

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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JUNE CIRCULATION. 57,957 Daily—Sunday 52,877. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the above circulation for the month of May, 1916, was 57,957 daily and 52,877 Sunday.

DEPARTING WITH LINK. Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, 1916. EDWARD ROSEWATER, Notary Public.

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

Now is the time the job seeks the man—political jobs excepted. King Corn doffs his crown to Old Sol when it comes to putting corn on the cob.

Still, the weather man would be just as popular with a shade less steam in the boiler. Notice that the national master butchers are coming soon. It is up to Omaha to put on a keen edge.

No accounting for tastes when those sharks eschew the fair women bathers in order to chew boys and men. St. Louis and Pittsburgh put it all over rival cities. Jitneys charge 10 cents in each place, and get the easy money, too.

If those rain clouds would stop off at Omaha occasionally instead of going around us they would find a glad-hand welcome. "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown" of Greece. The burning of Constantine's palace accentuates the royal hot time.

While our pavements are being fixed up a little attention to the street car crossings on the part of the authorities would not come amiss. Is it another bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs that is wanted? Or is the demand only for a free bridge? The two are not necessarily the same.

Nobody has yet offered a satisfactory explanation why the presidential order mobilizing the National Guard was sent out on a Sunday afternoon. Incidentally, according to the official returns, the total progressive party vote cast at the 1916 primary in Nebraska was 432, as against 102,755 republican votes.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is bound to die in due course of time, but not even a royal feline has had as many obituaries written and then cancelled without being used. The enlarged army opens up the largest field for advancement ever experienced in peace times, and puts the administration in the forefront as a promoter of promotions.

Our state food commissioner is condemning patent medicines which, he says, do not meet his test, but, to save dealers from loss, will give them time to send the "stuff" back to the wholesaler. How kind! The "stuff" is not good enough to permit of sale to Nebraska people, but it is all right to find consumption for it in other states.

In spite of the rumblings of war in Texas, the stork defies the signs and bravely stands for peace. Three pairs of twins registered at Houston in a single busy day showed five girls and one boy. As Houston shapes the policies of the Lone Star state, the flag of the stork wig-wags to the mobilized soldiers that the future holds no greater glory than the exercise.

Old Belief Sady Jarred. Nature has a way of laughing at man's fixed beliefs, and from time to time confounding him in his effort to grasp her secrets. Long time cherished conviction that bombardment would produce rain received much support a year ago, when the Germans were directing their mighty drive against the Russians, and were exploding then unexpunged quantities of ammunition. It was a "wet summer," although the records of the weather bureau showed the normal precipitation barely attained. The heavy rainfalls were confidently ascribed to the effects of the cannonading, distant half way around the world. Just now, the battle of Europe is raging with an intensity that makes last summer's operations seem like play, but the rainfall in these parts is far less than normal. Something has slipped, apparently, but we may take refuge behind the other most ancient and honorable weather saw, "All signs fall in dry weather." And the new moon was a wet moon, too.

Man's Contest With Time.

Where it began none can say, for no records go back far enough to tell of the first race man won. It is quite likely his first burst of real speed was engendered by a desire to escape from some antediluvian monster. The faculty thus developed led him to trials with his fellows, and from this to the setting up and knocking over of records was quite an easy step. Equally as natural and as easy was the impulse to test his various methods of artificial locomotion for speed qualities, that he might defy time and annihilate distance. This ambition has for the time found its culmination in the racing automobile, a rare combination of power and facility made possible by the inventive genius of the enlightened man of this day. Omaha has had some rare exhibitions of this ability to telescope time and distance till they seem as one, the last few days providing some thrills as well as some records. Faster than 111 miles an hour was the speed engendered by one of the skilled and daring drivers on the track, while new five-mile and twenty-five-mile records were established. Foolhardy these are, perhaps, and of a quality that makes the sober-minded citizen gasp, but these ventures are the continuation of that first race, when man fled for safety, and in all human probability will go on until he realizes his ambition and some lusty athlete does "the hundred in nothing flat."

Art and the "Movies."

