THE BEE: OMAHA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914.

THE OMAHA EVENING BEE

* FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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AUGUST CIRCULATION.

56,554

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, as, 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 16,554. 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 lice mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

In a pinch that A. B. C. board of mediators could be reconvened.

Our Jap friend is not contributing half the front page stories which he was expected to furnish.

How Abraham Lincoln can belong to so many different political parties at one and the same time is a puzzler.

Bull moose stock has gone up in Nebraska a few points, but will it stay up until after the votes are counted in November?

Let us be thankful for small favors. The Carnegie peace palace is beyond the reach of artillerists who love a shining target.

The price boosters have now learned to do it more gently without being so coarse in their work as they were in the first stages of the war.

It might require a bond issue to build a new jall, but surely the council can dig up enough money somewhere to buy soap and scrubbrushes.

To the colone] all democrats and republicans look alike except in Pennsylvania, where a democrat is preferred for governor even over a progressive.

Just to show that the airships have not put them entirely out of commission, the submain rines have been doing a little business on their own account.

A prospective legislator would have Omaha's municipal government run by a \$10,000 city manager. Which city commissioner's salary is he trying to raise?

What Press Censorship Means. Experience with the censorship exercised by

the foreign military news bureaus makes the unobstructed freedom of press and speech indulged in the United States shine brilliantly by contrast. Few people over here realize that no news message submitted for cable transmission to this country has any assurance of getting through, and that all letter and newspaper mail is likewise subject to examination and suppression. We might expect the Russians to go to extremes in censorship, but it is hardly believable that they are more restrictive than the British monitors, judging from an explanation of an American correspondent in London of the needless difficulties put in his way. Complaining for himself and his associates against being treated as hostile suspects, he continues:

We have asked for but received no information of what is to be considered as matter that may not be cabled to America. We have discovered by the costly process of experiment that neither matter which appears in the London newspapers after passing the censor, nor even the official announcements of the press bureau, are necessarily available for publication in America, both being frequently stopped altogether or mutilated out of all sense and meaning. This we can only discover when the newspapers come over from America and from Information from our American headquarters. "All the ordinary relations between client and merchant have been stopped as hetween ourselves and the various cable companies. We cannot find out from the companies whether our messages have been sent or At an hour in the morning when it is obviously too late for matter that is not already on the wire to be in time for publication, we cannot find out whether any of our messages are still in hand so that we may cancel or abbreviate them. Any request for information meets with the reply: "Our office is in the hands of the censor; we are not allowed to answer any questions or give any information." One finds no more satisfaction in applying to the censorship itself.

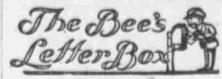
The possibility of such an intolerable condition continuing for any length of time in this country, even in time of war, is hardly conceivable. It illustrates, however, what press censorship means-military, judicial or bureaucratic -and must strengthen belief in the American doctrine that free speech and free press are the indispensable cornerstones of free institutions.

The Auditorium Question.

The Auditorium qestion bobs up again by reason of the condition in the option for its sale that the building be first offered to the" city at the price named, which is \$40,000 less than the purchase figure that was voted down last spring. The Bee favored outright purchase by the city at that time, and believing the property to have been a good buy for the city then, of course would urge that it is a better buy now, notwithstanding the injustice of confiscating all the stockholders put into it. Whether, however, the voters would be more disposed to purchase when again submitted at the lower price is, we admit problematical. We frankly say we are in doubt about it, and more doubtful than we would otherwise be because of the unbalanced condition of the public mind through the war's disturbing effect upon business and finance.

But the need of an Auditorium and convention hall for Omaha is clear--in fact, we cannot well do without it to meet engagements already made for the next year or two. We have suggested that a proposition be formulated by which the city may lease the property at a reasonable rental in addition to the taxes. and repairs, coupled with a privilege to buy at a fixed price within the period. If such a plan

is feasible, its acceptance would permit submission of bonds now or later, or more than once, if desirable, and would at least bridge over the emergency which confronts the city.



A Defl to Wooster. OMAHA, Sept. 22 .- To the Editor of

The Bee: A "low Dutch" has insulted our beloved president in an open letter to the public and you have published it for all patriotic Americans to read.

I can't grasp your idea for no doing un-'less you are a sympathiser of Mr. Wooster, yet as editor of our great daily we can readily forgive you and say you were doing your duty as you are supposed to do. But, sir, couldn't Mr. Wooster's letter have been lost or strayed?

