

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR
Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
By Car: By mail
Daily and Sunday: 4.00
Daily without Sunday: 4.00
Evening and Sunday: 4.00
Evening without Sunday: 4.00
Sunday Bee only: 2.00
Daily and Sunday Bee, three years in advance, \$10.00.

REMITTANCE.
Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only 2-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES.
Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—218 N. Street, Council Bluffs—114 North Main street, Lincoln—514 Little Building, Chicago—818 People's Gas Building, New York—Room 808, 248 Fifth avenue, St. Louis—149 New Bank of Commerce, Washington—178 Fourteenth street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

JUNE CIRCULATION
\$7,957 Daily—Sunday 52,877

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of June, 1916, was \$7,957 daily and 52,877 Sunday.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 12 day of July.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Still that new federal inheritance tax won't touch so many of us.

The Deutschland shows the way to make blockade running easy.

Perhaps while the veterinarians are here, they can tell us what ails our South Omaha horse market.

Democracy's somersault on protection is not very surprising in view of the numerous fat jobs sorely in need of protection.

That prohibition argument has only reached the point of the preacher debaters each calling the other a liar. The worst is yet to come!

Necessity is a mighty spur to energy. A feverish cleanup is on in New York in consequence of the prevalence of infantile paralysis.

The achievement of the German merchant submarine, among other things, sends a choice lot of sea power textbooks to the literary boyard.

These are the days when the temptation to auto drivers to speed up is strong and, therefore, must be resisted with all the more determination.

The Nebraska victim of the Gary wire tappers paid a high price for the experience. The one sure road to riches is Nebraska land. The longer one sticks to it the safer it is.

If the report that Villa and his army are marching north, the demobilization of troops ordered by the commander of Sonora takes high rank as a life-saving measure.

If Germany can submarine a consignment of dye-stuffs to the United States, can it take back a cargo of war munitions? If so, another of our wordy disputes may settle itself.

The solicitude of our democratic friends for the perpetuation of the progressive party organization is really distressing. They know that republican reunion means certain democratic defeat.

President Wilson insists the democratic party is as much the friend of business as is the republican party. The best of democratic intentions, however, have always fallen far short in performance.

Unless official confirmation is had, the country is billed to regard as the work of the enemy the story that the prohibitionists will march to the polls to the music of "Oh, How Dry I am." Genuine prohibitionists are not built that way.

A record wheat crop is moving to the threshers, and corn responds gloriously to the stimulus of July heat. The combination of right temperature and Nebraska soil promise a bumper contribution of the staff of life to a warring world.

Having frittered away nearly three years and a half, the democrats in congress are now in a terrific hurry to establish a nonpartisan tariff commission on the eve of a presidential election. Wonder if they realize they are fooling nobody but themselves?

Members of the city commission, county board, school board and water board ought to have been compelled to put in a term of service at the treasurer's office during the rush days to pay tax bills before delinquency. They would have heard something that would make them go slower in boosting the tax levy.

Last the public forget in midsummer that winter will come around on schedule time, the coal barons have lifted the July price 10 cents. The message will not disturb the mercury just now. Its mission is to distribute heat later on. In that line the barons shine.

In years gone by Lloyd George was the most feared and hated of British liberals. In the Tory mind the Welshman appeared a veritable political ogre, combining the menace of socialistic doctrines with contemptuous disrespect for aristocracy and hereditary privilege. Today the ogre of other days is the man of power in a crisis, a leader of leaders, whose will to dare and do transformed political enemies into obedient followers. His career is a notable instance of native ability overcoming all obstacles to place and power.

Problem of the Submarine Merchantman.

The Entente Allies are making formal protest against recognition by this government of the submersible merchantman. This natural movement is taking for its basis a purely technical objection, and one that lacks the support of logic. It is argued that a submarine is potentially, if not essentially, a warship; therefore all submersible vessels must be excluded from immunity as merchantmen. To carry this out to its reasonable conclusion, all vessels are potential warships, therefore none are entitled to be listed as innocent craft. Furthermore, the United States very recently determined a dispute in favor of the right of merchantmen to carry arms for defense against attack. This principle is capable of easy extension to the submarine, giving it the right to dive to elude pursuit. As to the right of a vessel to change its character at sea, a difference of opinion exists that is not easy to settle. Germany claims that right, and exercised it at the beginning of the war, changing a number of passenger boats into commerce-destroyers. Other great powers, including the United States, object to the practice.

