THE - OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

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OCTOBER CIRCULATION.

55,104

State of Nel ska, County of Douglas, ss.
Dwight diams, circulation manager of The Bee
Publishing omigany, being duly sworn, says that
the average daily circulation for the month of October,
1914, was 16,104
DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before
me, this 5th day of November, 1914.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily

should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

forget that our winter is all before us. Taken all in all, however, Omaha has been

extremely fortunate in the matter of fire losses.

Folks who are growling for snow seem to

At any rate, no Russian warship has so far fired by mistake on any fleet of fishermen's

With its 60,000 automobiles, Nebraska ought to be able to spare a few horses without seriously missing them.

If they could invent a painless bullet to accompany the noiseless powder, maybe war would not be that, after all.

To need to worry about the middle west and the canal. We will soon be there with a lot of rocks in our pocket.

A San Francisco judge holds court in a barn and, as might be expected, a paragrapher hopes "his decision may be a stable one."

Not only does Mr. Marshall of Indiana think President Wilson good enough for re-election, but he thinks the same of the vice president.

Our Nebraska democrats waging their 1916 campaign with a prohibition plank in their platform would be a fitting subject for the movies.

Here is an American, once a poor boy, now risen to a fortune of \$77,000,000. All of which goes to show that rising is still good in America.

tary Bryan and Senator Hitchcock spoke from the same platform at the Auditorium meeting in Omaha, but evidently that is as close as they got.

With Turkish and Mexican questions critical, Secretary Bryan nevertheless found time for a week-end scoot out to Chicago on another spellbinding tour.

But don't forget how much Uncle Sam grew and expanded under the national banking system before it was supplemented by this new federal reserve topping.

The secrecy thrown about reports as the Germans go on toward Russia may be to give the kaiser's censors time to learn to pronounce the names of the towns.

And still, railroads striving to get on closer terms with the people will not have exhausted their resources until they have done all they should toward protecting grade crossings.

The funny part of it is that here in Nebraska the newspapers that were most loudly boasting of their progressiveness are the ones that insist on standing pat on the long ballot.

The drys promise not to start anything in the impending legislature if the wets refrain from starting anything. It might be the part of wisdom for neither side to borrow needless trouble,

"The pressure was so poor out here," says Fire Chief Salter. How can that be with our municipally owned and operated water plant? If the water pressure is deficient the remedy must now be in our own hands.



The fair for the benefit of the German-American chool was held in Germania hall, the booths being in charge of various groups of women, as follows: Kirmess, the Misses Weise, Scholp; dolls, Mesdaines Schaffer, Reichenberg, Huberman; fancy work, Mesdames Mendelsohn, Kuehn, Baurels; cigars, Mesdames Andres, Stoecker, Fries; raffles, Mesdames Windheim, Weinhaugen; flowers, Louis Heimrodt, Garneau and Miss Fisher: fruits. George Heimrod, Miss Pundt, Miss Krug; Rebecca's well, Albert Cahn, Mrs. Andrew Rosewater, Miss Lehman, Miss Newman; postoffice. Mrs. Dake, Mrs. Schnacke. Miss "Roeder; fishing ponds, Mesdames Schultz, Kaufmann, Sinhold, Hoebecker, Miss Harman, Miss Meyer; scales, the Misses Pundt, Rrug, Stratman.

P. A. Nash, general agent, requests all ministers ng half-fare permits over the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul road to make application at the ticket office before December 1.

Charles Shiverick, the furniture man, and his famlly have gone to Texas to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Eddy are back from St. Louis. Frank A. Wood, a popular young man studying law in the office of John L. Webater, died of typhold

The finder of a pair of gold-bowed spectacles, lost on Davenport street, is requested to leave them at St. Barngbas' rectory, corner Twentieth and California. Evacuation of Vera Cruz.

Those predisposed to criticize the administration's Mexican policy will find some ground for objecting to the evacuation of Vera Cruz at a time when stable government, if not protection of life itself in some parts, seems about as doubtful as when our troops went to this port. In view of the continuing disorder, the claim that our occupation was more for the purpose of unhorsing Huerta than anything else may not be entirely unfounded.

Aside from this, however, two points seem to us to call for special attention in the matter of our occupation and evacuation.

First, the taste these Mexicans have had of American government, though military, gives them a very favorable impression of it. Many of them have been loud in their praises of the political, moral and sanitary improvements wrought under General Funston, declaring they had never known as wholesome conditions of living under their own regular government. That of itself ought to have tremendous influence for the future.