I am a negro and a republican and voted against Mr. Wilson, but that cuts no he-he is our president and I for one have as much respect for Mr. Wilson as any man in the United States today. At any rate I'll not stand to see him

insulted, sepecially for a foreigner and a German whom Silver Creek should deport to the fatheriand to fight for his own cause. We do not need his kind here.

I personally invite Mr. Wooster, when ever he visits Omaha, to call upon me at my residence-maybe he can show me where Mr. Wilson is officious, meddlesome and conceited, too, and if he does I'll be man enough to acknowledge it to The Bee readers as freely as I do now

in looking for something to beat my fists into. BASIL C. WILLIAMS, 2857 Farnam St.

Is it Time to Intervene?

LYNCH, Neb., Sept. 22-To the Editor of The Bee: To every thoughtful and loyal American citizen in the times of trouble must have come thoughts of apprehension of the future welfare of this sation. Overshadowing all other facts is the grim and ominous warning by Lord Kitchener, that the war may last three years or more.

The European conflict was not entered upon because of any great and mighty principle, for which men might even rejoice to give up their lives, but can be looked upon as the outcome of intrigue kindled by jealousy and hatred, and waged solely for domination in Europe and perhaps in still wider fields. A conflict such as now engulfs the nations of Europe is so awful in its possibilities, that it is simply too horrible to contem plate. Therefore, let England beware England has already taken the first fatal step. For in the awakening of the "two sleeping monsters" of the Orient and the probable alliance between Russia and Japan lies not only the present danger to Great Britain, but the future welfare of many nations is also threatened. Therefore, in view of the serious aspect of the present conflict, it appears that the time has come for the neutral nations to intervene. The United States being the largest neutral power, might lead. And let us hope this mighty appeal for peace may not go unheeded, and that the scourge of war may soon pass M. M. ROHDE. SWRY.

Preferential Voting Next.

OMAHA, Sept. 23 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Senator Dodge struck the keynote when he said the direct primary law should be amended, where needed, by its friends, and not by its foes. It took too many years to upset the old gang-controlled convention system, with its undemocratic action, ever to return to it after its discard.

People having taken another step in the direction of democracy will never surrender it. This suggestion is for those who now are planning to cripple the direct primary system. Twenty years ago, while quite a boy,

What Means a Million Men?

Magnitude of a Number.

A million mer

What does that mean? How many are a million men? Can the brain conceive of that number of human entities, all distinct and individual, at one and the same time?

We say the thing castly enough-"a million men." It needs only three words. We read them daily in the account of the vast war now engulfing Europe. Correspondents write of a German million or a French million with the same case as they refer to a shipload of passengers or a theater audience,

Can we starp what an army of a million menand there are several of them now in the fieldactually is?

The New York World undertakes to show the magnitude of the number mobilized for war, the problem of food, transportation, equipment, etc. If Incle Sam ever goes to war with his million mer or ten millions, he will know just where to turn for his figures. The million can be visualized. They can be put right down in New York and compared, as it were, with known landmarks. Here goes:

The Various Units.

The normal unit of an army is a division.

Now this is not an arbitrary designation, any more than is a company or a battalion. There's a reason. and a real one. Just as a company is the largest body over which one officer can have the supervision of individuals, so a battalion is the largest unit to which one officer can give commands by voice or trumpet. And a division is the largest force that can be deployed into line of battle in one day, marching on one road.

It consists of three brigades, each of three regiments of infantry; one regiment of cavalry, two regiments of field artillery, one battallon of engineers, four ambulance companies and four field hospitals. With it goes an ammunition train, a supply train and a pack train. A major general commands a division.

Down to the last man a complete division at war strength numbers precisely 19.850 souls; it might be as high as 22,000 with auxiliary troops; it could be as little as 16:00 as it would be soon after the carnage and discase of real war. Roughly, let us assume a division at 20,000

Now with this division go animals and vehicleslot of them. There are 3,165 mounts and 1,400 draft horses; 80 mules for riding, 3.212 for draft work and 408 for the pack train-a grand aggregate of 8,265 animals of all kinds.

Then there are & guns and 144 calssons; 107 wagons and carts for combat (ammunition); 48 ambulances and 662 wagons for subsistonce and forage. Here are 1,000 vehicles for these 20,000 men and 8,265 animals! And this is only one division!

Multiply by Fifty.

For a million men we must multiply everything by fifty-animals, guns, wagons, and the equipment and food that go with them. This takes only the simplest arithmetic. We find for our 1,000,000 soldiers there are needed 413,250 animals and 50,450 vehicles, ncluding cannon,

Some figures, ch?

Now we have this vast array of men, animals, cannon and vehicles, and their supplies, and the order omes-"Mobilize at New York!"

