

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION. 56,519

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 September, 1914, was 56,519.

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

Do it now—send your contribution to the captain of the Christmas ship.

It beats the Dutch the way those Belgians have been pouring over into Holland.

Of course, it will be possible to find 10,000 fans who could have told you so from the first.

If delayed much longer that democratic patronage pie will turn to Christmas plum pudding.

In Boston, though, the fall of Philadelphia is far more importance than the fall of Antwerp.

Never fear, plenty of cheap gas will be smited when the gas franchise question is again opened up.

Those base ball experts picking "the all-star team," gave the Boston champions just two places out of thirteen. A good guess, that!

Villa seems to think there is something disgraceful about being at peace with his country of permitting his country to be at peace with itself.

"Are the servants greater than the masters?" asks the Chicago Herald. The scriptures say not, and we take it the scriptures apply also to Chicago.

The forthcoming balance sheet of King Ak-Sar-Ban's chancellor of the exchequer may be confidently expected to shed joy and sunlight over the realm.

Another of the anomalies of the war may be mentioned in the German's invitation to the Belgians to return to Antwerp and enjoy the quiet life of a great city.

If those new Krupp guns really have a range of twenty-five miles, we had better begin considering the question of moving Omaha back to about the location of Fremont.

Remember that no republican holding office in Douglas county could possibly have gotten a salary boost from the last legislature without the consent and approval of the democratic governor.

The poor old benighted Hindu may "do the best he kin do," but how much will that be when the wintry winds of northern Europe get to whistling through the folds of his semi-tropical turban.

To date, the World-Herald has not said a word in retraction of its "ninety per cent" fake with which it has been trying to bolster up the democratic candidate running as a nonpartisan for chief justice.

Candidates for the legislature are telling what they will do if elected. We are waiting for one of them to distinguish himself by announcing that every bill he fathers will be entitled, "A bill to repeal."

"Let peace prevail," shouts a Minnesota newspaper, which recalls the famous slogan once uttered by Adam Bede through his Pina Knot, "Let us love one another." It was calculated to bring a lot of warring editors to time and we hope this latter appeal is even more effectual.

There seems to be a sort of lost child epidemic in Omaha. Almost daily word is received of some child wandering away from home.

The Irish-American Blaine and Logan club held a grand rally in the council chamber presided over by Charles Hanley, and listened to addresses by John Rush, E. A. O'Brien, F. M. McDonagh and C. J. Greese.

Newly elected members of the board of trade: J. H. Taylor of Himebaugh & Taylor; Henry Voss, architect; A. Hoop, Jr.; Edholm & Erickson, Whitney & Co., commission; W. J. Kennedy, implement; Edwin Davis and Peter Goss.

With E. Gratton of this city, and Miss Ella Monteth of Martin, Mich., were married last night at the home of the bride's mother.

Judge Neville and wife have returned from their eastern trip.

J. H. Millard and daughter are in Chicago.

Our Guarantee of National Stability.

The cotton crisis created by the war has been referred to as "A national danger that calls for national action." The Washington Post recently summed it up in a word by showing that exports of cotton to date amount to 181,721 bales, as compared with 1,323,854 bales for the same period last year. It is easy to accept the view, therefore, that this is a time for big thinking and big acting.

Yet other war losses to us are inevitable and our only guarantee against them lies in the prodigious resources of our soil, which this year the government estimates will yield products worth \$4,500,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000, exclusive of cotton. Then to this bewildering sum we have to add the receipts from live stock and other natural resources, which certainly should keep us from falling entirely into the slough of despond as a result of the cotton collapse. Wall street experts have figured that exchange bills from wheat and oats alone this year should approximate \$300,000,000, which is about 60 per cent of what cotton did in 1913.

Every recurring harvest represents so much new wealth and with the limitless soil possibilities of the United States, and particularly of this western section, it is folly for us to allow the most appalling temporary disaster to destroy our confidence in our own agricultural, commercial and industrial abilities, which are equal to the severest test and afford us a complete guaranty of national stability.

A Difference and a Distinction.

Republican county officers who besought the legislature to raise their salaries come in for a terrific drubbing by our local democratic contemporary. But this same World-Herald to this day has had not a word to say about the \$50,000 jail feeding graft, which the reform democratic sheriff tried to put across after obtaining votes from the people under misrepresentation that he would be content with the \$4,000 salary attaching to the office.

There's a difference and a distinction between seeking a raise of salary by lawful means, and picking the taxpayers' pocket by grabbing insanity fees or gouging extra profits out of feeding jail prisoners.

