

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
 VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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MAY CIRCULATION,
53,345

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss:
 Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of May, 1915, was 53,345.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
 Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 13 day of June, 1915.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

That Credit Merger Not a Bryan Idea.
 About ten days ago The Bee adverted to a plan ascribed to Mr. Bryan for a credit merger of the Pan-American republics whereby the money needed to develop the resources of the countries to the south of us might be raised by an exchange of United States bonds for their securities, bearing an interest rate of 1 per cent more than ours, which would sink the principal in forty-seven years. In originating this idea, characterized as "not only a darling, but a brilliant, conception," the National City Bank circular, which we quoted, had seen the possible most noteworthy piece of statesmanship contributed by Mr. Bryan to our national policy.

Eroked by our editorial, we have just received from former Senator Jonathan Bourne, jr., a pamphlet copy of a plan for federal aid to good roads submitted by him to the joint congressional committee on post roads in April, 1913, in which he presents the very same scheme for exchange of United States bonds for bonds issued by our own states in carrying out the good roads movement. Senator Bourne advocated a \$200,000,000 3 per cent loan to be turned over to the states pro rata for their 4 per cent securities, the extra 1 per cent to constitute a sinking fund which would extinguish the debt in exactly 46.89 years.

All that Mr. Bryan has done, therefore, has been to take the credit merger idea put out by Senator Bourne for the promotion of our domestic public improvements and propose to apply it in its minutest detail to the public improvement works of the Pan-American states of Central and South America. Of course, no patent right has been issued to cover the device, and we are not certain that Senator Bourne claims originality, but it plainly is not original with Mr. Bryan.

War Losses and Numbers
New York Evening Post.

FROM different sources within the last two weeks we are enabled to draw some idea of the losses incurred by three of the combatant nations since the beginning of the war. The most definite figures are the British, contained in statements in the House of Commons. The next definite are the German, being compiled from the Prussian casualty lists, with an estimate for the other German states. The least definite are the Russian losses, which may only be approximated from the statistics of Russian prisoners recently published in the German newspapers. For Austrian and French losses we have no basis even for an approximation, though we know, of course, that in both cases they have been extremely severe.

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But the latest figures show an extraordinary increase. If the losses on April 11 were 139,000 and on May 31 were 258,000, it would mean that the casualties for seven weeks were nearly 139,000, or a weekly average of 17,000, four times as heavy as during the battles of the Marne, the Aisne and Ypres, two and a half as heavy as during the retreat from Mons. The operations during this period included the capture and defense of Hill 60, the poison-gas battles around Ypres and the unsuccessful drive in conjunction with the successful French attacks north of Arras. The figures show plainly that the British have been under heavy pressure in Flanders, and, in the second place, that their losses have been high in the Dardanelles. They explain the growing unrest about high explosives. Without them it is not only impossible to break through; it is fearfully expensive merely to hold the line.

The Bees Letter Box

Help Them Start Over in Nebraska.
 LINCOLN, June 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: When the European war ends a great tide of immigration will sweep from Europe to America. It will consist of the most virile and ambitious of the men who having fought their best for their respective countries will feel no duty resting upon them to shoulder the burden of paying the heavy cost of the war in increased taxes. A large percentage of these immigrants will be from the farms of Europe. Ought not Nebraska to organize for the purpose of getting its share of this immigration?

Talking the matter over with some large owners of Nebraska lands the other day, it was suggested that the work of reaching out after the desirable and best of these immigrants ought to be placed in the hands of an organized body like our state board of agriculture. I am writing this letter in the hope that I may enlist the powerful aid of The Bee in what I believe to be a most important task and one that if properly handled will add many millions to our productive wealth.

In the various business trips that I have made to Europe I have been impressed by the wonderful results achieved by farmers in Belgium and France and Germany. Not only have they been forced to learn how to increase yields and to make every inch of their land productive by reason of the scarcity of acreage, but they have also been compelled to absorb all the details of profitable marketing. There will be thousands of the kind of farmers who have made agriculture so profitable in those countries that land is worth \$500 and \$600 an acre who will head for America when the war is over, and Nebraska ought to get a goodly percentage of them.

