

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 second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By carrier. By mail. Daily and Sunday. 10c per month. 10c per year. Daily without Sunday. 4.00. Evening and Sunday. 5.00. Evening without Sunday. 4.00. Sunday Bee only. 1.50.

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

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building. South Omaha—111 N. street. Council Bluffs—14 North Main street.

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.

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

Our September morns thus far have been almost that mild.

Nebraska weather at this season of the year is a world better.

That European balance of power seems to be pretty evenly balanced.

Be sure to extend the glad hand to Ak-Sar-Ben, and all his guests.

About the severest loss any man can sustain is the loss of opportunity.

At any rate this present conflict will not go down in history as a "religious war."

Come all ye faithful subjects of Ak-Sar-Ben and welcome to the chief city of Cibola.

It turns out after all to be a rather bad season for thieving court house fee grabbers.

Some of us may fall before Przemysl does if we attempt to pronounce the name too hurriedly.

October 10 is the date now fixed tentatively for the adjournment of congress—subject to change without notice.

By the way, boys and girls, we are not forgetting the Christmas cargo for the good ship "In His Name," are we?

"Maupin knows Nebraska," exclaims one of his boosters. Yes, but the real question is, does Nebraska know Maupin?

Omaha's esteemed ball team held its ground to the last, which, however, was in the lowlands instead of on the heights.

The Hon. A. Rustem Bey is like the fellow, who, having made a fool of himself, has at least the courage to stick to his folly.

Now that the base ball seasons are ending, it is time for the magnates to begin telling the fans what wonderful lineups they have for next year.

Anyway, our Congressman Lobeck has not had his salary docked for being absent from his post since the no-work-no-pay order went into effect.

Those prayers for peace should rest upon the petition for a permanent peace, not a temporary truce, which only might ensure if the war prematurely ended.

Incidentally, do not forget to give a share of the credit for those decisions protecting the public treasury to Chief Justice Reese, whose name will be found on the nonpartisan judicial ballot.

Secretary Royle of the State Banking board promptly wired Secretary of the Treasurer McAdoo that no state banks in Nebraska were hoarding money, and then issued a call for a report to find out whether the figures support the assertion.

What about our newspaper contemporaries who complained so bitterly because the county board risked the expense of calling a jury to resist the sheriff's \$50,000 jail feeding graft? What, if anything, were they to have gotten out of the haul?

The newly elected officers of the Home Circle club are: President, W. H. Lacey; vice president, J. W. Gammon; secretary, T. W. Fickens; treasurer, B. E. Redman. The club will give a series of five parties, the first one next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary at their residence, corner Twenty-third and Davenport.

In the Saturday Bee a notice was printed that an expressman had been paid a \$10 gold piece instead of a silver dollar. Today the expressman returned it. His name was Anderson.

Fred Huth, formerly a resident of Omaha, died this week, according to advice, in Roseman, Mont.

Mrs. C. B. Havens and daughter are spending a few days with relatives in Schuyler.

Fremont Everett, formerly of Lyons, has come to Omaha to practice law.

Will Johnson, one of the popular firemen on the Union Pacific, and his sister, Miss Christina, have come to Omaha on a visit.

Miss Minnie S. Dye has returned from Santa Rosa, Cal., to resume her duties as teacher in the Omaha public schools.

The school board is about to start two night schools in response to a demand.

The Doubtful Wager of Battle.

Probably the most stubbornly fought battle in history is still in progress between the lines of the Germans and the Allies, and, in the nature of things, must soon come to an end either as a victory for one or the other of the combatants, or as a draw with both stopped by exhaustion.

But whatever the wager of battle, it is too much to expect the outcome to be decisive of the whole war, for defeat of the weaker arms is hardly apt to force complete surrender or start immediate suit for terms of peace. A substantial victory, however, could not fail to inspire and enthuse the winners and correspondingly depress and discourage the losers, though it might drive them to more desperate efforts to re-establish their military prowess. On the other hand, if gains and losses are approximately offset, each of the combatants may be claiming the victory, and the actual result be so obscured as to render unbiased judgment impossible for the moment, if not to keep it in dispute for all time to come.

The Coming Democratic Slush Fund.