There's difference and a distinction, too, between a public officer asking the legislature to increase the compensation allotted to his office, and a public officer hiring lawyers to upset laws he has sworn to obey and enforce, in order to reach into the treasury for more money to feather his own nest.

Where Hindus Are Welcome.

Not many weeks ago a shipload of Hindus was denied the privilege of landing on Canadian soil. It took vigorous, even violent measures to prevent the landing. The Hindus, it was said, felt aggrieved at Mother England's failure to intervene in their behalf. No doubt the maternal heart yearned to appease the fraternal strife, but the maternal head was far too wise to let mere emotion override reason, and lead to the rash extreme of attempting to dissuade Canada.

At last, however, dear old Mother England has found a landing place for her Hindus where questions are asked and the word welcome is writ in the very air. If the port of Vancouver was cold and forbidding, the sunny shores of Marcellus must seem the very highest haven of hospitality. For to old Mother England has come a time when uniformed Hindus and Canadians look alike. For the time being, all the elements of Britain's far-flung lines of population may be brought into closer harmony than ever before by the common demand that means so much to the sovereignty on which "the sun never sets."

Insuring the Pastor's Life.

A Chicago church has taken out a life insurance policy for its pastor, which it proposes to maintain and commend the plan to other churches as an incentive to longer pastorates. In selecting life insurance instead of potatoes or turnips as the requisite, the idea doubtless is that the chain of continuous premium payments will serve to bind the pastor and the people together in the sense of mutual obligation, while other forms of donations might not, at least have not in yea olden times.

But what is the matter with the up-to-date method of paying the pastor a living salary and leaving him, like other men, free to attend to his own wants for the present and competency for the future? Is not the present tendency in that direction and away from near-charity, clergyman's discounts and free privileges, which cannot but compromise any man's self-respect and standing in the community?

If we understand the situation, what this Chicago church proposes is not progressive, but distinctly reactionary and the sooner such things are cried down by the churches, the sooner will they and their ministerial servants attain that larger leadership and influence which belong to them. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" should, it seems to us, mean as much, if not more, to the church than any purely temporal enterprise.

As almost its first official act, the federal reserve board approved the cotton loan fund plan to help out the banks that have been carrying the southern planters—which is quite natural inasmuch as two-thirds of the federal reserve board members are southerners. Wonder if they would have fronted so promptly if it had been a loan fund to relieve a market overburdened with northern wheat.

The democratic state committee makes an appeal for popular contributions to the democratic campaign fund, with the explanation that only with such help will democratic candidates "be free to do the people's bidding." It is to laugh!

The Wright brothers seem to have all the best of the aviating business. They sit back and draw the royalties, while the other fellows have to get their money by daring death.

Never was the force of Thomas Jefferson's "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none," more timely than now.

Now let Philadelphia join rapturously in the hundred-year-old song: "The land of the free and the home of the Brave."



Law's Delay, a Disgrace to State. FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: As a member of the legal profession I desire to thank you for the editorial appearing in this morning's Bee regarding the delay in the administration of justice. The delay in litigation is a disgrace to this state. It is dishonouring to litigation, brings the courts into contempt and is a just reproof to the profession.

During the last two or three years I have had to submit to the courts the causes for delay in obtaining justice. have examined the legislative expedients for its abolition and have almost come to the conclusion that the fault is with the courts themselves. Wherever the courts have taken a determined stand for the expedition of judicial business delays have disappeared, or at least have been greatly lessened.

"This winter some of us are going to have some legislation enacted that will, at least, inspire the courts to greater activity. We will be glad to have the co-operation of The Omaha Bee. Two years ago I drafted and had introduced six bills looking to an improvement of existing conditions. These bills met the unanimous approval of the house judiciary committee, but got lost in the confusion that attended the latter part of the session, so that nothing substantial was really accomplished. However, I found that the sentiment of the people was distinctly favorable to greater expedition in the administration of justice in this state.

Hoping that you will keep up the good work until we can boast of conditions as good as those in Minnesota, where one can reach the end of litigation within nine months after the suit is commenced. I am, W. M. CAIN.

Methods for Teaching the Deaf.

BENSON, Neb., Oct. 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: In a recent report of the meeting of the Parents' Association of the Nebraska School for the Deaf, the meeting is said to have been "a large and enthusiastic meeting," at which resolutions endorsing the Nebraska oral law and the oral method were passed. As a matter of fact this meeting was composed of a number of parents who had just come to Omaha to enter their children in the school and who were marshalled by the superintendent and oral teachers, and who were so uninformed and misinformed that they did the bidding of those interested.