Suppose we could get 10,000 or 20,000 of them located on Nebraska farms. With the object lessons they could give other farmers in doubling yields and improving their land, this state would add millions of bushels of wheat and other grains to its yearly production in a remarkably short time. Land values would increase in proportion as productivity grew, and our farms would be selling at double a decade, with the limit removed.

There is a much more serious feature than reaching out after these farmers. Most of them will have been impoverished by the war, and they will need to have their farming operations financed. How shall this be done? Let me suggest a practicable way. There are dozens of men in this state who own large tracts of land, good, tillable land. I am one of them and therefore feel competent to speak for them. They stand ready to sell a portion of their holdings to these immigrants at a price to be determined by a state body or commission composed of competent men, on long time and at low interest, and in addition will finance their first year's operations. They can afford to do this because of the increased value that success will give to their other holdings and to the various business enterprises with which most of them are connected.

The work of interesting these land owners and listing their offerings and checking up on the various details should be entrusted to a body that has the authority of the state behind it, not only to create confidence in the plan, but to assure a square deal for the immigrants. I suggest the State Board of Agriculture because it is already organized, because it is splendidly manned, because its purposes are to develop agriculture and because its very name will create the necessary confidence in the enterprise. It has all of the machinery for going out and getting the kind of immigrants we want and also in placing them where they should be put.

These European farmers have learned lessons that our farmers, tilling a virgin soil and many acres, have not had to learn. Enough of them scattered through the productive areas of the state would work wonders in increasing yields and land values. The result to the people of the state would be marvelous.

The Bee was founded by a man who came to this country an immigrant, possibly no better equipped than thousands of these men I refer to. What his energy and his intelligence wrought in the history of Nebraska is what he did for the state can, in a way, be done by hundreds of others from across the sea from whence he came, and I feel sure that his sons, to whom I address this letter, will be glad to aid in some such project as I have outlined.

MARK W. WOODS.

KABBLE KABARET

HE WALKS TO WHERE THERE'S TALKING AND RIGHT AWAY HES AGAINST YOU AND ESK HIM SOMETHING ENGLISHER AND RIGHT AWAY HELL COMMENCE TO!

Wigg—Blood is a great stickler for country, isn't he?
 Wags—Yes, when he gets to heaven he will probably snub poor old Adam because he had a grandfather.—Philadelphia Record.

The One With the Eyeglasses—I went into a restaurant and said: "What have you for breakfast?"
 "Everything," said the waiter.
 "Bring it in."
 "One order of lunch," yelled the waiter.
 "Pack."
 The Parson—To whom am I indebted for this visit?
 The Bridegroom—To Mamie's mother; she thought I'd been courting her long enough and she said so.—Philadelphia Record.

"So you are still looking for an honest man?"
 "Of course," replied Diogenes.
 "Haven't you found one yet?"
 "Certainly not. What I'm trying to do is to impress the fact that the article is so scarce that the people may as well turn to me!"—Washington Star.

"Which one of the ten commandments did Adam break when he ate the apple?" asked the Sunday school teacher.
 "He didn't break any," replied one little fellow.
 "Why not?" queried the teacher.
 "Cause there wasn't any then."—Chicago News.

Where to This Summer?

That is the absorbing question in every well conducted household, where vacations are regarded annual necessities. It is a deep question, too, to figure out just what sort of vacation will please the entire family.

The Great Western Office is Travel and Vacation Headquarters in Omaha

We have made a study of just the things which puzzle the average traveler. We know the country, the railways and resorts, and can give you literature on a moment's notice, descriptive of thousands of vacation spots throughout the country. All you need to do is to give us a general idea of where you want to go, what you want to do, or what you want to spend and let us make suggestions. We will do this without cost or obligation on your part. The Great Western pays me to be helpful to all Omaha travelers whether they use the Great Western or not.

Call today, and let's see what we can plan together

P. F. HONORDEN, C. P. & T. A.,
 1522 Farnam St., Omaha.
 Phone Douglas 260.

Chicago Great Western

(Emphasize the Great)

Thought for the Day
 Selected by Mrs. Edward Johnson

Let us today look back across the span /
 Twixt dark and dawn, and to my conscience say,
 "Because of some good deed to dead or man,
 The world is better that I lived today."
 —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

It is Greater Omaha. Everybody boost.

The voracious chronicler of "hallstones as large as baseballs" had a good start for the Mulhatten pennant.

