

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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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.

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It is "Howdy, Mr. Gowdy," back in Boston town.

A good name for those blue hats would be Przemysl.

Belgium's neutrality continues to be its largest possession.

Our recollection is that Serbia was mixed up in this war at the outset.

The Missouri mule drafted into service in Europe may naturally be expected to kick at his lot.

The candidate for office who is not sure he has a fine chance of election is a mighty rare animal.

It may fall to find a college willing to accept his bequest.

There will be ample time for distributing the peace prizes as soon as all the iron crosses are disposed of.

Bill James of Boston, for the nonce, has a bigger place in the public eye than any other member of the James family, even in Missouri.

Domagones Upset Business of the Country—Headlines. What else can we expect of our demagogues?

The sinking of the Titanic sent a thrill of horror through the world, but what was it, after all, as compared with the Titanic slaughter going on in Europe?

The last Nebraska legislature passed a law authorizing Omaha to vote a million dollars of park bonds at one time, but no one seems to be in a hurry to vote them.

It won't be long before birdmen are so common that people on the streets will not stand still to look up at them. Remember the first few years of the automobile?

With several women running for places on the Omaha School board, the women voters will have a chance to show whether they prefer to cast their ballots for women or for men.

President Wilson's tender of the good offices of the United States for mediation or arbitration is a standing offer, but until the combatants are ready to accept it, our country will do well to keep out.

Christmas Present Planned for Each Warrior of Europe—Headlines. Make it peace for the world at large, and the warriors will gladly forego theirs for an honorable home-coming.

The idea behind the nonpartisan judiciary election was to bring about nonpartisan voting as well as a nonpartisan ballot. This will not be done if all the democrats vote for a democrat just because he is a democrat.

It is said down at Washington that word has gone out to all democratic workers to put the soft pedal on that one-presidential-term proposition. No, the word is not supposed to have emanated from the State department.

The notorious religious mountebank, who had predicted the end of the world for this month, is now grinding out columns of stuff to show that he also predicted the present war-sart of aiming at the goose and hitting the gander.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha. General W. B. Hagen, chief signal officer, was here from Washington on an official inspection tour. The first Nebraska election of the 32nd Fifth was organized at Metropolitan club hall with a membership of thirty-five.

The Workmen's Compensation Referendum.

Whether the workmen's compensation law enacted by the last Nebraska legislature is to be put in force or remain inoperative will be determined by the voters at the coming election. There are several provisions in this act, which, we frankly confess, are not what they would be if we had written them, but yet the underlying principle of compensation in place of litigation for industrial accidents is so sound, and in accord with the progressive thought of the time, that we believe it far better that the voters approve the law, and thus put it into effect, relying on the legislature later to remedy or perfect such features as experience may show need improvement.

This conclusion is supported by another reason, which should be generally understood. It is notorious that the referendum on this act was inspired and financed by certain so-called personal-injury lawyers, who see in it an interference with their business of suing employers for damages on a 50 per cent. contingent fee basis. These lawyers rightly figured that the money they would spend to procure the necessary signatures to the referendum petition would be more than made up to them out of their shares of damage verdicts obtained during the year and a half the law would be held in abeyance even if it were finally adopted.

On this theory, if the present law is voted down, the same agencies would find it profitable to take a referendum upon any future law that may be enacted as a substitute, and to repeat the performance so that Nebraska could never adopt the compensation principle without an affirmative vote on referendum. What the people of Nebraska are to vote on, therefore, is not this particular compensation law as against no compensation law at all. On that issue we are for approving the law.

War and Disarmament.

While it may be said that Europe's experience proves the futility of big armies and big navies as preventives of war, on the other hand it is not a convincing argument for no armies and navies at all. Where half a dozen nations, the same as individuals, stand with triggers cocked and eyes strained to get the drop on each other, nothing is going to avert hostilities. Universal peace, of course, is the glorious goal which civilization fondly faces—as an ideal. And like all other ideals, it must be striven for long and hard before realized. It is not easy to see through the mist of present conditions that it has been brought measurably nearer within the last three months.

