

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
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JULY SUNDAY CIRCULATION.
42,048

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average Sunday circulation for the month of June, 1914, was 42,048.

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.

War makes its own tariffs and makes them mountain high.

The shortest possible ballot will be long enough at that.

Yes, but what will it do to the gate receipts for the world's series?

A bottled up fleet comes pretty near being a useless cog in a military machine.

American industry must not lag now; this is the time to put on the double shifts.

The future of Europe can be more intelligently discussed after the present is past.

With the exceptional material at hand, the impending Nebraska State fair will surely be a hummer.

Remarkable, isn't it, how few of us are seriously inconvenienced by the closing of the stock exchanges?

The great point in favor of an aerial fleet is that it cannot be easily bottled up, or rather bottled down.

Chicago has a Carter Harrison III. But heavens, must he, too, be given a life tenure on the mayorship?

American millionaire art collectors ought to be able soon to pick up a few old masters at bargain counter prices.

It seems strange that Americans have to be urged to leave war-ridden Europe when they have peaceful America to come to.

What good does it do a politician to campaign in these times when he cannot hope to land anywhere near the front page?

The colonel promises to give Nebraska one day of his campaign tour this fall. Now, Secretary Bryan, what are you going to do for us?

A lot of people who usually break out on the slightest provocation are yet to be heard from—there's Tom Lawson, for instance.

It is assumed that that article in the Commoner telling how the consumer is going to benefit by the reduction in the sugar tariff has been recalled.

Here's where the tractor business ought to look up. With all the horses pulled off the farm, there should be a loud call for self-propelled plows, cultivators and harvesting implements.

Considering the state of the money market, we would advise our various public authorities to go slow about asking the people to vote bonds for the present for anything that is not imperatively necessary.

Note that none of the combating countries are dwelling particularly upon the losses they have sustained. Boasting of victories is the card for the official intelligence bureaus to play up while carefully forgetting the setbacks.

Remember the time when a certain candidate for president made his campaign on the issue that if he was not elected the United States would be given over irrevocably to militarism? Does it look by comparison as if ours were a country bowed down by militarism?

The Union Pacifices laid the Keokuk low again by a score of 3 to 1. The batteries were Salisbury and Bandle for the home team and Kennedy and Dugdale for the visitors.

A large force of men is at work on the belt line near Summit.

The notice of a meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society is signed by W. R. Spachot, secretary.

It is Gray announces that his Bee Hive photographic studio will be open all day Sundays to accommodate patrons.

District Attorney Gowda returned from an extended trip through Iowa.

Rev. Willard Scott and wife are back in Omaha after an absence of six weeks.

Mrs. A. W. Fullilove and daughter are visiting in Ames, the former home of Mrs. Fullilove.

Bellevue college commercial department is announced by George R. Rathbone, principal, to give through instruction in all business lines.

Hon. John D. Howe is stopping at the Paxton looking after the interests of the Minneapolis & Omaha railroad.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF SEDAN—WHAT WILL IT BRING FORTH?

On September 2, 1870, by the decisive battle of Sedan, the triumph of German armies over the French hosts, led in person by Emperor Napoleon III, made the new and unified Germany the dominant power of Europe. So crushing was the French defeat that it was immediately followed by unconditional surrender, and the French emperor became the prisoner of his victorious antagonist.

To the German imbued with love of fatherland, Sedan stands out as the brightest beacon light in history, and reflects a military glory whose luster can never dim. Next Wednesday, September 2, is the anniversary of Sedan. Forty-four years after the crowning achievement of the first William, the Germans are again, under William II, drawn up in battle array against the French and their allies.

Men of German birth or ancestry in all parts of the globe are waiting with pent-up expectation to see what the anniversary of this historic day will bring forth. Their hope is for another glorious triumph of German arms to commemorate the victory of the founders of the empire, and it stands to reason that the inspiration of that event will have stretched to the utmost the tension of every German soldier from the highest to the lowest. We can imagine nothing that would so quicken a heart beating under a German uniform as a chance to emulate the bravery of his ancestors, and to herald forth another Sedan as a monument to their memory.

Next Wednesday is the anniversary of German's most fateful day. Will it again be pregnant with world destiny?

Chautauqua and Rural Preachers.