Experience with spring floods emphasizes in an expensive fashion the need of higher, wider and stronger bridges.

If there were anything else lying around loose in the South Omaha city hall, it would doubtless require a search warrant to find it also.

Income tax expectations have reached the altitude of \$23,000,000. The "welcome" sign twinkles merrily over a famishing national cash box.

Lost—the lines of demarcation between Omaha and South Omaha and also between Omaha and Dundee. Loss is irrevocable, but not irreparable.

Wine and water christened the Arizona as it slid into its element. Here's hoping the peerless dreadnought will never have a more dangerous chaser.

An electrical expert announces that within twenty-five years people will think by wire. In some quarters the fatigue of the present method has been a source of pain for inventive humanitarians.

For ten years to come the Koreans will receive purely secular schooling "made in Japan." A training in worldly ways spells the doom of the tall hat among people who deified it as an outward symbol of spiritual repose.

Reports from Nebraska national and state banks show a swelling abundance of money in those depositories. Normal rates prevail and conditions favor continuance. The financial situation in our surrounding territory is decidedly encouraging to enterprise.

Missouri's Medical society has restored to good standing a doctor who scandalized the society by paying out real money for newspaper advertising. Hereafter the penitent practitioner must depend on the kindly charity of grateful patients for local fame.

The greatest opportunity in all history, according to Mr. Bryan, is destined for the United States as the chief peacemaker of a warring world. That Mr. Bryan should voluntarily pass up the honor and fame the opportunity implies desponds the mystery of his resignation.

Life-saving medals in gold and bronze and money prizes were presented to eight New York policemen as rewards for rescuing persons from drowning in the waters around the city. The heroes of peace, as distinguished from the heroes of war, risk life to save life.

Thirteen Years Ago This Day in Omaha

The United States senate investigation committee arrived at midnight and are quartered at the Paxton. Senators Shelby M. Culham of Illinois, I. G. Harris of Tennessee, O. H. Platt of Connecticut, with C. P. Young as stenographer, and C. R. Hall as clerk, comprise the party.

A lively game of base ball was played by the Omahas and the Union Pacific shopmen, won by the former by a score of 13 to 3.

Rev. Josiah Miligan, a Presbyterian minister of Quincy, Ill., is visiting his son here.

Mrs. J. D. Cowie, buyer for N. B. Falconer's dry goods house, is back from New York.

Mrs. J. W. Blissett has returned from a short visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Parrotts, at Fremont.

John C. Mulford, clerk of the Willard Hotel in Washington, is in Omaha, accompanied by his son, Harry, and will remain several days visiting friends.

Mr. Harry Hunt of the Union Pacific shops, has been joined by his young wife from Milton, and the couple will reside at 12 South Sixteenth street.

Thomas J. Kimball, general traffic manager of the Union Pacific, came from St. Paul. John Francis Adams, president of the road, and S. R. Callaway are expected tomorrow or next day.

After-the-War Immigration.
 Attention of our readers is specially directed by The Bee to the article in our Letter Box written by Mark Woods to suggest and emphasize the urgency of an organized effort to draw to Nebraska some of the desirable agricultural immigrants sure to seek new homes at the close of the present European war. The analysis of the forces tending to swell a new tide of immigration soon coincides with The Bee's view already expressed and Nebraska's need for more people of the thrifty and industrious sort to develop our still unbroken acres and increase the yield of the already cultivated land is self-evident. In the earlier periods of settlement, much work was done along this line with results worth many times the outlay of money and labor. What was done then to guide the flow of immigration by the development movement can be done again if undertaken in the right way and by the right people. We do not know whether the State Board of Agriculture has the authority and resources to organize and carry on such a plan as Mr. Woods proposes, but the subject is of supreme importance to the state and it is none too early to get the necessary machinery ready.

The Yaqui and Civilization.
 News reports indicate that in Sonora, Mexico, the Yaqui Indians continue to threaten American settlers, so the presence of American armed forces may be required before order is restored. The Yaqui Indian has been the subject of much misunderstanding in this country, and has been made the central figure in a great deal of beautiful romance. As a matter of fact, the Yaqui is a full cousin to the Apache, with all the latter's capacity for cunningness, and a great deal more of energy in its application. He has the same claim to the land that the aborigines had in this country, and made about the same use of it.