To him that hath shall be given" is the rule that applies in politics, or, to use more explicit language, the party in power always finds it easier to replenish the campaign fund with the sinews of political warfare than the party out of power. That was the complaint of the democrats when the republicans were in the saddle, and now the situation is naturally reversed with the democrats administering the pie counter and stirring the legislative program. For authority we quote from the reliable old democratic Brooklyn Eagle, whose Washington correspondent divulges this open secret:

Despite the prospect that the democrats may have an easy time this fall carrying the house, the party leaders are perfecting plans as if they looked for the fight of their lives. The democratic congressional committee and the democratic national committee, which are working in close co-operation, appear to be well supplied with funds. They are maintaining lavish headquarters in Washington and are conducting an extensive literary campaign. In the recent Maine election a corps of spellbinders and press agents were transferred from Washington to headquarters established at Augusta. The democrats spent a large sum of money in the Maine campaign. On the other hand, if the stories of their leaders are to be accepted, the republicans are in a bad way for money.

The car load of gold coin that used to be shipped annually on paper for allotment among local patriots will this year come from democratic headquarters, and be consigned to the accredited democratic slush fund distributors. Political workers are hereby notified to put their applications in early.

From Dictator to Dictator.

The latest report from Chihuahua is that "immediate resignation" of General Carranza as first chief of the constitutionalists is "the only basis" on which General Villa will agree to a settlement of the differences between himself and Carranza.

It is the same old story of the last three years. It is exactly what Carranza said as to Huerta and forms but another link in the chain of dictatorship that is choking all semblance of orderly government out of Mexico. From the first, it has seemed inevitable to Americans that Villa and Carranza would fall out, and even if Carranza should do the unexpected and yield to Villa, there is no sort of assurance that the latter would not soon tire of any other man elevated to the leadership by or with his influence or approval. While yet protesting unselfish motives and his own self-abnegation insofar as office holding—for which his illiteracy and bandit life wholly unfit him—is concerned, Villa by his persistent refusal to be satisfied with anybody not of his own naming, gives ground for suspecting that nothing sort of his own exaltation will quiet him. If the situation resolves itself down to the old status of merely a choice of dictators, neither side will have any good claim to the sympathy of outsiders.

The Exposition is a Go.

Now that San Francisco has finally declared that the Panama-Pacific exposition will be held in 1915, with no postponement, it is time for Americans to cease all cavil and question on the subject and help to pull for the success of the enterprise.

What if a few foreign nations have withheld or withdrawn their support, so long as the others, together with nearly all the states of our union to some extent or other, are standing by their pledges of participation? So far as support goes, this, added to the backing of the federal government, ought to be sufficient.

Most of the exposition visitors, of course, will be from our own land and the same thing would have been true even if there had been no European war, though, perhaps, not in the same proportion. The war will naturally keep many Europeans away from the fair, but by the same token the American patronage should be greater.

San Francisco is bound to be the one big center of attraction on this continent in 1915. With the Panama canal new and entering in the interest of the great show, eastern people will have the added novelty of traveling through the canal and up the Pacific coast. This should entice many who otherwise might not go. But, of course, the greater pilgrimages will travel overland, for the most part through the Omaha gateway, the most direct of all routes. Herein lies immense opportunities for us of Nebraska. Undoubtedly thousands who go west on this pleasure jaunt will also be alert to business and investment opportunities, and so, while Omaha and Nebraska are boosting for the exposition, they may at the same time, exploit their own resources to all comers.

The down-town campus committee is still telling how much taxpayers of Nebraska will save by rejecting university consolidation, although they know as a matter of fact that taxpayers will save nothing, because the appropriation has already been made, the only open question being whether the money shall be spent in building up a new and greater university on the farm campus or be used to buy high-priced city lots and stimulate the boarding-house business. The board of university regents only three years ago voted unanimously for consolidation on the sole condition that the necessary funds be provided, which funds are now to be forthcoming.

"Carranza must resign immediately," is Villa's ultimatum. "Huerta must resign immediately," was President Wilson's ultimatum. It remains to be seen which of them will last the longer.

The Bee's Letter Box

No Gambling Games. OMAHA, Sept. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: In looking over the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival grounds I notice that there are at least six concessions that are being used as gambling devices. Last year you, and you alone, took the stand to abolish this nuisance. Are you going to let them by this year, or are you going to use your influence to abolish the same? These devices are used to defraud the poor people, as the rich never indulge in this kind of graft. I am also surprised that the board of governors would allow such work to go on. Kindly publish this in your letterbox and oblige a citizen and taxpayer.