Makers of moving pictures, convened at Chicago, express much indignation that any effort should be made by the authorities to curb their activities. One speaker indignantly calls attention to the fact that in the art galleries hang many pictures that are not approved of by the prudish. This is true, but the fact should not be pleaded in extenuation of offenses elsewhere committed against decency in the name of art. It is unfortunately true that the pornographic or meretricious play, in drama or film, draws most liberally from the public, because people, variously moved by curiosity or libidinous instinct, will press to see such scenes. To prohibit these is not prudery, but prudence. If a critical observer will only casually scan the programs of the day, he will find much of reason for a more strict oversight of the producer's activity. It is not a question of art at the moving picture houses, but of cleanliness. Here are gathered the indiscriminate assemblages, in which a large percentage is made up of children and adolescents, incapable generally of interpreting what is portrayed on the screen. If they are to be taught sex lessons, the instruction should be given at home or in the classroom, and not under the circumstances where it is most frequently obtained. Censorship that will procure clean pictures will help the business, and will not harm either art or artist.

Federal Aid for Good Roads.

If it works out as expected, by all the odds the greatest force ever harnessed for good roads in the United States will be set in motion by the federal highways law signed a few days ago by President Wilson. Through this agency the nation and the various states are to unite in formulating and constructing permanent roadways in place of the haphazard work now in vogue. The federal good roads law will not supersede or modify local plans for permanent roadways, but simply backs up, with a federal appropriation of \$75,000,000, the expenditure by the states of a like sum in the aggregate in the building of durable roads planned by state highway commissioners and approved by the secretary of agriculture. In effect the law provides for a cooperative plan of road building, and an equal division of the cost to the extent of the federal apportionment to each state. This means a total expenditure of \$150,000,000 for permanent roadways in the next five years, provided each state does its share. Besides the fifty-fifty split with the states, the measure carries an additional \$10,000,000 for the building of roads through national forest reserves. Nebraska's possible share, under the apportionment, amounts to \$1,660,500; Iowa, \$2,260,500; Kansas, \$2,231,250; South Dakota, \$1,256,250; Wyoming, \$956,250, and Colorado, \$1,302,000, a total of \$9,766,750 for these six states from the federal treasury. An equal sum or more from western state treasuries will give good roads an irresistible forward movement in the coming five years. The penalty for the failure of any state to qualify is that its people would thus be paying for the roads built in other states and get no direct benefit in return.

Reading, and Real Wisdom.

Of John H. Clarke, nominated by President Wilson to succeed Judge Hughes on the bench of the supreme court of the United States, it is written: "He is a bachelor, and has devoted most of the leisure hours of his life to reading." This is an earnest that he has a mind well stored with useful knowledge, as well as a complete grasp of the more elegant things that are set down in print these days. "Reading maketh a full man," now as ever, and no man who is not widely and deeply read may lay claim to that scope of understanding, profundity of knowledge and soundness of judgment essential to determining the right. But is this a sure precursor of wisdom? "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers," says the poet, "and he bears a laden breast, full of sad experience." Knowledge may be gained through reading; it consists of learning and often takes the form of an unwieldy and sometimes uncorrelated mass of information. Wisdom is not gained by studious application alone. It comes through experience gained by daily association with the world. The sage must know not only the books in his library, but the ways of man as well. He must read the book that is not printed on a press, and understand it, too; or he has not attained to real wisdom. The judge may be learned in the law, "full of wise saws and ancient precedents," but he must also have the human quality that can not be acquired in the study, or he will lack something. For the law is coming to partake of humanity, and will more and more be tinged by the flavor of man's relations to man, and less of abstract theory, until "sweet reasonableness" is established in all its gentle way. It is not enough to have spent leisure hours in reading, for "the proper study of mankind is man."

The test of the workableness of the initiative and referendum in Nebraska will come on the constitutional amendment proposed by Governor Morehead's oil inspector to keep himself in his job perpetually. If his game of greed and gall is overwhelmingly repudiated, it will vindicate the theory of direct legislation which otherwise will suffer a body blow should this selfish scheme slip through by default.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day. God forbid that the waters of our national life should ever settle to the dead level of a waveless calm. It would be the stagnation of death, the ocean grave of individual liberty.—James A. Garfield.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Austrians forced the Dniester at several new points in eastern Galicia. Petrograd reported German attacks in every section from Baltic Sea to Bessarabian frontier. Russians, according to Berlin, were forced back toward line of fortresses on the Narew. Italians continued heavy bombardment of Austrian defenses in the coast district and in Carinthia.