A minister in a small town raises a new point of criticism of the Chautauqua, which has become so very popular in this country, especially in the prosperous middle west. He complains that the Chautauqua makes it harder for the country or small town church to satisfy the people. That seems at first thought rather inconsistent, since so many of the Chautauqua speakers are working along the same ethical lines as the church. His explanation, however, is this:

"I am pastor in a town that has its annual Chautauqua and have observed smaller congregations and interest in my church for the first few months immediately following the Chautauqua than at any other time in the year. I account for it in this way: The Chautauqua draws some noted and gifted speakers. It becomes, of course, the center of attraction for most all people in a small community. My people go and hear these men of bigger ideas and better diction than I have and then when they are gone and the people have to settle down to my weekly preaching, it seems stale and commonplace to them and they lose interest. The result is, that it often takes until Christmas or New Year for the effect to wear away and for me to begin to get back my hold on my own people."

We feel sorry for the preacher who feels called on to make this excuse. He needs to do some self-inquiring, we fear, to find out why he has such a weak hold on the folks among whom he lives and to whom he ministers the year around. On the other hand, if true, it seems a sad commentary on the flock. As between the traveler talking against gate receipts with only one or two memorized speeches which he peddles from place to place and the preacher who grinds out two sermons a week, in addition to all the other details of his pastorate, it should not take long to determine the merit of influence, provided, of course, the preacher is what he ought to be.

Collecting Election Returns.

In all our reform of elections and election machinery, our law-makers have never done a thing toward providing for prompt collection and compilation of the returns. Referring to the urgent need of improvement here the Lincoln Star says:

It is a reflection upon Nebraska that, ten days after the primary has been held, no one knows approximately what the total vote was on any one of the important offices involved. It rather puts Nebraska in the backwoods class. It is an indication of the prevalence of primitive election methods.

The Star goes on to point out that the newspapers make as great an effort to get the returns speedily and accurately as in other states, but have no active co-operation from election officials. The only remedy offered by the Star, however, is to require by law that every election board after completing its count post a copy of the footings at the polling place and send another unsealed copy with the ballot box, so as to make it possible for those willing to go to the expense of doing so to prepare for public information an approximate unofficial exhibit of the results.

This may be all right so far as it goes, but there is no good reason whatever why the performance of this public function of collecting election returns should devolve upon the newspapers or private persons at their own expense. The aggravating situation is not new, although it is constantly becoming worse. Two years ago the editor of The Bee prepared a draft of a law on this subject, which, by his request, was introduced in the last legislature by Senator Dodge, but which met the usual fate of other request bills. This measure provided that in locating the polling places they should be, wherever possible, fixed at points upon telephone lines, and that each such polling place be equipped with a telephone connected with the county clerk's office. It further made it the duty of the chairman of the election board to transmit the returns over the telephone as fast as ascertainable for the candidates for the respective offices, and it made it the duty of the county clerk to have the same promptly compiled and made public and to transmit over the telephone to the secretary of state's office at Lincoln such returns as related to offices filled by the voters of more than one county. It further imposed upon the secretary of state the duty of compiling and publishing at once the returns transmitted to him by the county clerks.

This system would cost a little money, but not much—a dollar or two for telephone service, payable by the several counties and the

state—but it would be worth the money. Moreover, we feel confident successful establishment of telephonic collection of election returns by Nebraska would set the pace for every other state in the union, and that within a comparatively short time every voting booth in the United States would be linked by telephone to a central point. With that goal reached we could have substantially complete figures on the election of a president for 90,000,000 of people within twenty-four hours after the last ballot is cast.

"Alfalfa on Every Farm."

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture is promoting an unique campaign under the slogan of "Alfalfa on every farm in the state."

It has sent out speakers to address farmers and others indirectly related to farming on the value of the crop, which, with corn, has been referred to by Prof. F. G. Holden, formerly of Iowa, as the "gold-dollar twin for the farmer."

For a state like Missouri, that goes in so extensively for hogs, this alfalfa movement is a great thing. It ought to increase both the fertility of its soil and the revenues of its farmers by making alfalfa a general crop. It will grow there as well as in other more western states. Nowhere, however, is alfalfa more indigenous to soil than in Nebraska. Here our farmers are gradually increasing the area devoted to this kind of forage crops, yet not as extensively as they should.