Rallway trains are needed-a tremendous lot of railway trains, too. Remember, all the equipment ust go on those trains-horses, mules, guns, wagons, food, forage, ammunition. So it takes a train for one battallon of infantry, a train for two troops of cavalry, a train for a single battery of artillery, a train for a single battery of artillery or a pontoon company of engineers.

There would be twenty-seven trains needed for the infantry, twelve for the artillery, six for the cavalry and four for the engineers of one division-forty-nine trains in all. When extra supplies and the medical troops are figured and a train for headquarters of the division, sixty trains would be a fair estimate for one division at mobilization time.

Transportation Problem.

For a million men, then 3,000 railway trains! This is assuming all were mobilized at once, as they were in France and Germany.

And what are 3,000 trains? Six of them would be mile long. If all 3,000 were in one long train it would reach from New York to Buffalo and sixty

FUNNYGRAMS.

"Tinker has placed an old railroad sign. Stop. look and listen!" at the entrance to his driveway." "What's the idea"" "His wife is running the touring car."-

Judge

"How did you get along playing golf with your wife?" "Well, at the ninth hole she was about 22,009 words ahead."-Life.

The Groom-Well, Bill, you won't see the guv not's horse any more, they've taken him for the army. The Gardener-Oh, I suppose now he's going to be what the Frenchies call a "horse de combat."-London Opinion.

Little Dick-Papa, didn't you tell must economize

Papa-I did, my son. Little Dick-Well, I was thinkin' that mebby if you'd get me a pony I wouldn't wear out so many shoes.-Chicago News.

Hang not thy head in shame, thou Hang not tay head is shaller, thou worker in
The field of offal, garbage, soum and alime;
Thou art a minister, true servant, when
Thy clothes are smoared with recrement and grime.

A SONNET TO THE SCAVENGER.

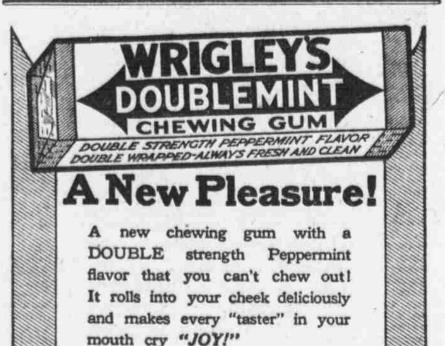
The lower and more onerous the toll, The larger should the compensation 1 Among the occupations of the soil, Thine leads in real respectability. unation be:

For thou art more than drainer of the foul.

Thou art a soldier brave agains. disease: doctor in Prevention's prudent school, Who holds the highest practical de-

grees. Please take this bunch-white violets-from me-Insignia of thy work's nobility.

WILLIS HUDSPETH



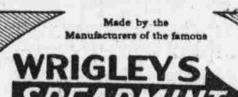
It is wholesome chicle-smooth and springy. Every time your teeth bite in, the Peppermint comes out-for it's THERE! It takes away thirst-it soothes the throat -it's good for the stomach.

Every package is DOUBLE wrapped and sealed-to keep that mouth-watering Peppermint into have you get it always fresh, full-flavored and clean.

With each package is a United SHAMING Coupon good for valuable presents.



Don't let today get by without sampling WRIGLEYS



Virginia has voted statewide prohibition. That's coming uncomfortably close to the congressional statesmen marconed most of the year in the District of Columbia.

Fortunately the average reader will be so surfeited with slaughter stories during the coming weeks that the carnage of the foot ball field will not produce a passing thrill.

President Wilson had to make a special trip to Princeton to put in his ballot in the democratic primary. New Jersey ought to enact a vote-by-mail law to accommodate the president.

"Roosevelt Rips Republican Rag to Very Tatters," says the headline artist in our amiable democratic contemporary. Oh, how funny, seeing that he first tore the democratic banner to shriveled shreds!

Note that Koenigsburg is slowly being surrounded by the Russians in spite of the announcement of the yellows three weeks ago that the Russians had swallowed it as a cat would a mouse.

For the month of August, imports into the United States were less than one-fourth of what they were the same month of the preceding year. In this war game the innocent bystander gets his, notwithstanding his neutrality.

Earl Kitchener has approved the formation of a Welsh army corps. The veteran old warrior knows what he is about. All the Welshmen will have to do is to hurl a few volleys of their native speech at the enemy and save their ammunition.