J. W. AVERY.

A Last Word from Matt Spader. OMAHA, Sept. 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: The old saying goes, "Throw a stone in a pack of dogs, and the one you hurt will holler." My letter in The Bee of last week had the same effect, but it seems to have hurt more than one. Well, No. 1 calls me a windjammer and bluffer, but I ain't either, but would rather be both than a liar. No. 2 gives me the advice to go back to Germany and help them fight, but I don't need to do that, for they have enough soldiers to whip her enemies into submission by and by without me.

I am an American citizen for over twenty-five years, and a fairly good one at that as I pay my debts to state and church regular. But I couldn't be if I wouldn't sympathize with the land of my birth in this, her hour of dire calamity, so long as I have blood kin there, some of them who are right on the front. The whole world wants to crush her with sword and ink, the latter is the worst, for she cannot defend herself against it. The first heroic act England did in this was to cut the German cables so she could have everything her own way to publish war stories without contradiction. But never mind, a land that tries to win her battles with spreading lies against her enemy is whipped already. A lie will run its course for awhile, but the truth will prevail forever.

Well, I will quit reading the letters in the Letterbox, for an afraid if I would I couldn't keep quiet, for I cannot stand lies—anyhow, not now.

MATT SPADER.

Did Lincoln Enfranchise the Negro? BRADSHAW, Neb., Sept. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: In your "Letter Box" we note that Marjorie Dorman makes the statement that Lincoln enfranchised the negro. According to Webster, the word enfranchise has two distinct meanings. One is to "set free or liberate;" the other is to "confer the electoral franchise upon." Now as to what Lincoln said or did not say on the question of woman suffrage, it seems to us, is going a long way back to find argument to either prove or disprove women's right to vote. Lincoln dealt with the issue that confronted him at the time. Lincoln made another statement when about the same age and it was like this: He happened to be where a lot of slave traders, in carrying on their diabolical and nefarious business, had stripped a negro, girl almost nude that her relative value in the market might be fixed. Lincoln said: "If ever I have a chance to hit that thing, I will hit it hard." Lincoln had the chance and kept his word; but in his emancipation proclamation he only enfranchised the negro with freedom, but not with the ballot. It took the boys in blue who had returned to their homes, at an election held in 1867, to ratify the fifteenth amendment. The writer, who had the pleasure to know something about Lincoln when he did things, feels quite confident that had woman suffrage been at present an issue in Lincoln's time as at present, and a delegation of women had waited upon him, he would not only have received them courteously, but would have given them a direct answer. Lincoln was no dodger, neither did he have any of the will-o'-the-wisp proclivities, and would, no doubt, have reiterated what he said on "June 13, 1858," notwithstanding Mr. Seneca's "dubious" nor Marjorie Dorman's "specialisms." JOHN B. DEY.

Praiser for the Germans. LINCOLN, Sept. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: I desire to take to task those who criticize Mr. Matt Spader for his enthusiastic defense of Germany in the present crisis in Europe. I venture to say that if our country were in trouble Mr. Spader would be just as enthusiastic in defense of our flag. Generally speaking a man's loyalty to his adopted country depends largely upon the loyalty he has for his native land.

I am in sympathy with Germany. I believe Germany was forced to fight against the wishes of the Kaiser. I believe when the truth is known Germany will not be held responsible for bringing on the war. It had to fight for its life. So I can say Andrew Carnegie is a patriot of the world, and a peace-loving German. Still, when he returned to Scotland he gave an interview, the substance of which was that the Kaiser was not responsible for the war.

We should remember Germany has been at peace with the world for more than forty years. All other nations have had war, including our own, during that time. We should remember that America never had trouble with Germany. We should remember Germany was the first nation to recognize our independence. Germans have helped build up America by cultivating its soil, establishing its industries, encouraging commerce and art, and are today among our most substantial citizens. They have attested their loyalty to their adopted country on our battlefields. They are broad-minded, law-abiding, peace-loving and home-loving. They are honest, clean, hygienic and double-dealing, and we should be patient with those who become a little over-enthusiastic in extending their good wishes across the sea to their fatherland.

I am not a German, but I was reared among them, and I know whereof I speak.

JOHN G. MAHER.

Editorial Snapshots

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Europe is looking less like an armed camp and more like a collection of hospitals.

Houston Post: Considering the ferocity of the war between them, Germany and France are rather polite and refined in the language they employ in calling each other a liar.

St. Louis Republic: Colonel Roosevelt seems to carry the same scenery of the wide, soft black hat, the mental display and the abrupt manner as on duty, but the old energy and enthusiasm are lacking.