The figures of the federal census for 1910 showed a total of 129,678 farms in Nebraska, and only 49,355 raising alfalfa on a combined area of 685,252 acres. The same census report showed 102,329 farms with a total of 4,520,034 acres raising all kinds of forage crops at a total value of \$31,739,591, as against the alfalfa output of \$10,743,813. Since 1910 not only the acreage, but also the yield and value, of alfalfa have been heavily augmented, though, as we say, there is yet room for much greater extension. So perhaps we, too, might profitably adopt the Missouri slogan for Nebraska, "Alfalfa on every farm."

A Vacation for the President.

President Wilson has earned a generous vacation, and the people will be glad if he takes it. His hands, mind and heart have been too weighted with heavy burdens for him to go through the season with no rest at all. The country's solicitude is deepened by the knowledge of his none too rugged physique. If anyone has one criticism to offer at this time it is that the president is prone to do too much himself and leave too little to those about him. To be sure, it is not for anyone else to obtrude his arbitrary judgment where the president must rely on his own wisdom, and yet Americans, quite regardless of party affiliations, are habitually anxious for the personal welfare of their chief executive. So they would be more than delighted if President Wilson should find it consistent with his official duties to tarry as long as he feels inclined in the quietude of the old Vermont hills, with only the members of his own broken family about him to cheer him back to vigorous health and renewed activity.

Too Good to Be True.

Anyone can be a prophet, but not all prophecies come true. Just now the air is full of predictions and prognostications. The fact that something extraordinary is happening makes it certain that unusual consequences will follow in all directions. The probable effect of the war upon our literary activities, therefore, inspires a writer in the Springfield Republican to this forecast:

A world event of such transcendent importance will not only create a demand for a special literature, if a literature devoted to so enormous a subject can be called special, but it is likely, also, to have a marked effect upon literary taste. Some subjects which have grown to immense dimensions in a time of prolonged peace will be obscured by the clash of arms. For example, the literature of feminism, too swollen and too widely theoretical to be entirely wholesome, is likely to have a check; a woman's world in general will shrink temporarily while battles rage. There will be less attention for the exploitation of vice or the discussion of sex, or for most kinds of problem literature and perhaps some surcease of miscellaneous agitation will do so harm.

Now, we submit, that such an outlook is almost too good to be true. To be sure, by the poets with war epics and martial songs, by the historians with explanations and descriptions of the conflict, and by philosophers with deep delving into the roots of race suicide through military routes, would be too awful to contemplate except for the accompanying assurance of relief from the sex problem novel, the white slavery play and the feminist propaganda. It may only be a choice of evils, in which our only option is to take the lesser, but if war tones down the lurid colors of the sex theme in our literature, we will have to concede that it has some soothing aspects.

Adversity Inspires Success.

It is agreed that though the problem of self-government has not yet been completely solved, the best approach has been made in the American republic. The first real step toward this end taken in our country was when, as a writer in the North American Review points out, all the powers of the government were placed under the dominion and protection of law. And this came to pass when the American colonists felt they could no longer endure the oppressive rule of absolutism; when they finally realized that they had certain "inalienable rights" which they must claim and exercise.

Then the colonists threw off the yoke. Their adversity had inspired their progress. So it is today with the individual as well as the state. It is possible that if the king of England had been far-seeing and tactful enough to give his colonists sufficient consideration and advantages to meet their present desires, instead of a stupid bigot constantly rousing their ire and ambition, things might have gone differently in history. But "There is a destiny that shapes our ends," and somehow or other the ferment of social discontent has played a mighty part in it. The richest blessings of men and nations often come in the disguise of adversity and hardship. It takes fire to burn out the dross.

The French ambassador advises President Wilson that our neutrality does not oblige us to buy German ships. Possibly not, but what about our need of a merchant marine and the tempting bargain-counter prices at which the boats can now be picked up?

People and Events

James B. Haggin, the millionaire horseman, is seriously ill at Newport.

The duke of the Abruzzi has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Italian navy.

Joseph E. Willard, the American ambassador to Spain, and his wife, left London last week for Madrid.

Felix P. Webster, a member of the cotton firm of H. L. Edwards & Co., of Dallas, Tex., died in Bremen, Germany.

