

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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AUGUST CIRCULATION: 53,993

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwigth Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of August, 1915, was 53,993.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31 day of September, 1915. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Thought for the Day: Selected by Anna B. Pickard. The best things are nearest; breath in your nostrils, light in your eyes, flowers at your feet, duties at your hand, the path of God just before you; then do not grasp at the stars, but do life's plain, common work as it comes, certain that daily duties and daily bread are the sweetest of things of life.

Eight weeks to Thanksgiving and the allies have no cinch on Turkey.

Dr. Cook persists in his element. He encountered a frost on Mount Everest.

The world war has reached a stage where money seems of graver concern than men.

Can Field Marshal von Hindenburg carry that message to Petrograd before snow flies?

Warring nations put out billion dollar loans as gaily as a promoter dumps watered stock on a rigged market.

"Hello, Central! This is South 4-11-44. We cannot come up. Will you come down?" "Hing off—line busy."

If Military Attache von Papen is to go to Mexico as reported, "those idiotic Yankees" will regard the punishment as fairly fitting the offense.

If New York had not mentioned it the mail men who handled that package of dynamite sticks would never know how narrowly they escaped angelic halos.

Life in London is one explosion after another. None of the bombs "made in Germany" caused as much havoc as the police order forbidding treating. My word!

Your Uncle Sam is a patient and forgiving person, but if the Mexican raiders insist on it they may be accommodated with a cemetery on their own side of the river.

Those delinquent corporations should remember that it takes real money to supply munitions for the typewriter batteries of the state house. Come across. Do it now!

Delinquent corporations will hear something drop unless they come across with the state's annual dividend. Secretary Pool is anxious to be convinced that all corporations have legal tender souls.

According to a Brooklyn minister preaching and business are misnamed and will not do team work. Much depends on the driver. The Brooklynite might heed Horace Greeley's advice and secure enough pointers to revise his dictum.

Advocates of preparedness view with ill-concealed alarm the growing popularity of peace funds and solemnly label them as "slush" funds. The spectacle of the pot pointing an accusing finger at the kettle is too good to escape the poet's.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, a Brooklyn divine, has arrived at the painful conclusion that a honest man cannot lay out treasures in heaven or anywhere else while speculating in mine and lumber lands. The doctor's conclusion will touch the sympathetic chords of a legion of laymen.

Trinity cathedral listened to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Booth. It being his first appearance here as rector-elect of the new All Saints' church to be erected in West Omaha.

Rev. Mr. Williams of St. Barnabas' went to Lincoln for the Harvest Home services, and in his absence Bishop Worthington took his place, assisted by Rev. Mr. Brewster of Baltimore.

Messrs. Woodman, Clarke and Rogers took a trip on their bicycles to Calhoun and return.

Ed. F. Chinn is rejoicing at the advent of a new boy at his house.

W. C. Hullett of Adrian, Mich., accompanied by W. L. Lament of Niagara Falls, is visiting his son, C. C. Hullett, the well-known cashier of the Milhill hotel.

W. J. Welshans & Company, city miller, wants two or three girls to make paper sacks.

The benefit given for Dan J. Ross, the printer, at Hasselt's park was a pronounced success. Among the winners in the contests were: Putting the shot John Turnbull (best); Honney Kirk, second; 10-yard walk, W. A. Greg (best); McClary, second jump, won; A. J. McFarland over F. Gasmer; while Ross was the five mile handicap for a purse of \$50.

Omaha and the Democratic Convention. If local democrats really want to try to lead the democratic national convention for Omaha, there is just one way to proceed—raise the biggest pot of money and go after it. So far as taking care of a great president-making convention is concerned Omaha is equipped to act the host, for Omaha has equal, if not better, accommodations than had Kansas City in 1900, or Denver in 1908 when they entertained this democratic convocation and surely far superior to Dallas which city is to date the noisiest applicant for 1916.

Unfortunately the democrats insist on using their convention as capital to replenish their campaign fund, for it is merely to help pay the legitimate expenses of holding the meeting in Omaha, republicans as well as democrats would gladly respond to the call whereas it will hardly be proper to ask those who are not democrats to put up money to be expended later to defeat their own preferred candidates.