A big delegation of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, on their way to the meeting in San Frantinco, stopped over in Omaha, among them Grand Chief P. M. Arthur and Grand Engineer Ingraham. They were joined here by John F. Staley, the Omaha delegate. The Omaha reception committee consisted of T. C. Livingston, A. R. Johnston, E. R. Matthies, J. A. McAdoo, J. B. Hynes and M. Farrell,

The Third Ward Cleveland and Hendricks club listened to speeches by A. W. Stows, Michael Donosoe, J. T. Moriarty and A. E. Riley.

in an obstacle race at the roller skating rink Will Tremain won out first and Bert Eastman, second.

D. W. Van Cott, with Max Meyer & Bro., has resigned to take a position with C. S. Raymond, the Fifteenth street jeweler.

Mrs. Andy Borden is lying seriously ill at the resifence of her brother on Dodge street.

Mins Linzie Kiewit has gone to visit relatives in Keokuk.

Mrs. W. H. Remington left to join her husband on a trip to New York and on their return will take up their residence in Des Moines, after having lived in Omaha for sixteen years.

Senator Burton's Magnificent Work.

Hats off to the republican senate leaders who scotched the fat rivers and harbors pork barrel, Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio and Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa.

To Senator Burton, perhaps, is due the chief credit, although in Senator Kenyon he had an able lieutenant, with effective reinforcements from Senator Norris of Nebraska and two or three others of his colleagues.

Senator Burton's official term is about to expire with the close of this congress, and he is not standing for re-election, so his motives and purposes cannot possibly be distorted or misconstrued. In fighting it out to a finish along this line he aimed at the vicious system which he has been for years combatting, a grab-bag game without limit. On the present bill his victory saves to the treasury-assuming that it is not upset in conference-approximately \$33,-000,000. But this saving is only a starter because it stops a continuous loot every few years that would soon mount into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

If Senator Burton saved one-tenth of this sum of money for any private corporation doing big business, he would have earned a life pension of liberal dimensions, but serving only the forgetful public he must be content with passing expressions of gratitude and appreciation, and what to him we know affords still greater satisfaction, the consciousness of a duty well done.

Legal gentlemen who have shown uncommon solicitude for Harry K. Thaw need not be reminded that he has just come into possession of a bunch of \$142,124 in Pittsburgh. The chances are that the legal gentlemen greeted the bunch with a few never-let-go-liens.

If "Billy" Thompson succeeds in creating a democratic peace entente between our warring secretary of state and United States senator, the president will keep him right on the job in Washington as a professional pacificator available for all emergencies.

Every school teacher on the permanent list in Omaha is supposed to have permanent employment, unless terminated for cause. If the permanent list does not give that assurance, if should be made to do so by the proper legislation at the earliest moment.

How about stop-overs at Omaha on transcontinental tourist tickets to be used by people going to and from the San Francisco exposition? Whichever way the travelers are routed, Omaha ought to be down as one of the balting places.

Roumanian sympathy for Russia is growing by leaps and bounds, especially with the improving prospect of a division of Austrian territorial loot.

aspired to the legislature of Kentucky. At that time I had never even heard of such a thing as a direct primary, but that was one of the planks of my short platform. The politicians gaped in wonder that such an absurd proposition should be made. They said to me, Whoever heard of the people nominating their own candidates?" I answered them, "Whoever heard of the western hemisphere before Columbus sailed the unknown main?"

There are those, you know, who cannot comprehend an institution that has not existed before. They seem to think everything always was just as we see it today. One of the changes that must come in direct voting, I believe, must be in the direction of economy. If it were possible hold one election only, instead of a primary and an election, it would save a great deal of time and money both to the candidate and to the people. To accomplish this I would suggest the adoption of some form of preferential voting By this process only one election would necessary to complete the task of choosing public officers. Corrupt practices would be impossible, and it would also be impossible for a minority candidate to be elected, since a majority would be required in each case. That is, whoever succeeded in the contest would be either the first, scond or third choice of all the voters.

This plan would prove economical all around, far more satisfactory to the people as a whole, and further in the direction of applying the principles of true democracy. L. J. QUINBY.

A Defense of Ambulance Chasers. OMAHA, Sept. 22 .- To the Editor of The Bee: At the meeting of the Nebrasks State Federation of Labor, 1 listened to the plea of John Towle, president of the Nebraska Manufacturers' Association, for the so-called workmen's compensation law, to be voted on at the November election. Mr. Towle's principal argument for the law seemed to be that it would save the laboring man from what he calls the "ambulance-chasing lawyers." I have never heard an injured employe, who had recovered damages through the aid of a lawyer, find any fault with his attorney. So far as I have been able to observe, it is the negligent employer and his attorney who call the injured man's

attorney bad names. An "ambulance-chasing lawyer." as I understand Mr. Towle, is any attorney who represents an injured employe in recovering damages from his employer The average attorney vill recover for the injured employe from tes to fifteen times as much as provided by the so-called compensation law, And the injured man's attorney will give his client from to 75 per cent of the amount recovered. Under the compensation law, the in-

jured man may possibly get one-tenth of what he is fairly entitled to, and he may get one-tenth of what he would probably get at the present time by bringing suit. while, under this so-called compensation law, the negligent employer keeps the other nine-tenths of what he ought to give to the injured employe.