At any rate, without descending to jingoism, Americans can not go it alone in dismantling ships and stacking arms. Most people, we imagine, believe in the wisdom of being prepared, as other nations are prepared, for an emergency, however improbable or forbidding it may be. If we are to maintain an army or navy at all, we ought to maintain a good one. Our navy is said to be, not only lacking somewhat in ships, but much more in men properly trained—both of the upper and lower ranks. Our army, of course, is small. We are not inviting war, far from expecting it, but merely following out the plain, beaten paths of human experience when we go in for adequacy and efficiency along these lines. If, on the other hand, the war leads to some practical plan for general disarmament, the United States may be counted on to co-operate fully and heartily.

Getting the Roads Ready.

Lincoln Highway and all the other, transcontinental roads ought to be put in the best of condition before the season of the Panama-Pacific exposition. For undoubtedly many who go to the coast in 1915 will travel in their autos. The better the condition of the roads, the larger will be the volume of this traffic. Stops will be longer and more frequent by motorists than by train tourists. As what we want is an opportunity for showing off the country to the exposition travelers, the matter of the good roads will have an economic value. Regardless of this consideration, though, we should wish to put the roads in the best of shape. The material advantages of this will appear to the people of Nebraska, who have more to offer the folks looking for a delightful and promising country to locate in than any other transmissourian state.

The Milk in the Cocoon.

Commenting on the effort of the Massachusetts State Bar association to lessen the volume and increase the efficiency of legislation in that state, the Christian Science Monitor says if the laws enacted were more constructive in their aim and clearer and more explicit in their terms, they would thereby decrease in volume, as would subsequent litigation.

That gets close to the milk in the cocoon. Lawyers for the most part make, as well as construe and administer, our laws. As lawyers also thrive on litigation, only the unselfish and patriotic among them readily lend their influence to any plan for diminishing litigation. And as the experience of most legislatures shows, one set of lawyers is always trying to punch holes in the laws enacted by another set. Lawyers, as everybody knows, are east, not always as members, to every legislature, state and national, by certain special interests to promote or defeat legislation. Few bills, nowadays, find their way from the hopper to the governor's desk for final action, unattended by the guiding hand of some specially-engaged lawyer, not to speak of the lawyer members of the legislature.

So while in Massachusetts, as well as Nebraska and some other states, high-minded members of the profession are beginning to move for simpler laws, the reform is not going to have the clearest sailing. It will require all the help patriots of any calling can give it, but especially will it require the fostering influence of lawyers who are best informed how to help it along.

Newspapers and the War

By Frank B. Hays, President Associated Press. There is, perhaps, no popular misunderstanding more widespread than is found in the current belief that a great war or other important happenings that cause an increased sale of newspapers is profitable to newspaper owners.

The fundamental error is so grotesque to a newspaper publisher as to cause the humor of it to afford some solace to him if the hard actualities trouble him sorely.

The simple fact is that the newspaper is probably a heavier financial sufferer in the business world through war than any and save those whose property is physically destroyed by it. On this side of the water the burden of the present European war is laid heaviest on newspaper publishers of all our business men. This is so because of facts that are very easy to understand.

The newspapers of large circulation in this country are almost without exception local newspapers. The white paper for these papers costs more than the wholesale selling price. There is a low on every copy sold and the greater the excitement, the more "extras" issued, the greater the loss.

In ordinary times this loss is made up by advertising receipts. It is obvious, however, that nothing is received for the advertising in this additional and temporary circulation. The sad reverse of this is true. In all times of excitement advertising diminishes—there are individual exceptions, of course, but they are sporadic and only prove the rule.

If this measured the extent of the disaster to the newspapers that war brings they would even then be somewhat worse off than the average business concern for with diminished advertising earnings they would have increased circulation losses.

The rate of war of the newspaper has only begun, however. The usual business concern when trade is bad, whether from war or whatever the cause of the depression may be, trims its sails for the storm, curtails the working force, reduces the output. War means to the newspaper on the contrary an immediate and tremendous increase to its cost of production.