The second point is that the United States has absolutely demonstrated, not only to Mexico, but all of Latin America, that we have no plan or desire for territorial aggrandizement south of the Rio Grande. Our occupation of Vera Cruz afforded fresh occasion to our ever suspecting neighbors for revamping this old delusion that has cost us so dearly in the past. Our government assured them they were wrong, now it has shown them they are.

General Funston took over the customs revenues, but he leaves a snug \$1,000,000 to be duly covered to the proper Mexican authorities as a result. He leaves sanitary conditions such as Vera Cruz never knew before and he leaves a mighty healthful feeling toward him and his government. He was on the square with the Mexicans, which means that Uncle Sam was on the square with them. Possibly this was an inappropriate time for the evacuation, possibly need for American troops in Mexico may soon again arise-let us hope not-but if so, the need can be met as it arises.

A Slump for Senate Insurgents.

It is interesting to note from Mr. Bryan's Commoner that what has caused the greatest joy to the Wilson administration out of the election is the increase in the democratic majority in the senate by the election of three new senators to fill seats formerly occupied by republicans. This transfer, as Mr. Bryan points out, gives the democrats an additional margin of six over the opposition, which after March 4 will be sufficient to enable the administration to pass its measures through that body without unnecessary delay. In other words, after March, no two or three democratic senators can hold the president up by the throat to shake down patronage or other favors, and if they bolt the caucus they will not be greatly missed. While Mr. Bryan used very diplomatic language, it is fair to presume that the point made will penetrate where it is intended to strike.

Caught in a Tight Corner.

The only response The Bee's exposure of that election fake has been able to elicit from the Kearney Hub is as follows:

The Hub heard the story emanating from Omaha. and passed it along. Any person is entitled to make comparisons and draw conclusions, and a slight variation in the figures showing a preponderance of voters on the governorship does not matter.

A yarn so flimsy, of course, just "emanates" Topsy, who merely "growed right "to make comparisons and draw conclusions" hardly entitles any one to charge specifically that 2,500 votes in Omaha were bought and sold for \$2 aplece, especially when the figures cited as a basis for the "conclusion" would indicate more votes proportionately so delivered either in Kearney or in Lincoln than in Omaha.

Double Consolation.

President Wilson has repudlated the statement attributed to him that "under no circumstances would this country be provoked into war by Turkish outrages." He reaffirms his determination for peace, "but not at any price."

Therefore, we may derive double consolation from this Smyrna episode, although it was not to be believed that the president was ready to commit himself to the peace-at-any-price doctrine. It was evident that an unfortunate mistake had been made by someone in misunderstanding or misquoting the president.

The people of the United States have not received a better bit of news since this European upheaval began than the final statement from Turkey that the firing on the Tennessee's launch was a friendly and not a hostile act, done solely to warn against the mined zone. To provoke us to hostilities in the present situation would be bad, not only for us, but for the world, because it would have drawn us from our exclusive position as the one great neutral nation able to afford the aid to others solely in the interest of humanity and ultimate

Passing of Another Sturdy Pioneer.

The death of Harry Porter Deuel removes another of our pioneers who came to Omaha when it was scarcely more than a hamlet and helped to make the city what it is. A familiar figure here since the old steamboat days, Mr. Deuel was for forty years actively identified with the transportation business, first for the river boats and then for the principal railroads, and later served the public in responsible positions. As register of deeds, he administered that office with utmost satisfaction to those having business with it, and as member of the publie library board, he found a congenial field of usefulness, being himself an omnivorous reader. He was esteemed most highly by all who knew him. His living to a good old age, after enduring the trials and hardships of pioneer life, itself testifies to his sturdy character.

There is talk of demanding a recount of the constitutional amendments defeated in the recent Nebraska election in the hope of saving one or more of them, the cost of the recount being estimated at between \$30,000 and \$40,000. A recount was once resorted to on the amendments submitted in 1896 with a consequent scandal that smelled to heaven. Whatever else, no more doctoring of the ballots in dark recesses of the state house,

No autopsy is needed to determine the ailment of the office of coroner.

War in Dollars and Cents

Yves Guyot in November Everybody's.

Past Experience of Little Use. The cost of past wars will be of little use to us in estimating the cost of the present European war, for each of the important factors of cost has enormously increased even since the last great conflict was waged.

The factors which I shall consider are three: the cost price of the military operations themselves; the losses resulting from interruption of production by withdrawing men from industry; and the loss of human capital in the dustruction of life.