This Day in Omaha Thirty Year's Ago.

Henry Hardy, proprietor of the 99-cent store, has gone east for two to three weeks. He will visit Chicago, New York and Boston for the purpose of securing novelties of foreign and domestic manufacture for the autumn and holiday trade. A sign posted up on Sixteenth and Farnam indicates that the old Goodrich home on the southeast corner is for sale. This building is one of



the old landmarks and at one time was considered the finest residence in the city. C. S. Goodrich has purchased the Lorenzen property on Twentieth between St. Mary's avenue and Jackson street.

Mrs. David Wilkie has left for her ranch near Wood River, Idaho, to remain until the heated term is over. M. Hellman has made the first contract for a Grant slag and stone walk of anyone in the city. It is to add to the beauty of his residence on St. Mary's avenue.

The plat of Cottage Park addition, lying east of Twentieth street and comprising eighty-two lots, was filed in the county clerk's office. H. T. Clark is having plans drawn up for a row of ten three-story brick houses to be erected on California street south of Creighton college. Muir & Remington is the name of a new real estate firm located in the Wabash ticket office, Fifteenth and Farnam.

This Is the Day We Celebrate.

Frederick E. Bollard of Garvin Bros. & Bollard was born July 16, 1864, at Northamptonshire, England. He came to this country in 1870, locating first at Geneva, O., and removing to Omaha in 1884.

C. C. Cope, jr., department head of the Omaha Printing company, saw the first light of day in Joliet, Ill., forty-five years ago today. Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, born at Sarsburg, Norway, forty-four years ago today.

Eben E. Basford, author of the famous song, "Silver Threads Among the Gold," born at Johnsburg, N. Y., sixty-eight years ago today. Theodore N. Vail, one of the leading factors in the development of the telephone industry in America, born in Carroll county, Ohio, seventy-one years ago today. He used to be a railway mail clerk running out of Omaha.

Dr. William D. Mackenzie, president of Hartford Theological seminary, born in the Orange River Colony, South Africa, fifty-seven years ago today. Eugene Ysaye, one of the world's most famous violinists, born at Liege, Belgium, fifty-eight years ago today.

J. L. Lee, trustee and publicity agent of the great Rockefeller foundation, born at Cedartown, Ga., thirty-nine years ago today. Joseph Jackson, outfielder of the Chicago American league base ball team, born at Greenville, S. C., twenty-eight years ago today.

Where They All Are Now.

Austin C. Richards, formerly clerk in the Omaha postoffice, is living in Oakland, Cal. Selwyn Jacobs, who superintended the erection of the United States National bank building here, as well as some other structures, is now in Norfolk, Va.

John T. Shipman, for many years head man and carriage trimmer for A. J. Simpson, is located in Alameda, Cal. S. R. Osborn is a member of the Omaha colony in Chicago, where he is connected with the Chamberlain Service.

Today in History.

1779—Stony Point was surprised and captured, with 500 prisoners, by General Wayne. 1819—Michigan territory was authorized to elect a delegate to congress. 1821—Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder of Christian Science, born at Bow, N. H. Died at Chestnut Hill, Mass., December 5, 1910. 1857—First telegraphic cable across the Detroit river was laid. 1866—An act to continue the operation of the freedmen's bureau was passed by congress over the veto of the president. 1896—William E. Russell, ex-governor of Massachusetts, died at St. Adelaide, Quebec. Born at Cambridge, Mass., January 6, 1837. 1898—The Cuban province and city of Santiago were surrendered to the Americans. 1903—Russia refused to receive or consider the Kishineff petition from America. 1905—Lieutenant Peary sailed from New York in search of the North Pole. 1915—Panama canal used for first time by United States battleships.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing prison until charges were brought against him in the fall of last year, and he asked for leave of absence to answer them on last December 31, will resume the duties of his old post today in accordance with his recent reappointment. First efforts toward conserving a part of the northern Indiana sand dune wilderness for a national park will be made Sunday, when an interstate conference will be held at the village of Tremont, in the heart of the dunes. The great convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, for which preparations have been making for nearly a year, will be opened in Cincinnati with a reception in honor of the visiting delegates. Representatives of the leading Jewish organizations of the United States are to confer in New York on plans for the organization of a Jewish congress. Delegates from nine states of the far west will assemble in Denver today for the triennial convention of the Pacific Jurisdiction of the Woodmen of the World. Today will mark the seventh centenary of one of the greatest of all popes, Innocent III, to whom Pope Leo XI, in our own time, looked as his special model in the papacy.