I am still in favor of the attorney who is honestly working for his client and procuring fair verdicts, and am not for the so-called compensation law.

GEORGE E. NORMAN, Former President Central Labor Union of Omaha. 1817 Chicago Street.

miles 'more-five hundred miles. Or from New York Washington and back. Six such trains in one would reach from New York to California!

The million are mobilized. They are all in one big camp-how much ground?

Some city, indeed! A regiment of infantry with all its animals and vagons needs nineteen acres; a cavalry regiment must have sixty acres; an artillery regiment forty-eight cres. A division needs 640 acres, or a square mile for all its infantry, cavalry, artillery and other troops Our New York camp for a million men, then, ould occupy fifty square miles-twice the size of the island of Manhattan!

Food for a Million.

And now to feed this vast array of men and animals?

The full day's ration for a man in the field weighs 4.4 pounds and costs about thirty cents, including everything. Item-\$200,000 a day for food for one million soldiers now encamped on Manhattan Island and oveflowing to the Bronx and Brooklyn. This is just little matter of \$9,000.000 a month! This food would weigh 4,400,000 pounds-just the food for one dayr 2,200 tons.

One box car's capacity is 1,800 cubic feet. This rill carry 9,172 rations-food for one day for 9,172 nen. So, for one million men, all waiting impatiently for their grub, it would take 109 freight cars every day to bring along their rations-five trains of twentyone cars each. And 'tis mind, only for twenty-four hours!

And the forage for the animals is yet to come. A horse needs 14 pounds of hay and 12 pounds of cats a day. A mule has 14 pounds of hay and nine of oats. Striking an average of 25 pounds a day for each animal, what a problem for fodder! There are 413.250 animals to be fed every day. Men can go without; animals cannot. The horses and mules must have 16.331,250 pounds of hay and feed every day. This will fill 258 cars-hay is bulky, you see. If we add medical supplies and countless other items there would be 375 freight cars working every day to keep going these million men and their beasts for just twenty four hours.

One rallway car holds as much as 12 army wagons o transport food and fodder for a million men and their animals would require 4.560 wagons-just for one day's supply. Of course they could go nowher : with this trifling transport. A division of an army must carry food and forage for at least ten days or two weeks. That means 45,000 wagons for one million men!

People and Events

The record of being the most reliable washerroman in this country is claimed by Mrs. T. H. Bailey of Atchison, Kan., who has completed her fiftieth consecutive year as the washerwoman of an Atchison family.

Governor Blease of South Carolina took dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York one evening last week and "his red bow necktle on the background of a pink silg shirt" was the commanding feature of the scenery. Even New York takes note when Governor Blease comes to town.

The estate of the late James B. Haggin of California and Kentucky foots up \$15,000,000. Mr. Haggin said to be the last of the Forty-Niners, one of the giants of the pioneer days, who, in seeking fortune for themselves, became the master workmen in the building of the empire of the Pacific coast. He made his pile early in life and lived to an extreme old age.

The roster of September's distinguished dead carries the name of Mrs. Frank Leslie, whose business ability and literary talent rescued the Leslie publications from bankruptcy thirty years ago. Mrs. Leslie retired from the publishing business in 1902. Her second venture in matrimony proving a dismal failure, she quit that line of business also and lived quietly in New York as Baroness de Basus, a French title belonging to her family. She was 65 years of age.

SPEARMIN KNOWN AROUND THE WORLD



The whiskey that leads in the leading clubs, bars, restaurants and hotels is-

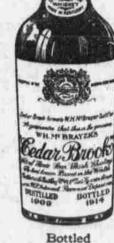
"CEDAR BROOK, to be sure"

Cedar Brook is the largest selling brand of Kentucky whiskey in the world. Whenever you're asked, "What shall it be?" say, "CEDAR BROOK, to be sure." And then you will be sure you're right. Same sure superior quality since 1847.

At all leading Chibs, Bars, Restaurants, Hotels and also at all leading Dealers.



For Sale Everywhere



in Bond