"Asquith"

Alexander Wemyss Samuel in New York World. The career of Herbert Henry Asquith, prime minister of Great Britain, who has become an outstanding world figure, has in each of its four epochs been marked by strength and success. Without the aid of wealth he won his way by scholarships to Oxford, where he proceeded from one academic triumph to another; he won his way into Parliament by his magnificent clearness in enunciating his political principles of liberalism; without influence he secured a commanding position at the English bar, and, having proved himself during the last six years the strongest statesman of modern times in England by his overthrow of the house of lords, and by the final placing of the Irish home rule bill on the statute books, he has now in foreign policy achieved a new fame.

When he was cartooned by the famous Spy in Vanity Fair in the great days of that journal, the only description underneath was the single word, "Brains." His unusual endowment of abilities combined with great moral strength explains a career that is not by any means romantic, but which will leave a permanent mark on history.

Won His Education by Hard Work.

His father died when he was a boy of 10, and being only a small manufacturer, the means of the family were so limited that entrance at Oxford was only possible because he swept the boards of prizes at the City of London school, and won not merely an open scholarship, but also a leaving exhibition. When he began at the bar he was unknown to the powerful solicitors upon whose favors the young barrister must depend, and he helped to maintain himself by contributing articles on economics to the Statist and other leading papers. His rise at the bar was no senseless meteoric, but he did achieve a great triumph by his brilliant and overwhelming cross-examination of Mr. MacDonald, the manager of the London Times, in the historic case arising out of the Piggott forgeries. "You take him, Asquith; you will do it well enough," said Sir Charles Russell, who led for Parnell against the Times. He did it well enough, for Mr. MacDonald left the witness box so utterly discredited in journalistic circles that he had to resign his position. But although Asquith achieved a high place at the bar, and might well have risen to be lord chancellor, it is not as a lawyer that he will be remembered, nor was there any belief among his colleagues at the bar that he would spend his life in a legal career. As I heard Lord Haldane say of him at a dinner given in his honor by the Eighty club shortly after he became premier: "I have known our guest all the days of our working lives, and from the beginning of his career at the bar we always said that one day Asquith would be prime minister."

Gladstone Recognized His Promise.

Mr. Gladstone took to him from the beginning, and when he formed his last government in 1880 took the young barrister from the back benches to a seat on the treasury bench and made him a member of the cabinet as home secretary without any preliminary ministerial training. He administered that important office in a way that insured the success which Mr. Gladstone predicted for him after he had delivered his maiden speech in the House of Commons, when he said: "The speech we have just listened to from the honorable member for East Fife proves that there has been made a valuable addition to the debating strength of this house and augurs well for the day when the honorable gentleman will stand high in the councils of the nation."

It was during his administration of the home office that the British troops fired upon some riotous strikers at Pwllherston, when several men fell to the bullets of the firing party. This caused an angry debate in the House of Commons, led by the labor and radical sections, and Asquith assumed all the blame and responsibility, which might well have prejudiced his chances of still higher promotion in a party depending so largely upon labor votes. It is only within the last two years that, by the publishing of some papers after the death of the officer responsible, it became publicly known that not merely had Asquith not ordered the troops to fire, but had given express instructions to the contrary. But, like all strong men, Asquith endures in quietness.

The ministry which Asquith had resigned his practice at the bar to join was short lived, and then Asquith did something that is splendidly illustrative of the simplicity and manliness of his character. When he returned the seals of his office to his sovereign, he went back to his chambers in the temple, and donning his wig and gown, resumed his practice in the courts. It was entirely without precedent for a cabinet minister to do this, and particularly one who had held the high office of home secretary, during which he was called upon to make decisions overriding the judges in cases where appeals were made for the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy. The matter was brought up in the House of Commons, and in a few straightforward sentences Asquith explained that his own private fortune was not sufficient provision for his family, and that in the circumstances he did not feel it derogatory either to his personal dignity or to the dignity of an ex-secretary of state to resume his work. The fact that he had married but the year before one of the wealthiest heiresses in England made this statement the more revealing of his sternly upright character.

His Success as Prime Minister.

When he became prime minister, in 1908, having served two years as chancellor of the exchequer, the forces of the party he led were almost entirely depleted of morale and strength by reason of the persistence of the House of Lords in the arbitrary exercise of its control over parliament by maintaining their hereditary rights to refuse to pass liberal legislation through their chamber, however large the liberal majority might be that had passed it in the commons. The year after he took office he gave the lords battle on the issue of the budget, declaring to the commons that the whole representative system was in peril, unless the supreme control of the houses of commons over finance was secured. His fight with the lords, in which he thoroughly overthrew them, leaving them no control whatsoever over finance and only a power of delay and revision over domestic legislation, raised him from a party leader to a national leader.