I do not take into account the destruction of the human monuments, such as cathedrals or art collections that have belonged to successive ages, for there is no possibility of predicting the extent of such ravages; and the values, besides, are not wholly estimable in terms of money. Nor do I attempt to measure the destruction of mere physical improvements-the railways, the bridges, the public and private buildings which have been paid for through the centuries-since the extent of this destruction likewise cannot be measured in money.

I-The Cost of Milliary Operations.

In estimating this element, the length of the war is of course supremely important. What, then, are the

possibilities of the duration of the present war? In 1877 von Moltke wrote: "We admit that there will be no renewal of the thirty years' war nor of the seven years' war. Nevertheless, when millions of men shall line up to face one another and shall wage desperate war against each other for their national existence, it is hard to believe that the matter will be solved by a few victories."

Leer, a German general, considered that this war would tast from one to two years, and M. Jean de Bloch, in his work entitled "La Guerre," considered the time limit mentioned by the German general as a

When we estimate that the war will last six conths, we think we are within rather than beyond the limits of probability.

It is evident that the belligerents expect the war to cost an enormous sum, even if waged for only this In Germany the Reichstag authorized extraordinary

expenditures amounting to \$1,250,000,000, to proceed from a loan, and \$75,000,000 from the gold and silver stock of the empire. The mobilization of the Austrian army since the

end of 1912 has drained its budget. I do not know how great a loan the Austrian government can place. The French government obtained authorization, on August 5, for a special credit of \$600,000,000, and further

authorization to open by decree all credits that migat come necessary. The British government obtained a credit of \$500,000,000. This is added to the credits already voted

for the army and navy. It is very difficult to know, even from the official statements, exactly how many men are at the front in France, England, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia. In a study published by the Military Review of the German army staff, Captain

Henk states as a prevision: Soldlers, 3,000,000 2,000,000 France 3,003,000 Russia 4,000,000 12,000,000

To these must be added 700,000 Englishmen whom the German officer had not counted upon. And it is well known that the English soldier is as expensive as he is worthy. But let that be. We will keep the figure at 12,000,000. What is the cost of a soldier in a campaign? A

German, Herr Riehl, estimates the cost price between 16 and 12 marks, or \$2.50 to \$3 per day. The estimates made in Great Britain and France vary between these two figures. Twelve million men at \$2.50 make \$30,600,600 a day. If the war lasts six months, the figure will be \$5,400,000,000.

Now, what are the amounts of capital available in each country?

The report of the English census of production of 1907, drawn up by W. Flux, estimates that during this year a sum between \$1,600,000,000 and \$1,700,000 000 served to provide for additions to stocks of durable goods for personal enjoyment, and for new capital investments at home and abroad

This sum added to the estimates for France-- | \$800,000,000, and Germany-\$1,200,000,000, results in a

min|mum figure of \$3,600,000,000. So four months of warfare would suffice to exhaust available annual capital of Great Britain, France and Germany. If the war lasted six months, the three nations woul dbe deprived of available cash for a year and a half.

And to the dally expenditure for men and horses must be added the consumption of ammunition, the wear and tear of clothing, arms, cannons, the destruction of railroads, bridges, etc. War destroys everything and produces nothing

We have spoken only of the land armies. But the vessels on the sea devour mountains of coal, and wear out their machines. Heavy cannon deteriorate rapidly after a certain limited number of shots.

To the above estimates must be added the more or less entire destruction of forts, entrenched camps, etc.

(Conclusion Tomorrow.)

Aimed at Omaha

Kearney Hub: Reading that the "noon cigaretto" has been tabooed in the Omaha High school might lead one to wonder whether that has been the regular thing, and whether the ban applies to girls as well as boys.

Hastings Tribune: "One might suppose that the foot and mouth disease had spread to the democratic donkey."-Omaha Bee. Well; some may doubt the foot disease.

Beatrice Sun: To have athletics clean and free from the taint of dirty work is worth more than all the victories in the world. The Beatrice High school is to be congratulated upon the spirit of fairness which is emphasized in the teaching of the athletic sports here. Contrasted with Omaha's reputation for resorting to shady tactics to win, our gridiron warriors' reputation for fair play is a most valuable

Ohlowa Spotlight: The Omaha Bee says that Omaha is not half as bad as it is painted. We agree with The Bee, Omaha is just like every other city. town and village in the country. If you look for trouble you will find it any old place, here, there and everywhere. Let's "mind our own business and

Fairbury News: The Omaha Bee speaks of the bull moose "pre-empting the sick bed." The Bee is mistaken again. It is not a sick bed, it is a morsue.

People and Events

Boston prides itself in its baked beans, Philadelphia in its scrapple, Baltimore in its chicken, Omaha in its pumpkin pie.