Richard Watson Tully, author of "Omar, the Tent-maker," "The Bird of Paradise," and many other plays, resigned his position as judge of the United States court of appeals, Fifth district, died at Huntsville, Ala., aged 85 years.

William H. Warren, former president of the Chicago Board of Trade, died at Hinsdale, Ill., after a lingering illness.

Christian Zabriskie, a New York lawyer, was killed when his automobile overturned near his country place at Sebago Lake, Me.

Collected a divorce at Los Angeles last week from Eleanor Gates Tully, author of "The Poor Little Rich Girl," on the grounds of desertion.

Austin H. Watson, former president of the New York Credit Men's association, committed suicide at Beacon, N. Y. He had been in ill health for six weeks.

E. A. Marcellini Pallet, the French minister at The Hague, has been recalled and has left for Paris. He will be succeeded by M. Alliez, former minister to Bavaria.

The Rev. Alfred W. Treen of New York, had a narrow escape from death in a vain attempt to save Miss Ethel Fushard from drowning at Dreden Mills, Me.

The Rev. Guy Roberts, "Main Sneeze," president of the United States Hay Fever association, announced that the annual convention of the members will take place at Bethlehem, N. H., September 1.

An appeal to Colonel Roosevelt to come to France with his famous regiment of Rough Riders, and serve in the French army, was sent to him by Donald Harper, an American lawyer, now in Paris.

James Brooks, a farmer of Manhattan, Kan., was swimming in the Blue river, when he was attacked by a catfish, which grabbed his hand and tried to swallow it. Some neighbors said it was a bull-fish.

MARRIED MEN. Married men who sow wild oats reap grass widows.

If old Opportunity had good out-curves and a pretty face he would be embraced often.

A man never gets so poor that he isn't willing to share his poverty with a woman.

In most churches the male members pay for the carpets and the female members wear them out.

Women are very hard to please when it comes to clothes. But they are not so particular about husbands.

Once in a while you run into an old fashioned man whose house is mortgaged and who hasn't any automobile.

A clock that isn't running is right once every twelve hours. And that is more than you can say for a lot of men who are running.

The old fashioned man who used to burn midnight oil studying books, now has a wife who burns midnight gasoline studying girls.

As long as a woman can go to the grocery store and get the things on credit she can't see why her husband should worry over his debts.

Some of these days a native of the Fiji Islands is going to get a look at one of our Tango teas and he will go back home and take up a collection and send a few missionaries to this country.

A French artist holds that American men are the ugliest in the world. Well, in a time of prolonged peace will be obscured by the clash of arms. For example, the literature of feminism, too swollen and too widely theoretical to be entirely wholesome, is likely to have a check; a woman's world in general will shrink temporarily while battles rage.

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SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

Detroit Free Press: An evangelist says that "New York is on hell's brink." He'd be closer to it if he said that hell is on New York's brink.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: The "divine right of kings" seems to show itself most forcibly in the privilege it has of praying for success for its own arms and eternal confusion to the other fellow's.

Louisville Courier-Journal: What a famous man a preacher would become if he could hold a man's attention with the grip of an automobile advertisement while pointing the way to paradise.

Stanbery (Mo.) Herald: King City had a good rain last week and they attribute it to building three churches. Then why Stanbery's drought? We have three new ones and are building the fourth.

Houston Post: A man's Christianity can be pretty well gauged by the way he accepts the news that his enemy has drawn a three months' term in a hospital as a result of an automobile accident.

San Francisco Chronicle: It is reported that for the present Europe is not sending any missionaries to benighted Asia or darkest Africa for the purpose of teaching the heathen the gospel of brotherly love.

Indianapolis News: "The American people are money mad, amusement crazy," says the Rev. John D. Zimmerman, at Bethany. Surely this reverend gentleman does not announce this as an original discovery!

Baltimore American: The call of the nation to prayer by the bishop of London has a good deal of war whoop about it. His lordship thanks God that "as far as this particular quarrel is concerned we can encounter it with a good conscience."

WHO'S WHO IN THE WAR.

The Kaiser, king of Prussia and German emperor, is a cousin of King George.

The Empress Maria of Russia, sister of Queen Alexandra, is mother of the czar.