The Nebraska oral law can have the sanction and support of no fair-minded person. It is contrary to the principles of American freedom to enact a law that will make mandatory the method of educating a child in a certain group of children. It is class legislation of the rankiest kind. The deaf people of Nebraska are up in arms against this law and will do all they can to have it repealed at the next meeting of the legislature, and earnestly urge all fair-minded men and women to assist them.

The great majority of schools for the deaf in America are combined system schools. They fit the method to the child and do it as well as is to be done in Nebraska, by legal enactment, fit the child to the method. Because of the fact that America is after educational results and is not hidebound by any single method in both an educational and a material sense. The deaf of Europe are not in the same class with them. The question is, is Nebraska going to adopt Europe's failure or keep abreast of the great American schools for the deaf? If the citizens of Nebraska know what they are about and are not misled by faddists, they will repeal this obnoxious and unjust law. A. L. HURT, President of the Nebraska Association for the Advancement of the Deaf.

Editorial Snapshots

Boston Transcript: The European censorship has become so strict that some American papers are unable to obtain more than 400 columns of war news a day.

Wall Street Journal: Mr. Williams says a universe overwhelmed by a deluge of blood, of confusion and raging strife. "Let it go at that if we can escape the deluge of talk."

Springfield Republican: Maurice Maeterlinck, unable to join the army, felt he should do something for his country, and a correspondent found him helping women and children harvest the crops. America has a great many authors who could be put to the same good purpose.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The French are lost in admiration of the English soldiers who are observed to shave and to take tea between attacks. And doubtless the English soldiers are equally surprised at the French, who can raise all manner of astonishing beards and drink tea between battles.

New York World: "There is only one citizen," says the colonel in Kansas, "that I put ahead of the soldier—and that is the mother." Looks like another name off the Nobel prize list for peace. Still, it is rather to be considered ahead of the soldier, must not war be kept away from her boy?

Odd Bits of Life

By feeding condensed milk to his sunflowers, John Poppet raised the largest sunflower ever produced in San Bernardino, Cal. It measured fifty-one inches in circumference.

The experiment is being tried in Kansas of irrigation by means of a great battery of windmills, which pump the water from the interior of the earth and deposit it in dirt reservoirs, where it is stored until wanted.

While Mr. and Mrs. Warren Jefferson Cutting of Worcester, Mass., observed their golden wedding their daughter and husband, Mrs. and Mr. Wright E. Burnham, observed their silver wedding at the home of the Cuttings.

A. A. Whitman, superintendent of the Cheshire county farm, raised sixty-six pounds of potatoes from one seed potato which he used to plant several hills. The potato was cut so that there was one eye on each of the seventeen pieces that was planted.

In order to visit her husband, who was ninety miles away, Mrs. Albert Baker of Eugene, Ore., recently rode on horseback 150 miles in four days, part of the time through a drenching rain. On the way she had to cross the Coast Range mountains, over heavy, muddy roads, and rarely found horses closer than five miles apart.

A League of Peace

Andrew Carnegie in New York Independent. Abolition of War.

The writer has not failed to read with intense interest what has been published on both sides of the Atlantic upon the present lamentable conditions, created by the greatest war known to history, embracing nine countries, five of these among the greatest nations—Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Japan—engulfing in their train Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro. That the former conditions can ever be restored seems improbable. Some part of the civilized world may have to undergo reconstruction.

Among the forthcoming results there is to be plain on this side the fallacy that world peace can be secured through preparation by each nation for war. On the contrary, there can be no possible escape from the conclusion that war can be abolished only through a union of powerful, peace nations, resolved to preserve the peace themselves and also, if absolutely necessary, to enforce it upon others.

The present war gives us upon a small scale an illustration of the forthcoming union of nations to preserve peace, in the agreement executed by the allies, Britain, Russia and France, which binds them to act only in union in all matters affecting peace. No one separate nation has power to act, only the three nations united have all power.

Preparation for war as a means of ensuring peace has been proven a failure. It has been tried for 2,500 years and has always precipitated war, since one nation "preparing" compels her neighbor to do likewise—one fears the other, and both increase "preparation" until the inevitable struggle bursts forth.