Take the Associated Press for example. This is a co-operative and nonprofit making organization of some 200 papers, the purpose of which is to facilitate the exchange of news between its members and the collection of original news for their joint benefit. In times of peace it maintains news bureaus in all the world centers of news and the cost of its operations runs annually to an enormous sum. The little flurry of the Spanish-American war, however, cost the Associated Press \$25,000 in addition to its normal expenses.

In preparation for the proverbial "rainy day"—which with the Associated Press is war—an emergency fund of \$60,000 had been accumulated. Since the latter part of July this has been eaten into at an appalling rate, for the Associated Press must expand its corps of correspondents at all news points from London to Tokio, must multiply its cable expenditures by five—or by ten if the censors graciously permit.

As with the Associated Press, so with all individual newspapers, large or small. The maintaining of editorial and mechanical forces during unusual hours to provide for the prompt publication of declarations of war and great battles alone amounts to a heavy burden.

It is when the case of the individual great newspapers, like those of New York and Chicago, is considered that the full accuracy of General Sherman's pronouncement as to war is established, so far as the newspaper is concerned.

The newspapers feel bound in the performance of their duty to their readers to do a large amount of original news gathering in addition to that done for them by the Associated Press or other news gathering organizations and the expense to them is simply staggering.

It is doubtful whether any of the publishers of the great newspapers can even now refrain from either tears or bad language when he thinks of the cost of expense in which he was involved during the Spanish-American war. The ordinary profits of the most prosperous vanished into thin air and the less fortunate placed found themselves facing enormous deficits.

Narrowing as that recollection has been it will seem like a rosy dream if the present titanic conflict continues for a considerable time and the newspapers keep up their expenditures on the scale of August and September.

It may well be that all newspaper owners will be praying for a censor who will forbid any reference to the war to be cabled.

People and Events

Columbia university, New York, leads to the front this year with a roster of 13,800 students, the highest enrollment of any educational institution in the world. Ambulance chasers and shyster claim agents are among the derelicts stranded in New York City by the workmen's compensation law. The transition from affluence to poverty doesn't extract a groan of sympathy.

The Bee's Letter Box. Agreement. OMAHA, Oct. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read with pleasure and profit your address on the short ballot and reform of election machinery.

An Appeal to Fairness. OMAHA, Oct. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read with pleasure and profit your address on the short ballot and reform of election machinery.

Glory of War. OMAHA, Oct. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: The only glory of war is death! Desolate homes to which father and brother shall never return!

Workingmen and School Board. OMAHA, Oct. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: Permit me to say a few words in reply to our friend, C. Ferguson, who has denounced the citizens school board ticket.

Letters from a Political Healer. SOMEWHERE, Oct. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: It was on November 8, 1861, that the U. S. S. San Jacinto, Captain Charles Wilkes, lay in the narrow part of the Bahama channel, 20 miles from Havana, watching for the British mail steamer Trent, plying between Vera Cruz and St. Thomas.

Twice Told Tales. The Best Cure. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was condemning, at a dinner in Boston, the light, vacuous quality of the magazine of the day.

A Lover of Sports. "Austria mirrored the European situation when she declared war on little Serbia," said General, Winfield S. Sibly, in Bangor. "She mirrored the situation as completely as the rich lady mirrored the question of a friend."

England and Germany. To the Editor of The Bee: In order that the American citizen may get a better understanding of the underlying causes concerning the "crime of the ages" which is now being enacted by part of the foremost nations of Europe, the articles written by world renowned scholars of both sides, including the opinions of men of learning who have been guiding the destinies of the German universities in the last generation, are worth reading.

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Word comes from over the seas that Mary Garden has abandoned the stage for the time being and is going to the front as a Red Cross worker.

Louisville, Ky., is horrified by the discovery that the luscious and pungent "hamburger steaks" which filled local epicures with joy are made of horse meat.

Former Governor Osborne of Wyoming is waging a legal battle in court at Springfield, Ill., to recover \$3,000 and interest, out of which he was whipped in a sheep deal thirteen years ago.

Colonel H. A. Hutchins, a prominent official of the Standard Oil company, is dead at his home in Madison, N. J. He was one of the many oil pioneers of Ohio who followed the Rockefeller's from Cleveland to New York and scooped in some of the oil millions.