With the democratic committee in the award of the convention location, it is money that talks, so we will soon see if our Omaha democrats mean business or are merely playing for a little cheap publicity.

Railroads and the Future.

Addressing a gathering of business men at Dallas, Walter D. Hines, chairman of the executive committee of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company, delivered himself of some conclusions that are impressive for the amount of belated wisdom they contain. First of all, he acknowledged a great mistake has been made in financing American railroads. By selling bonds instead of stocks the companies had built up a mountain of securities that increased fixed charges without producing revenue. The evil effects of this mistake has been felt, and is being felt, by the railroads. "This basis must be changed," he said, "before the railroads can develop the country as it should be developed."

Just how the change is to be brought about Mr. Hines did not show, beyond the statement that the railroads must have more net income that dividends may be assured on stocks that will be offered in lieu of bonds. The statement of the eminent expert will, however, open up a new line of activity for the employment of the brains at the head of the great transportation industry of this country. The railroads have felt the power of the public in laws that regulate traffic; they have also experienced the good will of the public in the special privileges and assistance granted in innumerable cases. Also, they have learned that cake cannot be eaten and had at the same time. With the country full of grain and goods to be moved, with rates declared to be remunerative after exhaustive hearings, the problem of the railroad manager is how to make his line a profit producer.

Eminent examples recently presented show that Wall street is not a good place to establish prosperity for a railroad company. The public is willing that the railroads should have a square deal, but asks fair treatment in return. On this basis the companies ought to find readily the money needed for development.

Taking a Long Chant.

The builders of the steamer Eastland took a long chance when they launched a top-heavy craft designed for speed at the expense of safety. Through ignorance or inefficiency the navigation inspectors took a chance when they permitted the steamer to enter the passenger service on the lakes.

The company which chartered the steamer for the fateful day, July 24, though cognizant of its perilous defects, took a chance for the profit of the business offered.

The tragic result of taking a chance with innocent lives is summed up in the Red Cross report of disbursements of the various funds subscribed for the relief of survivors of the victims. Eight hundred and thirty-four persons lost their lives; 174 wives, with 246 children, were widowed; nineteen children were double orphaned and twenty-two families wholly wiped out.

Taking a chance involved a direct money loss of \$850,000, the total of all funds disbursed among the surviving families or heirs of the victims. The public of Chicago subscribed \$550,000, the Western Electric company \$100,000, insurance companies paid \$358,000, and the remainder came from mutual benefit societies.

The last chapter of the tragedy of taking a chance remains to be written by the courts. Federal and state grand juries have indicted owners of the Eastland, the men who chartered it, the captain and chief engineer and the federal inspectors who certified the steamer's seaworthiness. It is reasonably certain that one or both courts will definitely fix responsibility for a disaster born of official neglect, navigation stupidity and individual greed.

Rates to the Small Insurers.

The convention of state insurance commissioners, in California, voices a complaint that has frequently been heard and little heeded against the fire insurance companies of the United States. It is that the rates charged small insurers for their protection against fire loss is too high. The national board of underwriters is accused of being unreasonable in its requirements, and also of being guilty of giving preferential treatment in the matter of rates to big buyers of insurance, while holding up the little fellows. The commissioners charge that the underwriters have made no response to the efforts of insurers to lessen fire risk by removal of hazard. No community has felt the pressure in this regard more than Omaha, which only recently had an illustration of the attitude of the underwriters' combine, in the request that a large sum of money be spent to provide for further protection of the companies, with no corresponding benefit to the premium payers. Just what may reasonably be done to remedy this situation is not made specifically clear, but the commissioners warn the companies that unless some material concessions are made radical legislation will be forthcoming.

With all this peculiar fatality attaching to the Lincoln postmastership, it might be supposed there will be difficulty in finding another self-sacrificing democrat ready to take a chance on the job. But have a heart, for there is no danger of the vacancy staying vacant for lack of applicants.

Is it Parallel from History?

Events since Germany inaugurated its submarine blockade bear a startling, not to say prophetic, similarity to those which finally led to the war of 1912. Let us review the international drama in the light of the early nineteenth century, as depicted by that eminent historical authority, Dr. Woodrow Wilson. The characters have somewhat changed. As now, the United States was the unhappy neutral, the innocent bystander, setting in the way of two belligerents, England and Napoleon—the Kaiser Wilhelm of his time.