Story-ette for the Day.

The lack of hair on James' dome-like pate is a constant source of delight to the humorists of his acquaintance. One day, while he was still in the house, he was commenting to a fellow representative on the little straws which show the wind of fame is blowing, and cited in illustration the fact that a horse-trainer in Kentucky had named a favorite racer "Congressman James" in his honor. "Pooh!" said his colleague. "That's nothing. You were well enough known in West Virginia years ago for the people to name a postoffice after you."

"Really?" cried James. "I never heard of it before. Which of my names did they give it, James or Ollie?" "Neither. They called it Bald Knob."—The Nation.

Views, Reviews and Interviews

By Victor Rosewater.

THE description in the cable dispatches of the observances this year of the French national holiday by a military review and the presentation of parchment testimonials to the families of fallen heroes interested me more especially as recalling the celebration of July 14 in Paris just twenty-five years ago that I happened to attend. Then, as now, the central part of the program was a review of the troops by the president of the republic—President Carnot, in place of President Poincare of today—and with an exuberant gaiety in strong contrast with the sober solemnity of the present. The French celebrate July 14 as we do July 4 as their natal day of independence, it being the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, but abroad they make use of the occasion in a more effective way than we do. When I was there, for example, there was a complete official schedule of events, included among them the dedication of a beautiful new street that had been laid out and improved, the "Avenue de la Republique," and also the unveiling of a statue of Danton on the Boulevard St. Germain. There were flags and decorations in profusion and bands and concerts and illuminations (no explosive fireworks) and as a cap-sheaf, that characteristic feature of Paris jubiliations, the street dance. Even then, in the display of the flags of all nations, no monopoly being claimed for the tricolor, the utter absence of the German flag was noticeable. As to the military review, my notes have it that there were 30,000 troops in line and no less than 200,000 spectators on the Long Champs race course, where the parade took place.

People who have been taking it for granted that the European war will produce its most radical changes in government in Germany ought to read a book, of which I have been furnished an advance copy, called "The Problem of the Commonwealth," written by L. Curtis, a Canadian publicist, outlining what the author believes to be the irresistible drift toward a reorganization of the British empire, essential to make it self-governing. This work, it is explained, is a reflex of the thought developed even before the outbreak of the war by the so-called Round Table groups in Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa, and also later in the home country, whose members saw confronting them the question whether the provinces should become independent governments or should have a full share in the imperial sovereignty. Emphasis is laid upon this point, which has generally escaped attention, that responsibility for peace and war in the British empire has nowhere been assumed except by the people of the United Kingdom who alone control all the foreign relations and maintain exclusive direction of the army and the navy. To be more plain-spoken, we are reminded that the present war was taken up by Great Britain without consulting the dominions and provinces, who have been permitted, however, to tender their aid in men and money and have done so because they believe their interest is likewise involved, but by no legal compulsion. But neither Canada, Australia, South Africa or any other British possession not represented in the British Parliament will have a word to say about bringing the war to a close or about the terms of peace, though the peace treaty may decide their war or woe.

Mr. Curtis' whole contention is that after the present object lesson long continuance of this condition will be intolerable. He points out the powerful leverage for securing a greater share in the government in the tremendous obligations incurred through the conduct of the war, for there is no way under the present British constitution to make the colonies share the colossal war debt, or even contribute in taxes toward the interest charges, but with their own consent, so the reader is left to draw the inference that a concession of full participation in their government may be exacted as the consideration for taking on their share of the burdens. If that were so, we would have the reorganization of the British empire coming back to the slogan of our American revolutionary fathers when they answered King George with their defiance, "No taxation without representation."