The Wyandotte county district court of Kansas, by a recent ruling, serves notice on women, who wear tube skirts and high heels, that they cannot collect damages in that court for tripping on car steps. "contributory negli Hobbling the limbs constitute

Should Holland be drawn into the vortex of war and the Dutch soldiery go forward arrayed in all the glory of the balloon trousers affected by the picturesque natives of Edan and Volendam, there is hardly a doubt but that the spectacle would cause the enemy to scream for mercy or scoot for tall

The court houses and several churches in New York City are constantly guarded against mysterious bomb throwers. Eighteen bombs have been placed in various public buildings in three months, several of which exploded and caused much damage. Police and church people have been aroused to greater vigilance and are hopeful of catching the miscreants.



Hamilton Sugar Prospects. NEW YORK, Nov. E.-To the Editor of The Bee: Until the European war broke out we have experienced the result of a democratic administration. Widespread commercial and industrial distress enormous increase of imported goods, with exports decreasing, factories closed down or working on half time, and an immense army of unemployed, etrikes and unrest throughout the land, with living expenses higher than ever before. and all this in the face of the largest crops this country ever produced, with money piling up in the banks and procurable at 114 per cent on call and 3% per cent on time, for the simple reason that the want of confidence existing had put a complete stop to all kinds of enterprises. And had it not been for this horrible war it is more than possible that we would have had greater distress in this country than has been experienced in many years. We have a president who publicly announces he knows nothing about business, and probably the weakest cabinet surrounds nim that has been in Washington for a long time, with a house of representatives largely composed of petty lawyers, devoid of knowledge neces-

The curtain has now dropped and we are confronted with a striking illustration of the advantages of the protective policy in the United States. Imports have largely decreased, while exports have enormously increased, factories are opening up, there is a demand for labor and the late election having overwhelmingly demonstrated a repudiation of the policy of allowing Europe to supply us with manufactured goods which destroy our demand for labor and close our factories.

sary for the administration of laws for

the welfare of the commercial commun-

The sugar industry, which was threatened with absolute annihilation by the democrats, making sugar free a year hence, is now probably safe, for it would seemingly be an impossibility for the present duty to be taken off. Russia, Austria, Germany, France and Belgium are enormous producers of beet sugar (which, when refined, is identically the same as sugar made from cane). France and Belgium are totally wiped off of the map so far as sugar is concerned, while Germany and Austria have taken for their cavalry every sound horse in their country, and all the oxen for meat, making it nearly an impossibility to put in large crops of beets during the coming year, even though the war should end tomorrow, and it is the general belief that every foot of ground in these two countries (that is suitable) will be ordered to be put into cereal, while Russia, as it now looks, will be about the only country of importance to grow its usual acreage of beets, so that it would be reasonable to expect a very large decrease in the production of sugar, and a decidedly higher price for that article.

When the war broke out granulated sugar was worth about 4 cents, and immediately jumped up to 7 cents, and is now about 5% cents, distinctively proving the wisdom of the republican party n its endeavor to so protect the sugar industry that it would rapidly develop thre ghout the land, and in due time we would be self-supporting, and even exporting, so far as sugar is concerned, while self-competition would lower the price to the consumer, to say nothing of the wide-spread benefits to be derived from an extended development of the sugar beet industry. It develops the coal mine, lime quarries, makes a tremendous femand for coke, fuel and lubricating oils, barrels, bags, twine, agricultural impleme a and in hundreds of ways gives : - ss to other industries. Wherever a well located factory, properly managed, exists real estate improves in value, villages spring up, work is plentiful and the farming community is largely benefited. For the planting of beets is intensive farming, and where the crops are properly rotated the benefit derived by the farmer is great, while the pulp or refuse from the beet is one of the most desirable fodders for cattle, sheep and hogs, at a very low cost.

There are millions of acres of desirable land suitable for beet culture, especially in our western country, and if we can have assurances as against the cheap labor of Europe, capital will rapidly make a garden spot of many localities that are now more or less barren waste.

Note-This statement of the present and prospective industrial outlook is from J. G. Hamilton, widely known as one of the ploneers of the beet sugar industry, and who will be remembered as having had charge of the factories at Grand Island and Norfolk, now living in New York.

Right of the Negro.