There being no La Follette law, the carrying trade of the world fell largely to Yankee shippers, who brought an uninterrupted stream of supplies into Napoleon's market. England felt about it just as Germany and Austria today feel about the shipment of munitions to the allies.

"Those who fought him seemed defeated by neutral trade, by means of which seemed to them, as that tremendous crisis, merely was disguised—a veritable fraud of neutral flags by which the law of war was evaded."

As now, "England's only mastery was on the sea. To stop these supplies it would need to blockade all Europe. This it could not do. So England 'resolved to make a paper blockade, and enforce it as it might by captures at sea—a policy which suggests its deadly more effective blockade of Germany today. Bonaparte, not having the Kaiser's submarines, answered with a series of decrees closing every British port."

Even as now. "America was not the special target of these extraordinary measures. They were simply directed as incidentally at a struggle which had at last transcended every rule and standard."

What did America do about it? Madison shortly afterward became president. He was a man after President Wilson's own heart. He was simply a "right peace" as Mr. Jefferson did, and was willing to secure it by any slow process of law or negotiation that promised to keep war at arm's length."

Negotiations dragged on, even as in our day. Finally Napoleon disclosed an unsuspected Teutonic trait. He "sent word to Mr. Madison that his decrees were in fact revoked, and should cease to have effect after the first of November. He then requested the United States to give up their rights to be respected by England."

But when the first of November came "the seizure of American ships in continental ports 'did not stop,' other decrees, other restrictions, old and new, sufficed for his condemnation, as well as the decrees said to have been revoked."

"But after Ambassador von Bernstorff's pledge, the torpedoing of liners without warning did not stop. Other excuses, other prevarications, old and new, sufficed."

"Napoleon's decree, like the English orders-in-council, were not less than acts of war against the United States from the first," and would at any time have justified a declaration of hostilities.

"Why didn't the United States declare hostilities? Because "Mr. Madison did not want war. The United States were not strong enough, particularly the navy, and would at any time have justified a declaration of hostilities."

The party in power today has not abandoned what they are struggling to disband the navy. But it has done nothing to improve or enlarge them, when the war has made the necessity for doing so glaringly apparent. Does Mr. Wilson, too, fear to act because the country is "not strong enough?"

Twice Told Tales

A Ready Solution. One day a well-to-do farmer in need of legal advice sought a struggling attorney with reference to a suit he desired to bring against a neighbor. The lawyer looked up the statutes and advised his client what course to pursue. As the latter rose to leave the office, he asked: "What's your fee?"

"Oh, say \$1," carelessly responded the attorney. Whereupon the client proffered a \$5 bill. The lawyer seemed embarrassed. He carefully searched his pocket and the drawers of his desk without finding the necessary change. Finally he met the exigency by pocketing the bill and observing, as he reached for a digest: "It would seem, sir, that I shall have to give you \$5 worth more of advice."—New York Times.

The Madness of Hamlet.

The late John B. Herreshoff, the famous blind yacht builder, once said at Bristol: "It is hard to explain how I, being blind, can design yachts—and because the average man is so ignorant of yacht construction."

"When I talk yacht construction to the average man I'm in the position of the critic to whom a chap said: 'I want to see Hamlet last night.'"

"If I'm indeed," said the critic, wrinkling his high brow, "and you now tell me, my good fellow, do you think Hamlet was mad?"

"I know darn well he was," said the other. "There weren't three dozen people in the house."—Washington Star.

Fatal Either Way.

A rather turgid orator, noted for his verbosity and heaviness, was once assigned to do some campaigning in a mining camp in the mountains. There were about fifty miners present when he began, but when at the end of a couple of hours he gave no sign of finishing, his listeners one by one dropped away.

Finally, there was only one auditor left, a dilapidated, weary-looking old fellow. Fixing his gaze on him, the orator pulled out a large six-shooter and laid it on the table. The old fellow rose slowly and drawed out: "Be you going to shoot if I go?"

"You bet I am," replied the speaker. "I'm bound to finish my speech, even if I have to shoot to keep an audience."