The Deutschland came peacefully on a peaceful mission, and is said to be but the first of a considerable fleet to engage in overseas traffic. It is a new note in warfare, for it does, to quote Captain Koenig, "unlock the seas." A blockade can scarcely be maintained so long as these vessels are in service. Therefore, the British are especially concerned in the protest lodged.

A more interesting feature will be the cargo to be carried back to Germany. The United States has specifically engaged not to re-export rubber sent us from British possessions. Private firms have similarly agreed not to export nickel brought in from Canada. Germany particularly wants nickel and rubber. If the Deutschland is loaded with these staples, the supply of the United States will be cut off. The greater part of our nickel comes from Canada, and more than 60 per cent of the world's rubber supply is provided by the British plantations around Singapore.

Hot Weather in the City Council.

It is too bad that business affairs of the city must be made to suffer because of the climatic conditions now prevailing. Omaha is not responsible for the vagarious conduct of the weather man and it's bad enough to have to put up with the meteorological freaks that have been visited on us lately. Our trials are not to end with this, however, for the democratic brethren of the city commission have seized this as the proper moment to stir up things among themselves. Without regard to the merits of the controversy in any of its angles, dips or spurs. The Bee suggests that perhaps Mr. Butler was right when he made the statement that the city ought to take advice of its corporation counsel, or get one who can be trusted. And we feel positive that Mr. Butler was right in asking that the appropriation of \$70,000 for additional motor equipment for fire department uses be held over for a little while. Omaha is not suffering because of shortage in fire fighting apparatus, although it yet has in service a few horse-drawn hose carts and hook and ladder trucks. As to the "welcome" arch, two opinions no longer exist, the mayor to the contrary notwithstanding. It was a mistake in the beginning, and has degenerated into a joke, a disfigurement, and threatens to become a nuisance. If the weather were a little less like the sort Kansas City revels in, The Bee would urge Messrs. Dahlman and Butler to keep it up, not only for the good of their souls, but to the end that the people might get interested and some real reforms be accomplished.

Thrift, Insurance and Pensions.

Some impressive, if not actually startling, statements have been made lately, under conditions that bring them to the thoughtful with more than normal conviction. The Carnegie foundation, in announcing a new plan for a combination of insurance with its teacher's pension, touches one of the regrettable characteristics of the American nation. A professor, the foundation report states, will cling to a place that pays him \$1,200 rather than change to one of \$1,500 salary because the smaller paid position carries with it the promise of a pension at the end of thirty years' service. He does not realize that the difference in salary will pay for a support much greater than the pension provides. It is also set out that the increase in pay does not lead to a continuation of the thrift that would make the desired condition possible.

At the meeting of the National Educational association in New York a speaker stated that "thirty-five out of every 100 widows find themselves in absolute want and only eighteen find themselves in circumstances that could be called comfortable." How accurate these figures are cannot be said, but if they are only approximately correct, they constitute a terrible indictment of Americans as a people. It is a result of carelessness, inexcusable because so many ways of avoiding this state are open to the husbands. Compulsory insurance is drastic, but it has its advocates, and it may be questioned if the state, which can compel a man to look after his family while living, may not also compel him to make some provision for the care of wife and children after his death.

The Carnegie foundation plan amounts to term insurance for prospective beneficiaries of the pension, the cost to be met by contributions from the insured and from the institutions where they are engaged. This may be a step leading to state insurance, but it has the attraction of pointing a way that will render widowhood less desolate.

Conservation in the Concrete.

A veterinarian from Missouri, speaking to the convention in session here, says that if Nebraska had had a county veterinarian in every county last year he could have saved swine growers \$900,000. Whether the doctor's figures are accurate or not, his statement is significant of the economic waste ever present under our existing system, or rather lack of system, and against which we make little or no effort. Conservation, expressed in simple terms, means to safeguard against not only loss by reason of swine plague, but from any preventable source. Gatherings of learned men are continually preaching to us of the need of better ways, but we are very slow to adopt them. It is not because we lack intelligence, but for some reason, difficult to define, we do not heed lessons so plain as that taught the farmer in his experience with disease among his animals. Unwillingness to adopt better ways of doing things ought not to subject us to the tremendous economic loss involved, but what Moses is to lead us into the improvement?