The Remedy. We have seen that "preparation for war" by one nation begets similar preparation by those nations which feel themselves endangered. The remedy for this is evidently one world-wide organization of peace preparedness, complete her neighbor to do likewise and insist that differences between nations shall be peacefully adjusted by The Hague conference, or other, tribunal satisfactory to the contestants. In the last resort, if necessary, the world peace court could deliver judgment by a majority vote, which would be binding upon the powers.

Without separate armies and navies there could be no war, the world would be at peace. This fact cannot be gainsaid. It is therefore in this direction that men of peace should labor. One great step toward this, as I have said, has been made by the following announcement: here lies the germ which only needs development to banish war from civilized nations:

"The British, French and Russian governments, on Saturday, September 5, mutually agreed not to make peace separately during the present war, and no one of them shall demand conditions of peace without the previous approval of the others."

Here the allied nations combine and act as one. After the present belligerents agree upon peaceful settlement, Germany and Austria should be the first invited by the allies to join in forming a League of Peace. Should they accept, then some of the other nations may be invited. At the first meeting of the league some general principles might be formulated: First, one general World Peace commission shall be established to which each member shall contribute toward expenditure in proportion to its population and wealth. Their respective fleets shall be merged, controlled and operated under such management as the league may direct from time to time. No war policy shall be made by any nation or set of nations, but shall be made only by a majority vote of two-thirds of all the members of the World Peace league, and then only after timely notice to the nations threatened. The commission shall exercise undisputed authority, always provided it is sustained and its action approved from time to time by two-thirds of the total membership.

Commission of Control.

An executive committee shall be elected by two-thirds majority of the commission, a separate vote being taken upon each candidate. This committee shall elect a president and vice president by a majority vote who shall each serve four years, but the vice president shall serve six years for the first term, and his successor be elected for four years, thus preventing the simultaneous change of both the former high officials.

The difference between the proposed commission and the present situation in regard to peace and war is fundamental. For twenty-five hundred years tribes and nations have warred with each other, inflicting such barbarities as make the flesh creep as one reads, and all these years it has been held by many that "preparation for war" prevents war, yet today we have the greatest outbreak of war that this long history records. We submit that the day is past when we shall longer tolerate this inhuman sacrifice of human beings. The civilized world has tried "preparation for war" long enough. We now propose to render war impossible, at least between the best of those nations classed as civilized. When these lead, the rest will follow, or, at least, if this ever becomes necessary. The league would act upon the high moral standing of world peace, determined to maintain it when necessary in the judgment of the two-thirds majority of its members. Even if success be delayed, sooner or later its triumph would be certain.

This slight sketch may serve to awaken interest which of itself is most desirable in the phenomenal event of there being a sure way to peace, so much the better. Whenever and however the killing of men by men under cover of war can be prevented, let all promising modes be submitted and tried, for war is the world's greatest crime. One thing is certain, peace upon earth can never come from "preparation for war," hence let us discard that fallacy and try other means. It is submitted that a League of Peace, embracing the chief nations, is worthy of consideration.

The Tragedy of Belgium

Philadelphia Public Ledger: Belgium had no part in the events which brought on the war. On the contrary, she was withheld by international agreement from the quarrel of the rest of Europe. Nevertheless, she has been transformed in two short months from a nation of prosperous workers into one of blackened fields and ruined homes. The name of this rests on Germany. It is a shame beyond explanation.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Theoretically for the crime of trying to preserve their neutrality and really because their territory was needed as a base for military operations, they have been robbed of five-sixths of their kingdom, their chief cities have been destroyed or greatly damaged and their industries and commerce ruined. There can hardly be more impressive example of the consequences of military aggression than the claim and the needs of warfare justified the violation of the treaties guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality.

Indianapolis News: One of the greatest tragedies of this war is that Belgium, which certainly did not want it—no matter what may be true of the other powers—should up to the present time have been the chief sufferer from it. The Belgians have simply defended their country from invasion. They could not have done this without making themselves allies of Germany. They chose to fight, and they have fought with a devotion and bravery that have challenged the admiration of the world.

Boston Transcript: The moral effect of the fall of Antwerp greatly favors the Kaiser, while it may not correspondingly depress the allies. The German now have a new and strong base in Belgium which will cover their army if it is driven entirely out of France. They cannot make the use of Antwerp that they would so long as their navy is bottled up in the North Sea and Great Britain is supreme on the ocean, but, per contra, they have stopped one of the entrances heretofore open to the allies for the dispatch of troops and supplies into Belgium. Strategically, the Germans have made a great gain and they are not likely to overlook the necessity of pushing to the utmost the advantage they enjoy from their occupation of the Belgian metropolises.

