertising they may get out of it, and there is no law to protect the purity of advertising of that kind. A fool or a crook can jump into the primary simply in order to jeopardize the prospects of a good man and help nominate and elect another crook or fool.—Lincoln Star.

The most promising solution of this problem that we know of is the short ballot. No law will transform clowns into statesmen, nor make crooks into honest men. No law has yet been written, and no method devised, that will prevent anyone otherwise possessed of the legal qualifications from running for office if really bent on doing so, no matter what his purpose or how certainly futile his quest. The short ballot, however, will help the voters distinguish the fool and crook who, cloaked by the present confusion attendant on multiplied elective offices, have better than a gambler's chance of winning out by the votes of people who do not know them.

As the bull moose director general, the colonel has resigned his fusion program in New York and will insist on his followers going it alone as a third party. The vital question out here, however, is, what will he urge his followers to do in Nebraska?

"Don't take chances, the odds are against you," reads a sign posted in St. Louis street cars. Of course, it refers to the chances involved in carelessly getting off cars, not in beating the company in a suit for damages.

It is estimated that the recent primary cost the taxpayers of Douglas county about \$12,000. The people must not only rule, but also foot the bills.



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

How to Save Taxpayers Money.

OMAHA, Aug. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: The workmen's compensation law, enacted by the last legislature, will, in all probability, go into effect at the next November election. And when it does, it will put an end to all personal injury litigation as between the employer and employe.

It would seem to follow necessarily that with this class of litigation done away with, the next legislature should see to it that the number of judges should be decreased to correspond with the decrease in litigation.

If the compensation law goes into effect, what reason can there be why the next legislature should not reduce the number of judges in this district from seven to four. This would effect a saving to the taxpayers of Douglas county of approximately \$30,000 a year.

A TAXPAYER.

Funds for the Red Cross.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Red Cross is greatly in need of funds for its war relief work. It is sending surgeons, trained nurses, surgical equipment and hospital supplies over to all the countries involved in the war.

There are already thousands of sick and wounded men. Their numbers are growing daily and any great battle will add its tens of thousands to the number. Our people have not yet appreciated the great need for assistance. The Red Cross would be very grateful if your paper could help it to arouse public interest and urge people to contribute to its fund.

Funds could be sent to the Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to your local treasurer. Donors may designate, if they so desire, for what countries they wish their contributions used.

Please help the Red Cross.

MABEL T. BOARDMAN, Chairman on American Red Cross relief board.

Prices of Peace

Salt Lake Tribune: Wonder if we are facing a famine of Hoffbrau in this country? Detroit Free Press. The ultimate consumer is now bearing the expense of the high cost of fighting.

Philadelphia Record: Famine prices amid plenty may be anomalous, but they do not justify the proclamation of a state of siege.

Baltimore American: Even gnashing of teeth is to be more expensive, since the price of platinum, used in making artificial molars, is going up.

Indianapolis News: Nor would the stoppage of imports be such a serious blow to the Dutch unless it were not the pure food law so pernickety-about labels.

New York World: Of course our fellow citizens who are not Americans, but Germans, will pay the increased prices for food resulting from the kaiser's war not only with pleasure, but with sincere thankfulness.

Washington Star: A scarcity of imported table bicycles is spoken of as a calamity. Its effect on the United States treasury, however, is more important than any disappointments experienced by the nation's epicures.

Kansas City Journal: The master butchers at Chicago have asked President Wilson to forbid exportation of meats, in the interests of home consumers, no matter what inducements may be offered by the master butchers of Europe.

Around the World

Most of the ostriches on the ranches of South Africa are hatched in incubators. From the waters of the northwest coast of Western Australia, a total of 2,440 hundredweight of mother-of-pearl shell was fished, at an average selling price last year of \$1.30 per ton.

A Norwegian scientist has advanced the theory that Saturn's rings are electrical phenomena, produced by the radiation of luminous particles from the planet, which constantly renews them.

To solve the problem of disposing of the dead, a famous German architect proposes to erect in the chief cities immense pyramids, each of which would hold the ashes of 1,000,000 cremated bodies.

In Italy electricity used for lighting is taxed and that used for heating is not and to prevent persons using heating circuits for lights, there has been invented apparatus periodically to interrupt the current.

The rate of growth of mahogany is shown in southern Nigeria, where the site of a town destroyed sixty years ago has been covered with a forest containing mahogany trees, some of which are more than ten feet in diameter.

Neutrality

Washington Post: The anti-noise society is making some headway in Europe. Baltimore American: Keeping neutral in Europe is about as easy as keeping from scratching a mosquito bite.

Wall Street Journal: Refusing France a loan and buying German ships hardly seems prudent with Mr. Wilson's neutrality pledge.

Boston Transcript: What's delaying the furniture man from announcing that in view of the capture of Brussels the price of carpet has advanced 50 per cent.

San Francisco Chronicle: "I don't know what American neutrality means," said the housewife, "but it seems to have had an awfully bad effect on the prices of provisions."

Where the Blow Landed. Those who imagine that Henry Allen is disappointed at the smallness of his vote in the primaries are misinformed. Henry didn't expect any votes to speak of. He is running merely to oblige those who forced his candidacy upon him, and the joke is on them.