King Albert of Belgium is related to the imperial houses of Austria and Germany.

King Nikola of Montenegro is father-in-law of the king of Italy and also of King Peter.

King George of England, related by blood or marriage to nearly every royal house in Europe.

The czar, emperor of all the Russias, is cousin of King George and nephew of Queen Alexandra.

King Louis of Bavaria, who alone can proclaim martial law in his kingdom, is married to the only lineal descendant of the royal house of Sturt.

The grand duke of Hesse is the empress of Russia's only brother. Their mother was Princess Alice of Great Britain, so that he is first cousin to King George.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland married to Prince Henry, duke of Mecklenburg, sister of the dowager Queen Emma, is the sister of the duchess of Albany.

Prince Henry of Prussia, inspector general of the German fleet, the Kaiser's only brother, is married to Princess Irene of Hesse, sister of the emperor of Russia.

The archduchess Maria Theresa, who has volunteered as a Red Cross nurse, was the third wife of the emperor's late brother, Archduke Charles Louis, whose son (by his second wife), Archduke Charles Ferdinand, was assassinated at Sarajevo.—Philadelphia Press.

GERMANY AT A GLANCE.

Germany has 2,855,697 goats.

Feat coke is used in Germany.

There are 2,591,794 hops in Germany.

Germany's annual revenue is \$79,648,000.

Live stock in Germany is valued at \$2,984,000,000.

Rabbit raising is an important industry in Germany.

Munich last year bought 88,128 metric tons of coal.

Artificial silk is made in Germany from cotton waste.

Dresden has had a municipal newspaper for fifty years.

The German government annually spends \$275,648,000.

Breslau police examine about 300 moving picture films a week.

Germany owns 28,072 registered automobiles.

Germany in the first four months of 1914 exported 10,000,000 tons of coal.

Germany has 173 stock companies in textiles, capitalized for an aggregate of \$81,512,000.

Sawdust and chloride of magnesium are used in Germany to form an extremely hard artificial wood.

For spreading oil on troubled waters a British patent has been granted a German inventor for a series of tanks attached to a cable.

By allowing his inmates perfect freedom and employing them at useful occupations an insane asylum in Prussia effects about 90 per cent of cures annually.

THE DAY OF PEACE.

By Thomas Speed Mosby.

"It's coming yet, though dimly seen. Beyond the clouds which cannot rear. A day shall know no more rapine, And war's rude notes be heard no more."

For Love hath lit her beacon bright, And Learning that doth still expand Shall in the future armies give succor, To vanquish yet the mailed hand.

In that far sadder, distant time— It may be far, it may be near— Eternal peace shall bless each clime, Nor more shall fall the needless tear.

The soldier shall not need to die, And sink to nameless, bloody graves, Nor ever more to army shall die, Beloved fatherland to save.

For every triumph wrought in strife Of sabre clash and battle din, The cost is paid in human life, For death is still the wage of sin.

The world is buffeted out of peace; The grandest triumphs ever won Are wrought when armies give succor, And war its bloody course is run.

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We ship to you direct from our mines near Vincennes, Indiana. You save in first cost, and you have no heavy expenses in long, costly freight hauls from the Eastern coal mines.

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Splendid coal. Guaranteed to prove out 12,400 B. T. U's per coal pound, with only 2% ash and 8% moisture.

If you cannot use an entire carload, adopt the plan that hundreds have found advantageous.

Our Low Prices F. O. B. Mines:

63x3-inch Domestic Egg \$2.00 per ton

32x1 1/2-inch Domestic Nut \$2.00 per ton

8-inch Domestic Lump \$2.00 per ton

Crushed Mine Run, any size \$1.10 per ton

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1 1/2-inch Lump \$1.30 per ton

Freight rates to Omaha, only \$3.40 per ton. In carloads only, Mines near Vincennes, Ind.

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THE FORESTS OF FLORIDA CONTAIN 178 DIFFERENT KINDS OF WOOD.

The average earnings of a firm of moderate length is said to be nearly \$15,000.

Panama is considering the establishment of a national school of telegraphy.

The bulk of the aluminum ore of the United States is produced in Arkansas.

Fountain pens were invented shortly before the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The clouds from which lightning is emitted are seldom more than 700 feet above the earth.

The daily average of telephone conversations in this