Broadus Jones of Macon, Ga., who, until a year ago, was selling newspapers on the streets, is now installed as a minister of the Baptist church. Though only 18 years of age, his experience as a news carrier enabled him to put his extra thrills where they will do the most good.

Axel Swanson of West Concord, N. H., a granite cutter, posse two peculiar characteristics. His hands work in unison—that is, a movement of one involuntarily causes the other hand to perform the same function, and while he has an abundance of hair upon his head he has never had to use a razor on his face.

"Austria mirrored the European situation when she declared war on little Serbia," said General, Winfield S. Sibly, in Bangor. "She mirrored the situation as completely as the rich lady mirrored the question of a friend."

ing, however, and as to come in on the spoils. He thought he was taking leave with the German Kaiser only, and forgot the possibility that the German nation as one man, from the highest to the lowest, would be on the firing line.

To me the Frenchman of the Englishman is just as good as a German, but to say that the common people only do the fighting is certainly a mistake so far as Germany is concerned. As a democratic institution, the German army stands alone for able-bodied men, aristocrat or pauper, prince or peasant, rich or poor, they all are there, sharing their country's heroic defense against the enemies from all sides.

Not much, Truly, Germany and all her people must believe that they are waging a war for their very existence, believing it to be a less sacrifice than to be overrun by the Cossacks, and the wiping out of its splendid achievements of the last thirty years. Thus England should have mixed up in this abominable war, and then offered Belgium's neutrality only for an excuse, when her own men of letters and labor proclaimed in high places a different and most worthy reason, is certainly to her great discredit, and no doubt history will so record it; and then called upon an Asiatic nation to help and to destroy utterly all vestige of the high ideals and civilization so carefully transplanted and nourished in order to be an example for the Chinese to follow; then the treachery to civilization is more than complete.

War in this age and generation is an absolute crime. If Germany and the German nation are right in this war let her win. If not, she ought to lose. But from a close study and analysis and information which I can gather, I believe she is right.

WHITTLED TO A POINT. "I understand their dinners and dances are rather small."

"Yes, they're so rich now they can pick the guests they really want—Cleveland Plain Dealer."

"Are you saving up something for a rainy day?"

"No," replied Farmer Combs. "What we're troubled with out this way is an annual drought. If we had more rainy days everybody would have money."

Towne—Do you make your cook pay for what she breaks?

"I should say not! Why every month besides paying her salary, we reward her liberally for what she didn't break!" Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Doctor, my lungs feel compressed. Rows tell me to inhale sulphur fumes. Others tell me to inhale myrrh. What do you think?"

"Better inhale some fresh air," said the medical man decisively. "Four dollars, please."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A FOOT BALL PLAYER. If I could paint you, friend, as you stand there, Guard of the goal, defence, open-ended, Watching the tortured bladder slide and glide Under the twinkling feet; arms bare, head a-bare, The breeze a-blembe through crow-tufted Red-brown in face, and rudder having spind.

A wily footman breaking from the side, Aware of him-of all else unaware; If I could limn you, as you lean and fling your weight against his passage, like a wall; Clutch him and collar him, and rudely say: For one brief moment till he falls—you fall; My sketch would have what Art can never give, Knew and breadth and body; it would live.

Here is a Present for You!

Wrigley's Doublemint Chewing Gum. A new delightfully flavored Peppermint gum—double strength—lots of "Pep!" Double wrapped to keep it fresh and full-flavored. Five cents a package of 5 big sticks—enough for the family. Each stick is like a spicy Peppermint Lozenge with a long lease of life—it lasts!

All Trains Arrive in Chicago at the Magnificent New Passenger Terminal. Travel via the famous double track automatic safety signal line between the Missouri River and Chicago. No. 22—the popular CHICAGO SPECIAL—leaves the Union Station, Omaha, at 6:00 p. m. daily and arrives Chicago 7:34 a. m. at the beginning of the business day. Makes but few stops en route, insuring rest. Seven other splendid daily trains for Chicago at your disposal. Newest and most luxurious equipment. The Best of Everything Perfect service over a perfect railway to a perfect terminal. Safety—Service—Speed. Chicago and North Western Ry. 1401-1403 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.