Threatens to Break Leslie Will.

A flabbergasted nephew of the late Mrs. Frank Leslie has turned up in New York muttering threats of contesting the will whereby the woman's supreme cause gets a pot of money. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, named as custodian of the fund, appears to be much annoyed and would like to see the nephew go away off and lead himself.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Tramp—Your dog just bit a piece of flesh out of my leg, dum. Woman—Glad you mentioned it. I was just going to feed him.—Boston Transcript. "What do you think of men wearing feathers in their hats?" "The sign replied the other lady. "The feathers are small now, I know, but they may increase in size and few families can afford to buy ostrich plumes for two."—Washington Star.

"A woman has to give up a at deal after she gets married," said Mrs. Gabb. "A man does nothing else but give up after he gets married," replied Mr. Gabb.—Cincinnati Enquirer. Mrs. Datus—Do you find your gymnasium work helpful? Mrs. Artigue—Helpful? Why, this morning I was the first one to reach a bar-bain counter out of a bunch of 100 starters.—Indianapolis News.

He—At last we are alone. I've been hoping for this chance. She—So have I. He (pleased)—Ah! You know, then, that I wanted to ask you to be my wife. She—Yes, and I wanted to say "No" emphatically and get it over with.—Boston Transcript.

Dave Ball Girl—All is over between us. Here is your ring. The Man—I am to understand then that our marriage is at an end? Dave Ball Girl—Exactly. I give you your release, and expect to sign a new man the latter part of the week. Good-bye.—Boston Transcript.

"Charlie got his ideas of married life from the comic papers." "Well?" "He says after he got married he was agreeably surprised to find that his wife could get a satisfactory hair for five dollars.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Say, Chimie, what yer suppose dat guy Aladdin did when he rubbed his lamp and er make appear up?" "He rubbed his lamp to see if he wasn't dreamin', o' course.—Boston Transcript.

"My dear girl, you spend all your money getting your hand red." "And you spend all yours, old boy, in getting your nose red."—New York Sun.

"I haven't had much chance to talk to my constituents." "And you are worried?" "I don't know whether to worry or not. I have just received a letter from a friend, who says my silence may be a great help to me."—Indianapolis News.

CONQUEST.

Hear the sounding and the pounding Of the rifle and drum rebounding. And confounding, left and right! See the prancing and the dancing Of the horses, wildly galloping. While advancing for the fight!

Hear the rattling and the clattering Of the cavalry's sab-batting, And the snorting, as they charge! See the dashing and the sprawling Of the dead and wounded crawling. In the appalling numbers large!

Hear the rumbling and the numbing Of the infantry's a-grumbling. And a-tumbling down the way! See the meeting and the beating, And the merciless defeating. And retreating from the fray!

Hear the sighing and the crying Of the routed and the flying. And the dying in the tanks. See the dashing and the clashing And demoralized slashing. And the gashing in the ranks!

Where's the glory in the story Of the devastating, hoary. Every gory, shot and shell? Is he greater than a traitor, Anarchist or freedom hater, Who would cater to this hell?

WILLIS HUDSPETH.

5 Here's Where Your Nickel "Makes a Mickle!" It buys a package of five big, luscious sticks of WRIGLEYS' DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM. A new gum made to give the lovers of Peppermint lots of "Pep" with its double strength flavor. It is also double wrapped and sealed to insure your getting it fresh, tasty and full-flavored, always. Each 5c package is wrapped in a United Profit Sharing Coupon PSC good for valuable presents. It's the same high grade product as the famous WRIGLEYS' SPEARMINT MASTS. Get the WRIGLEY "twin mint" for long-lasting delight!

FLORIDA VIA Illinois Central Route of the SEMINOLE LIMITED, THE ALL-STEEL TRAIN. Carrying the exquisite Sun Parlor Observation Cars and Modern Pullman Sleepers. The train that runs every day in the year. Winter tourist tickets now on sale at greatly reduced rates to all principal Florida points. Return limit June 1st, 1915. For detailed information and rates, call or write the Illinois Central Railroad Co. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 407 South 16th Street, Omaha, Neb. Phone Douglas 264.

2 Small Offices Facing the beautiful court. \$10.00 and \$12.00 Large floor space for the money; lights free THE BEE BUILDING "The baiding that is always new."



The Western Cracker Bakers' association has been holding a meeting here to investigate the charge of price cutting against some members. A local member in attendance was J. W. Garneau of Garneau Bros.

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