People and Events.

The duke of Devonshire, who is to succeed the duke of Connaught as governor-general of Canada, is one of the wealthiest of the peers, owning about 180,000 acres of land in England and Ireland and half a dozen palatial homes.

Colonel E. H. R. Green, who has become one of the wealthiest men in America through the inheritance of the bulk of his mother's fortune, was born in England in 1862, while his parents were there on a visit. He stands six feet, four inches tall and weighs nearly 300 pounds. One of his legs is of cork, the limb, owing to an accident, having been amputated many years ago.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day.
Wisdom dwells in blue skies and broad sunshine and the wide hills and the infinite waters; in peace of mind, freedom, ownership of the earth. He is poverty-stricken who is so absorbed in the one little enclosure which he loses his grasp on the bending universe which is his most splendid possession.—Gail Hamilton.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
French and British advanced in Gallipoli. Italians drove Austrians out of entrenchments in Carnia. Severe artillery combats reported throughout the western war arena. Russians repulsed Teutonic assaults near Kholme, 130 miles southeast of Warsaw.

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F. N. Warner, salesman for J. Oberfelder & Co., has left for Louisville for a month's vacation. The best creamery butter is advertised at 20 cents a pound, while fresh eggs bring 10 cents a dozen.

George Armstrong and family, Mr. G. Horton, secretary to the general freight agent of the B. & M., and Stockton Heath have gone to Spirit Lake.

Rev. J. W. Harris, pastor of the Baptist church, has left for his summer vacation in Rochester, N. Y.

In the land office department of the Union Pacific, Kennedy and Bandollet have retired and three new men, Dr. J. M. Woodburn, C. E. Wantland and R. C. McClure, have stepped in to fill vacancies.

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V. Ray Gould, who is the son in the firm of F. P. Gould & Son, building contractors, is an Omaha boy 34 years old today.

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"Bob" Peattie, another old-time Omaha newspaper man, is with the Chicago Tribune.

Thomas Kelly and Mrs. Kelly are living at the Virginia in Chicago. They have a studio in the Fine Arts building. The Kellys were recently foremost in the advancement of music in Omaha.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Today is Orangemen's day, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

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The annual state convention of the Rural Letter Carriers' association of Iowa is to open at Cedar Rapids today.

An old home week reunion and banquet are to be held at Montpelier today in commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Vermont's admission to the union.

The so-called conservative republicans of Wisconsin are to meet at Madison today to name a state ticket and endorse the national ticket. Simultaneously the democrats are to hold their state convention at Milwaukee.

A training camp for medical men is to be established at Plattburg today for the instruction of physicians and surgeons in camp sanitation, military hygiene and first-aid work.

The Bee's Letter Box

Position of the Street Railway Company.

Omaha, July 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: Perhaps a plain statement of the facts may be in order in connection with the recent action of the city council and the building of this extension will not in any manner increase the earnings of the street railway company. Like all new extensions which have been made by this company during the last ten years, it will cost a large sum and will add to the expense of operation, but will produce no additional income. From a selfish standpoint the street railway company would be much better off if they did not make this or other extensions of their lines. The company gets the business now, and the benefit in new extensions accrues entirely to the property owners along the way. They add value to the real estate and bring transportation facilities to the doors of those who now are obliged to walk several blocks.

The people living in the north end of the city petitioned to have the North Twenty-fourth street line extended. The street railway company, recognizing its obligation to the city, and in view of its financial interests, decided to build the extension and asked for a permit to open the street in the same manner as other permits have been requested for extensions that have been built for the last twenty years or more, but the city attorney came forward with the suggestion that in granting this particular permit the street railway company should be obliged to practically admit and acknowledge by accepting it that they had no franchise rights on the streets of the city of Omaha. The first preamble of the resolution drawn by him reads as follows: "Whereas there is some question as to the extent of the right of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway company to occupy the streets of the city or to extend its road for that purpose, etc."