The old fellow sighed in a tired manner and edged slowly away, saying as he did so: "You've shot me, but shoot if you want to. I may just as well be shot as talked to death."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

People and Events

The city solicitor of Philadelphia is said to have refused \$50,000 in extra fees, regarding his salary as the limit of his moral rights. The solicitor can get a re-nomination without asking.



Night Schools for Foreigners. OMAHA, Sept. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: A very original and effective idea has been suggested by Mrs. A. M. Kennedy for night schools that would meet the emergency needs of foreigners. An immigrant from Germany or Sweden does not need schooling in ordinary subjects. The public schools of Sweden and Germany are not only equal, but often superior to our own as for all common studies. What the immigrant needs is a plain and useful working grasp of our language in this land. The finer literary study will not meet his (her) needs for a long time, if ever. Someone has said that to know a language well you must have nursed at the bosom of babyhood and nursery rhymes first.

It is to follow the suggestion of Mrs. Kennedy in a private conversation, our Board of Education could arrange such a practical course of every-day English, the immigrant would feel at home more quickly than he does. I would also add that a simple explanation of our American state and its spirit, in the most elementary terms, would tend to mould the character of the coming citizen.

This new movement merits strong support. It comes from a woman who has educational experience and can therefore challenge our earnest attention. If this manner of night school becomes a fact, we can feel grateful to the originator. A crying need has been met.

ADOLPH HULT, Pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church.

For the Uplift of Humanity. OMAHA, Sept. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: We notice in your Letter Box that John M. Thurston takes this stand and states what the Saviour did and did not do, without quoting any authority for his statements. We doubt if he has attended more than one of the Sunday meetings, if any.

The committee who had this matter in hand, before deciding to send a call to Mr. Sunday, had ample evidence of the permanency of his work in a large number of communities, over a great many years, and it was much above the average. No one claims he is perfect, not many endorse all he says and does. It seems as though this united effort of a large majority of the churches for the uplift of humanity, both spiritually and materially, affords an opportunity for "has-beens" to break into public print.

Incidentally, I have been much pleased with the fair and impartial reports of The Bee thus far during the campaign. Let it might seem that I want to get in print, I give you my name, but sign myself: ONE INTERESTED.

Knocks on the Knockers.

OMAHA, Sept. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: The knockers, wisecracks and I-told-you-soes are floating over the lack of trail-bitters at the tabernacle. They claim that Omaha's people as a class are above Mr. Sunday's teachings and that he will never be successful here. No one can prove such a statement. In the present state of perfection in which humanity is I would say that if Mr. Sunday's campaign fails it is because the people as a class are beneath his teachings.

Mr. Sunday's critics strain themselves exceedingly to discredit him and his work. As a preacher, Mr. Sunday gives people the very force and vim lacking in the ordinary minister. His so-called "antics" are the embodiment of grace. He is an athlete. Men with red blood in their veins were convinced last Sunday afternoon of his message by his method of delivering it.

Many of his stories cannot be accepted as bona fide truth, yet they are true fiction. Emerson has said that the novelist who pictures a premeditated, well-planned murder or crime, or who, on some sad or virtuous sacrifice of his hero, is capable of the act he describes. So through Mr. Sunday's stories we see their narrator as he is. Whoever is incapable of a little imagination or "flow of soul"—his is a dreary existence. C. H.

Big Figures that Overwhelm.

OMAHA, Sept. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Among your editorial in today's issue regarding taxes in Nebraska and expenses of the state government, it may be of interest to your readers to call attention to a portion of the 1915 message of Governor Capper of Kansas, showing a steady regular increase in appropriations by the legislature there during the last twelve years, as against but a negligible increase in population. These appropriations grew from \$5,447,000 in 1902 to \$2,925,923 in 1912, and the increase under consideration by the legislature of 1915, already approved by the senate at that time, will bring the 1915 appropriation up to \$10,445,000. He also states that the assessed valuation actually decreased \$5,000,000 last year.

Kansas has always boasted of superior property and its economic conditions as being due to prohibition.