Mexico's dealing with the Yaquis, as with all its Indian tribes, was originally much more humane than the United States' treatment of its redmen. The efforts to educate and civilize the Indians were largely wasted, for the turbulent spirits among the tribe kept the state of Sonora in a constant turmoil. Massacres were common, and dangers to settlers were ever present, until Porfirio Diaz finally removed some of the more unruly Yaquis to Yucatan. This later unloosed a flood of "sob stories" about the "slavery" into which these unfortunate Indians had been sold. A halo of romance was properly illuminated and placed on the Yaqui brow, and many people in the United States have been of the opinion that the tribe to its last man perished in glorious resistance to a tyrant, or in the cane fields of Yucatan.

Little has ever been told of the savagery practiced by the Yaquis against the settlers in northwestern Mexico, but Diaz knew what he was doing when he tried to pacify the country. The final chapter may have to be written by Uncle Sam, just as it was when Geronimo and his band of cut-throats were permanently sequestered.

The tragic side of continuous banditry is revealed in the bread lines of Mexico City. The spectacle of hundreds struggling for bread and grains of corn with which life may be sustained rivals the horrors of Ireland's famine years of 1848-9. Unlike the Irish tragedy the Mexicans are ravaged by internal wars and a productive country devastated by guerrillas. Humanity may well hope that the men responsible for the sufferings of the people will eventually pay the full penalty of their inhumanity.

Surpassing opportunities for "easy money" abound on the Rio Grande border, but pass unnoticed by votaries of the art. A \$20 gold coin can be transmuted into \$700 of Mexican paper highly decorated and "made in the U. S. A." The only labor involved is to float the bundle for a square meal. That calls for salesmanship of the first order.

The Army and Navy Journal condemns the practice of emphasizing the "ferrile loss of life" in the present war, and presents figures showing a larger percentage of injuries in peace than in war. The objection would have some force if one system of maiming suspended operations while the other held the field.

Six lawyers called as experts in a New York court trial testified that a few Scotch highballs tend to "sharpen a cross-examiner's wit," and are "an aid instead of a hindrance" to a lawyer in the performance of duty. An exception may be noted here to the tendency to discredit all expert evidence.

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 "If you please, ma'am," replied the man, "the new cook has eaten the tinned salmon, and if you was to say anything to her you couldn't make her feel any more uncomfortable than she is!"—Christian Register.

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Tips On Home Topics

Chicago Herald: Judging from his last statement, Mr. Bryan has reversed his previous decision and granted himself a new trial with instructions to the court which point to an entirely different verdict.

Brooklyn Eagle: History offers one mighty good argument for open-faced diplomacy. We abounded aloud for "Fifty-four, Forty or Fight," we get neither, and we were well enough satisfied with a compromise.

Indianapolis News: The plan of the general staff of the army to provide rifle instruction for every boy in the country is likely to be popular among the boys, for rifle shooting is some fun, as you will recall if your memory runs back to the time when you had more hair and less girl.

Brooklyn Eagle: The Minnesota, oldest of all freight carriers under the American flag, is starting on its last voyage as an American ship, from San Francisco to Vladivostok. It is to take English registry. La Politeissima was too much for it. It meant \$25,000 a year extra cost in paying and providing for the crew.

Baltimore American: Many new industries have arisen during the war to the greater prosperity of the country, but one decisively to be discouraged and put out of business as speedily as possible is that of false affidavit making in matters international. Diplomacy just now needs the plain unadorned truth as it never needed it before, and any deliberate clogging of the situation is simply criminal.

New York Post: The story of the young Louis tenant who in six years paid out \$5,000 upon a quarter section of land, meanwhile accumulating \$500 worth of stock and machinery, is cited by the National City bank as an example of how resourceful industry may lift the agriculturalist to success. What John Bush did, thousands may do. He had in his favor strength, credit, adequate farm training, and the choice of land of extraordinary fertility—and these things the average young farmer may command.

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 LINCOLN, June 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: When the European war ends a great tide of immigration will sweep from Europe to America. It will consist of the most virile and ambitious of the men who having fought their best for their respective countries will feel no duty resting upon them to shoulder the burden of paying the heavy cost of the war in increased taxes. A large percentage of these immigrants will be from the farms of Europe. Ought not Nebraska to organize for the purpose of getting its share of this immigration?