The attorney for the street railway company advised the officers not to accept this permit. The matter became involved in legal discussions, and those desiring the extension were about to lose it, on account of these hair-splitting technicalities. The street railway attorney and his general manager were instructed to accept any and all legal matters that would not waive or imperil any of the present rights of the street railway company, at the same time to ask nothing from the city that would in any manner affect its rights regarding the street railway company's franchise. The solution was finally reached by the resolution passed by the city council on July 6, in which, if any framed man will read carefully, he cannot help but see that the rights of the city have been in every way fully protected. This resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway company has requested a permit to extend its double track of said railway from their present terminus on North Twenty-fourth street from Kansas avenue to its street, the city of Omaha, Be it Resolved by the City Council of the City of Omaha:

That the permit be granted subject to the condition that the granting of said permit shall be without prejudice to the rights of or work as an enticement against the city of Omaha in hereafter obtaining the franchise of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway company to extend or operate its street railway lines upon that part of the street named in said permit."

The intimation of some of the agitators who have been stirring up this subject, that the street railway company has sought or is in any manner seeking to fortify its rights or take any undue advantage of the city by the building of this extension, is so preposterous and false that it needs no comment.

The officers of the street railway company have tried in every way to be patient during the almost continual attacks by irresponsible agitators for years past. Recently these attacks have become more violent, and financial loss to the company, for the reason that they have stopped the sale of street railway securities and have materially impaired the credit of the company. While there is not the least foundation for the statement that the city is about to take away from the company a large part of its property, yet this statement, given credence by newspapers and official acts, has been sufficient to alarm security holders and to cause that the stocks and bonds of the company have depreciated in value several hundred thousand dollars during the last six months. No good and much harm can be accomplished by the continual agitation of this subject. The agitators cannot construct a single foot of street car tracks in this city; they may be able to prevent the street car company from constructing any tracks for many years to come. G. W. WATLINS.

EDITORIAL SIFTINGS.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: The prohibitionists have adopted the camel as their party emblem. May they never forget it, but have they found out how much a camel drinks after his eight days of thirst?

Springfield Republican: The bit of "prick" that we have all had access to is threatened. The senate has agreed to a committee amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill striking out the provision for free seeds. Free seeds and liberty have so long been associated in popular thought that the news comes as a shock.

Chicago Herald: For the first time in the twenty-three years of its history, the Anti-Saloon League of America has declared for woman's suffrage, according to a dispatch from Indianapolis. Naturally, everybody's doing it. Now that the two great parties have endorsed the principle and set the band wagon going at full speed, the effort to get in it will no doubt grow more and more animated.

Philadelphia Ledger: Let us forget that there are millions in Mexico who have no heart or hand in the militant resentment of the gringos' presence, the dispatches come from towns in the northern and western parts of the country depicting the starving women and children as pleading for handfuls of corn to make tortillas, the little cakes which are the chief subsistence of many of the natives. When the soldiers beat them back with such violence that they have to be sent to the hospital, no doubt they consider themselves fortunate, for there they get something to eat.

Brooklyn Eagle: Instead of the man hunting the job, the job now is searching for the man, and the jobs far outnumber the men. There are few openings in the history of the country when labor was in such demand. Unskilled workers command fancy wages, while the pay of skilled labor is soaring. The man who performs the most ordinary task now receives a daily wage that not so long ago would have satisfied a skilled workman. This is a presidential year, and by every token business of all sorts should be busy, but, instead, it is generally good, and prices are going sky high.

A CAUTIOUS REPLY.

Philander Johnson in Washington Star. Doc Braney kept so quiet for so long a space we naturally decided he was thinking thoughts sublime. An' we waited for the day when his conclusions would be heard 'n' we were He seemed right glad to see us, but he never said a word.

Our feelin's grew impatient as the time kep' driftin' past. His mind seemed like an egg which surely ought to hatch at last. So, finally, we broke right in upon his peace an' ca'm.

An' said, "Doc, be you thinkin'?" An' he said, "I hope I am."

"You see," says Doc, "the human mind ain't like your good right arm. That is subject altogether to the will fur good or harm. It's got to keep a workin'—even dreamin' through the night. But thought depends upon it's workin'—ab-solutely right. The mind that moves its language at a pace that can't be slowed. Is like a motor, racin', not hitched up to no load. You must not regard my silence as in-difference or real. If you see me, if I'm thinkin'—I'm a-doin' of my best."

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