SOUTH OMAHA, Nov. 23.-To the Editor of The Bee: I am surprised at the contents of a letter in the letter box by one "David." If the amendment to the United States constitution means anything lit means to place all negroes on a civil equality with the white man, and it was voted for and placed there by a majority vote of the white men. So if it is not right a majority of the citizens are to blame for it, and while it is law I believe in every citizen, white or black, to be a lawabiding citizen. What would become of our nation if at least a majority were not law-abiding? It is not necessary for the white daughter to marry a colored man any more than it is necessary for her to marry a good for nothing white man. J. G. BLESSING.

Dilatory Paving Contractors, OMAHA, Nov. 23 .- To the Editor of The Bee Frequent reminders by Commissioner

McGovern that street paving contractors must fulfill their contracts or suffer the consequences in civil damages convince most people, I imagine, of Mr. McGovern's sincerity in the matter, but why not go ahead and apply the full test in just one case? For everybody concerned knows the contractors are still failing to fulfill their contracts. In other words, street after street that should have been paved months ago is going into the winter unpaved for no other reason than that the contractor does just as he pleases. It is rather disgusting now to have these contractors come out with fine promises to get busy with their paving when they know very well they haven't the time now to do the work. If they had, probably they wouldn't make the promises. Still allowing for Mr. McGovern's sincerity and good intentions, he must bear in mind that he and not the contractor is the one the people must hold responsible. This whole thing of managing street paving is all wrong any way. The contractor is not the only offender; there is his satrap, the professional petition circulator, who often manages by devious methods, to thwart the people's will and delay their paving all for his own graft.

which some of his ilk have been hooking onto in rather large amounts. This fellow ought to go as a "good riddance of bad

Editorial Shrapnel

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: A German general says that "it's never over till the ninth inning." He might have added that sometimes the game is called on account

the colonel can make it.

New York World: A \$50,000 war levy American generosity or perish.

ing. But might not a little one be less noticeable to the ships that could fight or get away as suited them best? The disposition to have the biggest of everything might be abated long enough to The storms, however fierce they roar inquire what size is best for its purposes. Indianapolis News: There need be no fear that the American people will fail to do their duty by the suferers in the old world. For they are old hands at the work. When a great disaster happens anywhere the world looks to the people of the United States to lead in the campaign of relief. Whether it be an

that Colonel Roosevelt is to become a philosopher. To become a philosopher a man must think one hour for every minute infulged in speech. We don't believe the colonel can make it.

by the new German military governor of Ghent upon the people of the city, in addition to increased requisitions for food and supplies has but one meaning. It has the effect of reducing that many more Beigians to the point of starvation where they must be provided for by Pittsburgh Dispatch: A submarine with he speed of a medern battle cruiser and All life the silver linings run

to steam 3.500 miles without re-

plenishing its fuel sounds quite threaten-

earthquake in Martinique, a famine in China, an eruption of Vesuvius, American money is always poured out to help the victims. The precedent has been firmly

CHEERY CHAFF.

rubblsh," and he would if justice were done the people by those in charge of affairs in the city hall.

L. Q. McS.

"You think that "than brains?" "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "and I don't believe he has much money, at that."—Washington Star.

General Joffre-You must be prepared to die rather than yield ground." General Hindenburg-Don't count the enemy-beat him."-Cleveland Plaindealer.

"I like Dr. Bolus. He's the finest doctor there is."
"Indeed?"
"Even when you have nothing the matter with you he recommends a Fiorida trip. Says a trip in time often wards off

Journal.

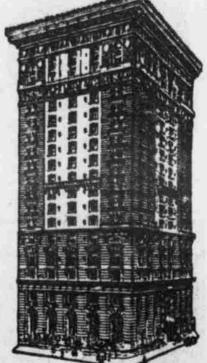
THE SILVER LINING.

The e is no cloud can hide for long
The beauty of the breath of song;
In dark and heavy folds, we cry,
They hang above us in the sky,
But sweetness through the silver day
Soon blows the drariest pall away,
And upward to the sun we shine
'Mid old revealings grown divine. Baltimore Sun.

And there amid the heaviest gloom
A sudden beauty bursts in bloom.
Transmuting all our grief and wee
Into the old, angelic glow.
Of Joy and cheer and living grace Beneath the glory of his face

Shall soon pass o'er, shall soon pass o'er; And there the sunny hills lift up Their peaks and every vale a cup To hold God's beauty, brim to brim. Shines with the utmost sweet of him Till song and sunshine borne together, Bring back the dream of pleasant weather.

The silver lining-it is there. 'Mid all our sorrow and our care, Bo sweet, so true, so bright, so pure—
Be brave, oh heart, that we may soo
Through all we have to know and be
That they are best who best endure
The cross of each day's cavelry,
To bear it with an earnest will— The sliver lining gloweth still.



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