Talking the matter over with some large owners of Nebraska lands the other day, it was suggested that the work of reaching out after the desirable and best of these immigrants ought to be placed in the hands of an organized body like our state board of agriculture. I am writing this letter in the hope that I may enlist the powerful aid of The Bee in what I believe to be a most important task and one that if properly handled will add many millions to our productive wealth.

In the various business trips that I have made to Europe I have been impressed by the wonderful results achieved by farmers in Belgium and France and Germany. Not only have they been forced to learn how to increase yields and to make every inch of their land productive by reason of the scarcity of acreage, but they have also been compelled to absorb all the details of profitable marketing. There will be thousands of the kind of farmers who have made agriculture so profitable in those countries that land is worth \$500 and \$600 an acre who will head for America when the war is over, and Nebraska ought to get a goodly percentage of them.

Suppose we could get 10,000 or 20,000 of them located on Nebraska farms. With the object lessons they could give other farmers in doubling yields and improving their land, this state would add millions of bushels of wheat and other grains to its yearly production in a remarkably short time. Land values would increase in proportion as productivity grew, and our farms would be selling at double a decade, with the limit removed.

There is a much more serious feature than reaching out after these farmers. Most of them will have been impoverished by the war, and they will need to have their farming operations financed. How shall this be done? Let me suggest a practicable way. There are dozens of men in this state who own large tracts of land, good, tillable land. I am one of them and therefore feel competent to speak for them. They stand ready to sell a portion of their holdings to these immigrants at a price to be determined by a state body or commission composed of competent men, on long time and at low interest, and in addition will finance their first year's operations. They can afford to do this because of the increased value that success will give to their other holdings and to the various business enterprises with which most of them are connected.

The work of interesting these land owners and listing their offerings and checking up on the various details should be entrusted to a body that has the authority of the state behind it, not only to create confidence in the plan, but to assure a square deal for the immigrants. I suggest the State Board of Agriculture because it is already organized, because it is splendidly manned, because its purposes are to develop agriculture and because its very name will create the necessary confidence in the enterprise. It has all of the machinery for going out and getting the kind of immigrants we want and also in placing them where they should be put.

These European farmers have learned lessons that our farmers, tilling a virgin soil and many acres, have not had to learn. Enough of them scattered through the productive areas of the state would work wonders in increasing yields and land values. The result to the people of the state would be marvelous.

The Bee was founded by a man who came to this country an immigrant, possibly no better equipped than thousands of these men I refer to. What his energy and his intelligence wrought in the history of Nebraska is what he did for the state can, in a way, be done by hundreds of others from across the sea from whence he came, and I feel sure that his sons, to whom I address this letter, will be glad to aid in some such project as I have outlined.

MARK W. WOODS.

Tips On Home Topics

Chicago Herald: Judging from his last statement, Mr. Bryan has reversed his previous decision and granted himself a new trial with instructions to the court which point to an entirely different verdict.

Brooklyn Eagle: History offers one mighty good argument for open-faced diplomacy. We abounded aloud for "Fifty-four, Forty or Fight," we get neither, and we were well enough satisfied with a compromise.

Indianapolis News: The plan of the general staff of the army to provide rifle instruction for every boy in the country is likely to be popular among the boys, for rifle shooting is some fun, as you will recall if your memory runs back to the time when you had more hair and less girl.

Brooklyn Eagle: The Minnesota, oldest of all freight carriers under the American flag, is starting on its last voyage as an American ship, from San Francisco to Vladivostok. It is to take English registry. La Politeissima was too much for it. It meant \$25,000 a year extra cost in paying and providing for the crew.

Baltimore American: Many new industries have arisen during the war to the greater prosperity of the country, but one decisively to be discouraged and put out of business as speedily as possible is that of false affidavit making in matters international. Diplomacy just now needs the plain unadorned truth as it never needed it before, and any deliberate clogging of the situation is simply criminal.

New York Post: The story of the young Louis tenant who in six years paid out \$5,000 upon a quarter section of land, meanwhile accumulating \$500 worth of stock and machinery, is cited by the National City bank as an example of how resourceful industry may lift the agriculturalist to success. What John Bush did, thousands may do. He had in his favor strength, credit, adequate farm training, and the choice of land of extraordinary fertility—and these things the average young farmer may command.

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