It may also be of interest in this connection to review with the New York Herald in its recent editorial, the financial condition of the national government, whose ordinary receipts for the last fiscal year were \$996,000,000, with the receipts of the first two months of this year, \$15,900,000 less than the first two years, \$15,900,000 less than the first two months of last year. A similar average would decline during 1915, leaving total receipts only about \$900,000,000. Last year's receipts, however, included \$2,000,000 from the emergency revenue law and \$200,000,000 from the sugar tax, both of which will end before the close of the fiscal year, and will cut off, therefore, another \$150,000,000, leaving the total revenues nearer \$550,000,000, as against \$750,000,000 last year.

Against this, congress made appropriations for this fiscal year and authorized contracts with a grand total of \$1,125,000,000. Of this total \$133,364,000 was for postal service to be met by postal receipts. But even should there be no postal deficit, as last year, congress has authorized expenditures of \$800,000,000 to be paid out of the treasury, which under existing laws more than \$250,000,000 to put the country in a state of defense would cost from \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,000; even the minimum estimated cost equals one-half the national revenues.

Now comes a group of altruists with a contempt for the almighty dollar, saying that the government cannot in conscience and morals longer accept the \$250,000,000 it receives from liquor taxes. They would take away all that is left in the treasury and leave it as empty as old Mother Hubbard's cupboard, without even a bone to meet the \$250,000,000 authorized expenditures.

And get to what utter insignificance faded and shriveled these figures alongside of the fabulous sums and issues involved in the European war. England alone faces an expenditure of \$1,500,000,000 this year, with an interest charge of \$500,000,000.

more, against an income of only \$1,500,000,000, meaning a deficit of \$6,500,000,000. How pitifully small and pettifoggish appear the issues of prohibition, woman suffrage or eugenics with their specious promises alongside of the millions of lives sacrificed to the moloch of war. Are we not like the mountain laboring and bringing forth not even the proverbial mouse.

A. L. MEYER.

Oh, No! Export is Exchange.

OMAHA, Sept. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Permit me space in your Letter Box to take issue with you wherein you say in your editorial capped "Wages and Wealth" that production has not been solved. Production has been solved and in proof of that fact most civilized nations are exporting nations. Especially so does this apply to America, Germany, France, England and Japan. It is not production of wealth that should worry us, but its distribution. Every dollar of wealth produced products that is now exported from any country represents unpaid labor or surplus value.

That is the reason people starve and are homeless and go naked in the midst of plenty. JESSE T. BRILLHART, 2616 Farnam St.

Plea for Church Union.

PHILLIPS, Neb., Sept. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: I wonder after the "Bible" Sunday meetings how many converts will be instructed to let the New Testament be their guide in all matters of discipline. There seems to be a desire on the part of all ministers to continue in such harmony, or will they each gather his little party and strive to show how much unlike the other is his way? Would to God we could get away from the mark of the beast and practice the one baptism as Jesus did it. Not until then will the prayer of Jesus be realized. I believe that would go a long way toward bringing a divided church together and the lost world to the Kingdom of God.

E. T.—A PEACE LOVER.

The Way to Navigate.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., Sept. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: If the men urging the improvement of the Missouri river will turn to a very recent issue of Popular Mechanics they will notice that the Ohio river is to be improved for navigation by the building of fifty dams to give the water a proper depth.

While the Commercial clubs of Omaha and other central cities are making a plea that an engineer change his opinion with respect to Missouri river improvement, the east is getting in its work by following the advice of engineers. The Ohio river improvement will effect navigation.

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Are you a good guesser?

The General says—No man living can take three different kinds of Roofing and determine its strength by such tests as bending, twisting, tearing, or smashing, how long each will last on the roof. The best you can do is to make a guess. That is why Certain-Teed Roofing is guaranteed by us 5, 10 or 15 years according to whether the thickness is 1, 2 or 3 ply. Most roofings look alike, and even trained chemists can judge roofing quality only by the raw materials that are put into the roofing and not from the finished product. The responsibility of the biggest Roofing and Building Paper Mills in the world stands behind our guarantee and this makes it unnecessary for you to take the risk of guessing. Ask your local dealer for further information. He will quote you reasonable prices.

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Thirtieth Years Ago This Day in Omaha. Trinity cathedral listened to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Booth. It being his first appearance here as rector-elect of the new All Saints' church to be erected in West Omaha.