His firmness in dealing with the little pickbeck revolutions that Sir Edward Carson tried to work up through the agency of some officers in Curragh camp when he assumed the portfolio of minister of war made him perhaps for the first time a world figure. Today he appears as one of the strongest statesmen England has ever known, and it was his recent speech in the House of Commons in which he referred to the "infamous proposals" of Germany during the negotiations that, even more than the speeches of Sir Edward Grey, rallied the British people as one man in its determination to prosecute the war to the end.

People and Events

Ten thousand singing canaries from Germany were brought to New York last week. Cheer up and listen to the birds.

The democratic campaign book carries a whole page of "the wise sayings of Vice President Marshall." This is the biggest scoop pulled off on the newspapers of the country since Marshall woke up Hoosierdom.

Truman M. Hubbard, the veteran underwriter of Oswego, N. Y., has concluded to quit the melancholy business and cultivate the "smiley glad" habit. Mr. Hubbard has a score of \$46 funerals in forty-one years and thinks it is about time to relax his face and jolly the live ones.

The Awakened Turk

Philadelphia Ledger: Rustem Bey cannot be called an "Unspeakable Turk." Baltimore American: Turkey evidently is itching to lose its tail feathers if not its head. Philadelphia Inquirer: The sultan of Turkey seems to be "a very sick man" once more, and doesn't know it. Chicago Herald: The Turkish ambassador's indiscretion suggests a careful study of the recent career of George Fred Williams. Philadelphia Bulletin: The Turk is tearing up a few "scraps of paper" himself, now that the powers have shown him the way. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: If Turkey can think of anything else it wants changed, now is the time to make its wishes known. Philadelphia Record: Within the last few days the Turkish newspapers have ceased using offensive language in speaking of the allies. Kansas City Star: Turkey is said to be growing more friendly toward the allies. The further the Germans fall back the more this friendship will grow.

SAID TO BE FUNNY. He—You seem surprised that I have asked you to marry me. She—Yes, I've been proceeding all along on the theory that you had the courage to do such a thing.—Boston Transcript. "Is it true that that awful Miss Perkins is advertising for a husband?" "Pretty nearly—she's walking the streets with a cookbook prominently displayed under her arm."—Philadelphia Ledger. "That young college professor seems to have a great many tricks for catching the title 'fancy, hasn't he?" "Yes, but then, you know, he took the degree of bachelor of arts."—Baltimore American. "I was reminded strongly of the war in a walk I took last evening." "What caused it?" "Saw my dachshund chasing my neighbor's Belgian harem."—Baltimore American.

PRAYER.

Prayer, as the longing of the mind Or heart's desire for right, If reinforced by action kind, Can demonstrate its might. It softens, as a summer shower, The better path of ruthless power. But hope cannot materialize Without consent of reason. Who can himself enlarge to size By wishing for a season? 'Tis deeds in line with equity—Not merely words—that make us free. WILLIS HUDSPETH.

Say "CEDAR BROOK, To Be Sure" TO be sure, that's the thing to say if you want to be certain of a high-ball or one "downer" that is always right. At all leading Dealers, Clubs, Bars, Restaurants and Hotels, you'll find CEDAR BROOK in the lead. Largest selling brand of high-grade Kentucky whiskey in the world. Because it has maintained the same pure, superior quality since 1847.

Life-Size Portraits of Safe Home Matches Examine them carefully. Note how strong and sturdy they are. Note, too, what fine heads they have—full, round, well made. Safe Home Matches are better than any matches you have used heretofore. They are made in a better way. No poisonous materials are used. A child might suck the head or several heads off Safe Home Matches. He wouldn't be poisoned. He wouldn't even be seriously ill. For that reason alone Safe Home Matches should be in every home. Safe Home Matches burn with a steady flame, not by fits and starts. They light anywhere. And yet they are safer than any other brand or type of match. We ask you to use this new match and to urge others to do likewise. We do not ask you to pay more than you have been paying for matches—merely to see that you get better matches than you have been getting.

Budweiser The Beer for the Home, Hotel, Club and Cafe Anheuser-Busch Company of Nebraska OMAHA Rosenfeld Liquor Company Council Bluffs, Iowa DISTRIBUTORS Family Trade Supplied by G. H. Hansen, Dealer—Phone Doug. 2506