When the Germans Marched on Paris

BY FRANK M. VESTERLY, (Managing Editor of New Standard Dictionary.) PART III—CONCLUSION.

On the day following Sedan, Napoleon wrote a short autograph letter to the king of Prussia: "Sire, My Brother:

"Not having been allowed to die in the midst of my troops, all that is left for me to do is to place my sword in your majesty's hands.

"With the surrender of the fortress 55,000 men laid down their arms, 3,000 in addition having been captured during the fighting. With them 30 mitrailleuses, 60 field guns, and 150 fort guns were given up. Three thousand men escaped into Belgium and laid down their arms.

The king's reply was equally brief: "My Brother: "I accept your sword, and ask you to appoint a plenipotentiary with whom the negotiations pertaining to the capitulations may be concluded.

Then to Von Moltke he gave full power to dictate terms and directed Bismarck to settle all political questions. De Wimpffen came to represent France. The terms demanded were unconditional surrender.

On hearing this, Napoleon determined to attempt intercession with the king. He left Sedan at 5 o'clock in the morning and alighted on the roadside near Donchery. Here Bismarck met him, cap in hand, and under the walls of a little house by the wayside the two conferred about an hour. Napoleon's efforts to get more favorable terms were useless. Bismarck declined to discuss the matter, and during the interview received word from Von Moltke that the fallen emperor could see the king only after the capitulation had been signed. This dispipated all hopes of milder terms. Soon after, De Wimpffen was met by Von Moltke, bearing the articles of capitulation, which were eventually signed. This paper was then taken to King William, who immediately on its receipt set out to call upon the emperor. "We were both," said the king in his letter to his wife, "deeply moved at thus meeting again. What I felt, having seen Napoleon three years ago in the very summit of his power, I can not describe."

Four days after these events, Napoleon III, emperor in name only, now a prisoner of war, was lodged at Wilhelmshohe, a castle near Cassel, to be detained until the termination of the war.

But how was the surrender of MacMahon's army received in Paris? On the night preceding the ominous 4th of September, vague rumors of impending disaster were afloat; but the bulk of Paris went to bed that night in blissful ignorance of the catastrophe which had befallen France. On the following morning the Place de la Concorde fairly glittered with bayonets, and the French realized that something out of the ordinary was to take place. The National Guard had raised prior to advancing on the Corps Legislatif. Marching to the Pont de la Concorde, the troops faced the gendarmes posted to hold the bridge. A short parley ensued, and the bridge was clear to advancing battalions, which, with cries of "Vive la Republique!" hastened to the Palais Bourbon, where they fraternized with the troops on guard, and the revolution was accomplished.

In the face of the enemy, the French were not particularly concerned about their position. They delighted in demonstrating to each other the impossibility of a complete investment, and with the booming of the enemy's guns in the distance they kept on singing the "Marseillaise" and shouting "A Berlin!"

But the inhabitants and the refugees, as the Germans drew closer, soon realized the siege was to be more than child's play. Three days after the investment of the city, a party of Englishmen, anxious to return home, attempted to run the blockade in company in a "conventional" traveling carriage and saddle. To the rear of their vehicle they tied the British flag and a white banner, and, as though setting out for a picnic, inside they piled up hampers with provisions to last three days. Setting out from the Grande hotel in the direction of Neuilly, they got as far as the French outposts, where, for want of a permit signed by the governor of Paris, they were turned back. Baffled by red tape and routine, but not disheartened, they managed to obtain the necessary pass, but too late to set out again that day, and they renewed their attempt on the morrow.

Getting clear of the French lines, they met with a series of melodramatic adventures in their endeavors to penetrate those of the enemy. Continually stopped at the German outposts, at one time they were flying from the fire of machine guns on to face the chassepots of the French pickets, and when they succeeded in parleying with a German cavalry officer, nothing but a special permit from the crown prince of Prussia, to whom they addressed a written appeal, enabled them to proceed to Versailles. Thither they were led, all blindfolded, by a troop of cavalry, and after being searched and examined by General von Blumenthal, they were allowed to proceed to England by way of Helms, Sedan and Belgium. Other attempts to pass through the lines were made, but only one was successful. This was permitted as a special favor to the British government. One of the queen's messengers had been caught in the city, and endeavored to get out, and it was only through the courtesy of General von Blumenthal that he was allowed to go on.

For four months the Germans endeavored to starve Paris into submission. Then they decided to bombard the city. The first shell, which was fired on the afternoon of January 6, 1871, fell in the Rue Talapade. A clock tower in this vicinity was the objective, and soon shells began to fall thick and fast in the neighborhood. As night drew on, the cannoades became more violent, and the range of the hostile artillery expanded. During the first night twenty-six houses were destroyed. Early the next day shot and shell fell continuously, especially in the Latin Quarter, and several persons were killed. Having ascertained the range of their artillery, the Germans thereafter leveled on a continuous bombardment at night, hoping thus to starve the city into speedy submission. But they were mistaken and compelled to keep up an incessant fire.