The difficulty in the way of solving the problem of the commonwealth, disclosed by critical reading of this work, lies largely in the satisfactory construction of an imperial council or parliament. Membership would naturally have to be apportioned on some acceptable basis, either arbitrarily or according to population or voting strength. If the mother country, however, retained a preponderance of the membership, the dominions and provinces, even though enjoying speaking privileges and votes, would be as much subjects as before, and if the way were left open for the provinces and colonies in the course of their more rapid growth and expansion to secure a majority of the imperial council, the ruling sovereignty would eventually be transferred from the United Kingdom whenever an issue arose that forced such an alignment. I take it here that the sticking place for a long time. Yet this, beyond dispute, is the direction of the evolutionary movement in Great Britain which is sure to be quickened by the conclusion of the war.

It was the sudden crash of war that woke the people of the British dominions to a realization of their status as British citizens, and as what Mr. Curtis says on this point impresses me as equally applicable for us, let me make a few abbreviated quotations: "A state is a community, claiming an unlimited devotion on the part of each and all of its members to the interest of all its other members, living and yet to live. One person cannot recognize two such claims because sooner or later they are bound to conflict. A South African, for instance, cannot allow a concurrent right of deciding whether he, individually, is at peace or at war to exist both in the government of South Africa and in that of the British commonwealth. When war was declared in the king's name, the German government recognized that British citizens in every part of the commonwealth were involved. No foreign government was in any doubt on the matter and to alter this position the South African government would have been forced to make some positive declaration. They must have ordered all South Africans to regard themselves as at peace with Germany and therefore to fulfill the duties of neutrals. Lacking the physical means of compelling British warships to leave their ports, they must have forbidden merchants to provide them with coals and provisions, but most of these merchants could have claimed that, as British citizens, they were at war with Germany and not merely entitled, but even bound, to give aid and comfort to British ships. As British citizens they would have claimed that the imperial government, not that of South Africa, was alone entitled to decide the question of peace and war so far as they were concerned, and the law would have been on their side. To reconcile a common citizenship with allegiance to two different states is no more possible than to construct a triangle of which two sides are together less than the third." This last sentence is the unanswerable argument for "undiluted Americanism" and "undivided allegiance," and there is no middle ground.

People and Events.

A New York broker who was given a live hunch on the coming of the submarine merchantman, plucked Wall street betters for \$20,000. Wall streeters scoffed at the proposition and put up 15 to 1, confident it was "easy money."

Chicago boasts of an auto speeder with a real conscience. During a spell of riotous gaiety he drove his gas wagon through most of the traffic regulations, and then, somewhat sobered, hied to the police station, 'fessed up to the judge and forked over \$5 and.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Pitchers ain't so much these days. Ain't got no stamina." "Think not?" "Nope. In my time we used to have a pitcher who would pitch one day with his right arm and the next with his left. Days he didn't pitch he played center field."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

are secretly returning to the government the money they embezzled from it. How nice!" "Yes," growled the old man. "It is nice; and if I had all the dollars and dimes you've trinked from my pockets overnight there'd be a home-conscience fund that would be a great relief to both of us!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"I thought when we were in her dressing room, discussing her performance, the actress changed countenance." "Oh, that was when she was taking off her makeup."—Baltimore American.

"I'm glad to know," said the Billville matron, "that there's such a thing as a conscience fund in this country, and people

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. July 1, 1916. Woodmen Of the World. ASSETS. Gov. and School Bonds, \$25,616,893.62; Cash in Bks., \$26,633.37; Real Estate, \$1,354,302.24; Mortgages, \$135,500.00; Accrued Interest on bonds, \$252,000.00; Other assets, \$1,345,273.36; Total, \$29,680,602.59. LIABILITIES. Death claims being adjusted, \$955,565.17; Mon. unpaid, \$390,900.00; Exps., Salars. & Comms. due and accrued, \$66,000.00; Other Liabilities, \$6,296.44; Surplus, \$28,211,840.98; Total, \$29,680,602.59. RING DOUGLAS 1117. NO CHARGE FOR EXPLANATION. J. T. YATES, Secretary. W. A. FRASER, President.

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