From sunrise to sunset, from the rising of the moon till its shining splendor was dimmed by the brightness of the day, Herr Krupp's messengers of death sped on their course from the German batteries. On they came, frequently at the rate of 100 an hour, plunging with a crash through house roofs, now bursting into bedrooms, disturbing the slumbers of their three inmates. "Moltke's music," as the French facetiously called it, was heard on every side, yet the deluded inhabitants kept up their cries of "Vive la France!" and "Vive Paris!"

And Paris did live, but held out only just as long as its provisions would permit. When the end came, the city had powder left, but there was no more bread, and it must now get its bread in the presence of a victorious foe.

The empire was overthrown. The 1st of March, 1871, saw the official deposition of Napoleon III and the triumphal entry of the Germans into Paris. Some time before, the Empress Eugenie, whose safety had been menaced, with the help of an American dentist, Dr. Evans, was quietly removed from the Tuileries. Within forty-eight hours of their entry into the city, the Germans withdrew to Versailles, which they left, taking up their march for home on the 12th.

But an event of great historic significance had taken place some time before at the Palace of Versailles. Here, on the 18th of January, 1871, a solemn litany was read in the presence of the princes and generals of the Fatherland, and as the last notes of an impressive choral died away, Wilhelm, king of Prussia, mounted a crimson covered platform above which gleamed the spear-pointed shafts of many standards. Then came a great rush, and amid deafening cheers, clash of steel, and waving of helmets, Wilhelm, the Hohenzollern, the victor of Sadown and Sedan, was proclaimed "German emperor in the name of God!"

"Prince of Peace"

New York World: Secretary Bryan has chautauqued the senate by mail by sending to each senator two volumes of his speeches on peace.

Philadelphia Press: What is happening in Europe now shows that those Bryan peace treaties might be worth as much as 5 cents a bushel if and disturbance should spring up.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: The wholesale confirmation of the Bryan treaties may not have been "grape juice diplomacy," but it was evident that the senate was stimulated into action by something or other.

Buffalo Express: Inasmuch as the Bryan peace treaties up to date include no power more important than Italy and are mostly with petty states, they are hardly worth the heavy attack which Mr. Roosevelt made upon them.

MOMENTS OF MIRTH.

"I was outspoken in my sentiments at the club this afternoon," said Mrs. Garrison to other husband the other evening. "With a look of astonishment he replied, 'I can't believe it, my dear! Who outspoke you?'"—National Monthly.

"Yes, I may say I have an ideal husband." "An Apollo for looks, a Chesterfield for manners," rhymed the girl. "These things don't count in husbands, my dear. Mine stays fairly sober and brings most of his salary home."—Pittsburgh Post.

Soubrier—Aw—aw—it must be very unpleasant for you Americans to be governed by people—aw—whom you wouldn't ask to dinner.

American Belle—Well, not more so, perhaps, than for you in England to be governed by people who wouldn't ask you to dinner.—Christian Register.

THE TOUCHDOWN.

Oh, David, when I turned the page And thy quaint verses smote mine eye, My heart leapt madly to my throat, I thought that I of joy should die, To think thou hadst a change of heart— I scarce can credit that 'tis true, I fear I'll wake and find I've dreamed I read that printed verse from you.

But no, I'm really wide awake And wide awake am dreaming now Of a novel and a pot of mush Also a jug of milk and thou.

No clinging vine I am, thou sayest; 'Aye, thou sayest' well, and 'tis no joke— Why, David, should I be a vine When thou art so unlike an oak?

Perhaps I have overstepped the mark In making that first bold advance; Perhaps I should have left my heart A football on the field of chance. For unkind fate to kick about mine! Perhaps, perhaps, yet on the whole I think 'twas worth the fatal plunge Since thou, with all David, wert the goal.

—DOLORES.

Avoid Impure Milk for Infants and Invalids. Ask For HORLICK'S. It means the Original and Genuine MALTED MILK. "Others are Imitations". The Food-Drink for all Ages. Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. More healthful than tea or coffee. For infants, invalids and growing children. Agree with the weakest digestion. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Keep it on your side board at home. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute, Ask for HORLICK'S.

Good chances to buy economically

The "FOR SALE" column of The Bee Want Ads is one of the most valuable in the service it renders to our readers.

Just as bargains are found in the display ads of big stores, so does the "FOR SALE" column carry similar offerings from small merchants and private owners.

Bargains in household and office furniture, musical instruments, typewriters, machinery, and dozens of other useful articles may be found every day in this column.

It will pay you to keep posted. Watch the "FOR SALE" column for bargains.

Telephone Tylor 1000 THE OMAHA BEE Everybody Reads Bee Want Ads.

Through Service to TEXAS Electric lighted drawing-room sleeping car and coach daily to Fort Worth, and Oklahoma and Texas points, through Belleville, McFarland, Wichita, Caldwell, El Reno and Chickasha via Rock Island Lines. A delightful trip by an intensely interesting route. Low fares in effect on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Let me quote fares for round trip—you will be surprised at the small expense involved. J. S. McNALLY, Div. Pass. Agent 14th and Farnam, Omaha, Neb.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha