

THE OMAHA DAILY 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 average circulation for the month of June, 1916, was 57,957 daily and 52,877 Sunday.

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

Republican harmony carries the pep that makes for victory.

The city planning board's verdict on that hideous Welcome Arch is overdue.

Now hear the platform conventions "point with pride" and also "severely denounce!"

Reports from Chihuahua once more promise an early capture of Pancho Villa. Promises are Chihuahua's long suit.

Turks are reported near the Suez canal. Just now the British water wagon is particularly attractive to the Sons of Allah.

The massacre at San Francisco also emphasizes the urgency of preparedness against the common enemy of anarchy at home.

The president of the Nickel Plate road also began his railroad career as a telegraph operator. No other occupation down the line more quickly reveals the live wires.

With so many of the democratic office-holders, officing there, "falling down" it is not surprising that the state house shows signs of acquiring the falling habit, too.

My, what a compliment to Mr. Bryan for the senator to find a two-line sentence fit to be quoted in his personal newspaper organ among the opinions of other democrats!

At any rate, credit the public library authorities for not repeating last year's foolish mistake of closing down that institution during the summer months from Saturday noon until Monday morning.

If the controversy as to which of the pockets of the taxpayer shall yield the money to pay for the water in the municipal bathing beach is only kept up long enough, the coming of cold weather may settle it for us.

Great Britain's war bill is now running close to \$30,000,000 a day, and the eleventh credit vote will be sought in Parliament this week, bringing the total for the war up to \$13,000,000,000.

And now we are told that the percentage of water plant revenue produced by a 3-mill tax levy is not as large as it ought to be. If memory serves us, one of the promises made during the agitation for purchase was that municipal ownership would immediately do away with the water tax altogether. Tempora mutantur!

And now it is an unnamed "progressive republican" who has been pressed into the service to contribute a bit of fulsome laudation of our democratic senator for publication in the senator's own personal organ. Was the writer ever a republican? Or, is he a masquerading democrat? Or, is he one of those versatile literary fictionists on the senator's payroll?

Nebraska Press Comment

Fremont Tribune: If this hot weather continues, disappointed democrats can at least think pleasantly of one feature of the appointment of Omaha's new postmaster. His name is Fanning.

Oceola Record: All this talk of repealing the primary law becomes tiresome. No one cares for a change in the primary law, but those who can no longer control nominations and wish to go back to the boss ridden convention system. The Record is strictly against any move in that direction.

Columbus Telegram: Careful estimates show that the people of Nebraska spend several million dollars per year with the big mail order houses which sell things to eat and wear. Every dollar of this money ought to be spent with home merchants. The suggestion of The Telegram is to the effect that Nebraska merchants would be in better position to ask people to buy, eat and wear things here at home if the merchants themselves would position what they preach, and quit sending insurance money to New York and London.

Tekamah Herald: Some of the state papers are making sarcastic remarks about the democrats paying \$830 per year to the city of Lincoln for the water used at the state house. It seems to us that an explanation is necessary. Fifteen thousand gallons a day is too much, especially for democratic state officials who never acquired the reputation of being fond of water. We would not blame them much for not using the Lincoln brand of brine solution, if they could obtain any other substitute to slake their thirst. The question is what was the 15,000 gallons per day used for.

Beatrice Express: There is but little consolation for the Nebraska democracy in the interview given out by ex-Secretary of State Bryan at Omaha. "I do not care to advise the state convention," said the ex-leader of his party in this state. "The vote carried the primary and upon them rests the responsibility of writing the platform and laying out the lines of the campaign."

Not a word about Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Neville or any of the other democratic candidates for state or congressional offices. It appears that this is one of the years when Mr. Bryan, having been bitten on one cheek, will refuse to turn his other cheek in the direction of his assailants.

Loop-Holes in the Compensation Law.

State Labor Commissioner Coffey rightfully protests against the interpretation which the Lincoln school board would put upon our Nebraska workmen's compensation law by contending that it does not cover accidental injuries sustained by a public janitor. The law specifically includes governmental agencies, but the Lincoln school board would seek to escape under the clause excepting non-profit-making associations. It certainly would be an anomaly for the state to set up a standard of justice as between private employers and employees, and then try to shirk similar responsibilities of its own through a loop-hole of legal technicality.

Yet the idea that a janitor takes employment in a public school at his own accident risk, whereas he would be entitled to compensation if he were working in a private business house, is no more anomalous than some actual contradictions of the Nebraska law. Why, for example, should an employe enjoy its benefits while working for a concern employing numerous co-workers but lose those benefits when compelled to hire out to an employer with less than five workers? Why, again, should the widow and children of a workman killed in a threshing machine, for example, have no consideration as coming under the character of agricultural labor, while the widow and children of a man killed in a packing house are conceded full rights? Why, again, should society assume the burden of industrial accidents and refuse to assume the burden of accidents of domestic employments?

Plainly, our conception of social justice legislation needs broadening out so as to smooth some of these rough places.

Passing of Two Great Men.

Two men who wrought for humanity in different fields, but who saw the world through eyes not dimmed by material things, have just gone on ahead. James Whitcomb Riley won a poet's bays because he sang the homely songs of the people in phrase and meter that touched the heart. William Ramsay gained eminence because he could look through matter and visualize something beyond the mere substance he held in his hand. In response to his imagination, a new world has opened to science, and man is given to understand something closer to the truth than he ever before approached. Who will presume to put a value on the real service of either of these men? The one soothed the rest of a weary world, the other excited its desire for further endeavor, but both served. Riley's songs will be familiar to millions who never will read Ramsay's conclusions, but those millions will be the better housed and fed because the chemist wrought his work of inquiry. Each served well in his own work, and the world is advantaged because they did.

England's Reply on Mail Question.

The outline of the note from Great Britain in reply to the complaint of the United States against interception of neutral mails, as sent from London, is disappointing. It might have been expected that Foreign Minister Grey would put the best possible face on the offensive policy adopted by his majesty's government, but the evasion of the real issue, and the pretense of surprise at the character of specific complaints made is not convincing. The main fact is that the British have been taking neutral mails from neutral ships, and holding it for inspection. This assumption of oversight of the relations between the citizens of neutral countries, as well as their intercourse with nations at whom Great Britain happens to be at war is intolerable.

Conventions of Geneva and The Hague, which provide for the passage of mails in war time, have been set aside or ignored. Contraband, actual or conditional, is defined for mails as well as for merchandise, but this definition has gone by the boards along with other restrictions imposed by agreement between the great powers of the world. This is because the Scandinavian countries and Holland have persisted in their rights of communication with countries with whom they are on friendly footing. United States trade with Germany and Austria has been reduced to nearly nothing. In fact, the British attitude since the establishment of its constructive blockade has been domineering as to neutrals, and is not improved by recent acts.

Remonstrance by the United States, has not been fairly met, previous notes from Minister Grey being of the same nature as the present. A more determined stand by our government is necessary, if we are not to be reduced to the condition of the Scandinavian countries, and be put on rations by England.

Rural Credits Pretensions.

President Wilson has signed the rural credits bill, passed by the present congress, saying as he did so:

I look forward to the benefits of this bill, not with extravagant expectations, but with confident expectation that it will be of very wide reaching benefit, and incidentally it will be of advantage to the investing community, for I can imagine no more satisfactory or solid investments than this system will afford those who have money to use.

Inasmuch as the measure provides only for machinery to loan money on first mortgage on unincumbered land, and for but 50 per cent of the value, the exact benefit the farmer is going to derive is not clear. Some argument has been made that it will have the effect of lowering the interest rate to the farmer. This remains to be seen. The farm loan banks are to be permitted to issue debenture bonds, guaranteed by the banks but not by the government, based on the first mortgage loans of the banks, but these bonds must carry a rate of interest sufficiently high to make them attractive to investors, or their sale will be slow. The only co-operation permitted to the farmer under law takes the form of organizing branches of the regional bank. The short time loan, needed for handling crops or in a live stock deal, is not known to the farm loan bank, which is to be exclusively a land loan affair.

The president is justified in his expectation that the farm loan bank will provide a safe, solid and profitable investment for those that have money, but it remains to be seen how it is going to help the farmer, who is a borrower and not a lender?

War's necessity forces another change in the Russian cabinet. All the allies as well as the central powers have "changed horses in the middle of the stream," preferring fresh mounts to the worn out and inefficient.

As long as human hearts throb with the homely joys of simple lives, the spirit and the songs of Jim Riley will brighten the long road. His spirit, like a blessing, brightens as it takes its flight.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day. The real difference between men is energy. A strong will, a settled purpose, an invincible determination, can accomplish almost anything; and in this lies the distinction between great men and little men.—Andrew Fuller.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Russians began preparations for evacuating Warsaw.

American steamship Leelanaw sunk by German submarine off coast of Scotland.

British took town of Nasiriyeh, on the Euphrates, after shelling by gunboat.

Austrians gained important strategic position south of Sokal, in northern Galicia, on eastern bank of Bug river.

Today in Omaha Thirty Years Ago. Thomas J. Blackmore left with his sister, Ida, for an extended visit to northern watering places.

Rev. Thomas McKaig and daughter have gone to Lacona, Ia.

The women of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance union and the Omaha Temperance union gave a book festival at their rooms.

Fifteenth street and Capital avenue, for the purpose of furnishing a library for the county jail. Admission to the festival—one book.

J. S. Collins has commenced work on his new building on Twelfth street, between Farnam and Harney streets. It will be of brick, four stories above the basement and thirty-three feet front by sixty-six feet deep.

Weidman & Co., will occupy the building with their commission business. The plans were drawn by Cleves Bros.

Captain Frederick A. Nash, father of E. W. and F. A. Nash of this city, died at St. Francis, Canada, from a paralytic stroke.

L. Sherb, who owns the shell of a house on Sixteenth and Webster streets, desires to erect a new block, and has given notice to the tenants.

R. C. Patterson purchased of C. T. Taylor four lots on the corner of Farnam and Grove for \$6,700 for his residence and property in that vicinity advanced 50 per cent right away.

Wherever Patterson makes an investment it is known that property is either very cheap or some new development is to come.

Today in History.

1759—The French surrendered Fort Niagara to the English.

1814—Battle of Bridgewater, or Lundy's Lane, Canada, one of the most destructive of the war of 1812.

1816—A patent was granted to Cyrus Shepherd and J. Thorpe of Taunton, Mass., for an up-light power loom.

1823—Cornerstone laid for the first Roman Catholic church in Brooklyn.

1834—Samuel T. Coleridge, famous English poet and writer, died. Born October 21, 1772.

1846—Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland and father of Napoleon III, died at Leghorn, Italy. Born at Ajaccio in 1778.

1866—Ulysses S. Grant was commissioned general of the United States army.

1870—The king of Prussia issued a proclamation promising, as results of the war with France, a durable peace and the liberty and unity of Germany.

1878—British parliament voted the Duke of Connaught \$50,000 a year on his marriage with Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia.

1891—Smokeless powder was used for the first time in this country in experiments at Sandy Hook, N. J.

1894—Hostilities began between China and Japan.

1907—Japan assumed control of Korea.

This is the Day We Celebrate.

Carl E. Herring, attorney at law, was born July 25, 1863, at Lowville, Wis., studied law at the National university law school and at Georgetown university law school in Washington. He has been practicing law in Omaha since 1893.

Carroll S. Montgomery is celebrating his sixty-fifth birthday. He was born in June, Wis. and is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He was with the law firm of Greff & Montgomery from 1879 to 1887, and was general counsel for the Transmississippi exposition.

Arthur J. Cooley, who deals in cordage and wine as vice president of Schermerhorn Bros. company, is an Omaha boy celebrating his forty-fourth birthday today.

Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, former British premier, born in Scotland, sixty-eight years ago today.

Duke of Roxburgh, who married Miss Goelet of New York City, born forty years ago today.

David Belasco, celebrated dramatist and theatrical manager, born in San Francisco, fifty-seven years ago today.

Frank J. Sprague, noted electrical engineer and member of the naval advisory board, born at Milford, Conn., fifty-nine years ago today.

Nat C. Goodwin, one of America's most popular actors, born in Boston, fifty-nine years ago today.

Andrew Mack, noted for his stage impersonations of romantic Irish characters, born in Boston, fifty-three years ago today.

John K. Tener, former governor of Pennsylvania and now president of the National base ball league, born in County Tyrone, Ireland, fifty-three years ago today.

William C. De Mille, author of several successful plays, born at Washington, N. C., thirty-eight years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The National Dental association will begin its annual convention in Louisville today.

Directors of the United States Steel Corporation meet today to declare dividends and pass on the report for the second quarter of the year.

The annual national conference of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary societies of the Methodist Episcopal church will meet today at Ocean Grove, N. J.

The Pitman Grove Camp Meeting association, one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the country, will begin its forty-sixth annual session today at Pitman, N. J.

Four hundred delegates are expected at Martin's Ferry, O., today for the opening of the annual state convention of the Daughters and Sons of Liberty of Ohio.

The National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers is to meet at Atlantic City today for its annual convention.

The annual national convention of the Federation of American Motorcyclists is to open at Providence today and will continue in session until the end of the week.

Peter Van Vlissingen, a former prominent real estate broker of Chicago who was sentenced to prison for forgeries amounting to over \$1,000,000, is to be given his freedom today, having served nearly eight years of his sentence.

Storyette of the Day.

Little Willie felt indisposed, and the family doctor ordered him to take a powder.

"Come on, dear," said mother coaxingly when the powder arrived, "take this; it will make you feel well at once."

"Don't want to!" wailed Willie, backing away from the teaspoon. "Don't want any medicine!"

"Oh, Willie," his mother said reproachfully, as she drew the small boy near to her, "you've never heard me complain about a little powder, have you?"

"No, and neither would I," was young William's startling reply, "if I could just put it on my face as you do. But I have to swallow it!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

NEBRASKA EDITORS.

The Fullerton Post, John R. Dapp, editor, has installed a typewriter and appointed in a brand new dress last week.

F. C. Wilson, who recently purchased the Cortland News, has sold it to E. D. Master, who will have charge of the paper in the future.

Miss Chattie Coleman, editor of the Stromberg Headlight, is making a tour of the mountain state of Colorado in her automobile, with a party of friends.

The Goons Leader began the thirty-eighth year of its existence last week. Fred H. Young, its present proprietor, has been at the helm for twenty-five years.

The editors of Nebraska and western Iowa have been invited to be the guests of King Ak-Sar-Ben at the annual frolic for newspaper men at the Den on the evening of September 4.

Genea Leader: It now costs a man 35 cents to get his hair cut over in Platte county, the raise taking effect last Monday morning. It looks to us as though it will be a darned site cheaper to let it grow, like Edgar Howard does.

C. A. Sweet, Jr., has sold the Palmyra Items to W. S. Giffen. The new proprietor has announced that the subscription price will be advanced at once to \$1.50 a year.

Mr. Sweet, who has had charge of the paper since he was 15 years old, was known as the youngest editor in Nebraska.

Tekamah Herald: Editor Fassett of the Herman Record is the victim of a boycott because he has been a leading factor in putting out the saloon at that place. Boycott is a name for a name like playing with dynamite—it is sure to react on the perpetrators. The newspaper holds within its pages the power to either wreck or make a town, and regardless of personal grievances should be respected and supported.

Aurora Republican: This is the season of the year when Boss Hammond dies. The Fremont Tribune forgets his accustomed consideration for less favored newspaper workers and writes long paragraphs in his "Random Shots" column about the joys of camp life in the northern woods. Such literature is what turns good citizens into howling anarchists, and Ross ought to cut it out in the interest of good government.

TIPS ON HOME TOPICS.

Boston Transcript: Mr. Redfield reports that the high cost of living in 1915 is reduced "1 per cent, net," but didn't he mean "1 1/2 per cent, net?"

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Looking over Secretary Lane's defense of the administration policies, it must be admitted he writes very entertainingly about our national past.

Indianapolis News: With all the existing complications, a majority of cities will take advantage of the psychological moment rather than the psychologist's advice and marry when the "right man proposes."

Springfield Republican: With some 100,000 national guardsmen on the border, along with 50,000 regulars and 5,000 reserves, it should be possible to Uncle Sam to keep the peace and at the same time impress the Mexicans with the fact that he means business. It is also to be recognized that no better training for the militiamen of the country could be devised.

Springfield Republican: The Pennsylvania railroad announces that it has an army of 50,000 loyal employees willing to man its freight locomotives and trains east of Pittsburgh if the union employees decide to go on strike for an eight-hour day and pay and a half for overtime. The strikers are said to be especially prompt in volunteering. If this sort of amateur train volunteering is really to be undertaken it is a good thing that it is not to be tried on passenger trains.

New York World: The man who wrote the section of the Clayton law prohibiting a railroad from transacting business of any kind with a corporation in which its officers are financially interested to the extent of \$10,000 or more knew what he was doing. It was expected to break up the practice of railroad officials organizing inside companies for the purpose of selling securities and supplies to themselves as representatives of the railroads. A determined effort is now making to have this clause amended. It is one feature of the Clayton act that ought to stand forever.

THE BRITISH BLACKLIST.

Brooklyn Eagle: It is an essentially innocent threat. It justifies the resentment of the United States, and we shall be surprised if such resentment is not quickly voiced by the Washington administration.

New York Times: Quite the most tactless, foolish, and unnecessary act of the British government during the war, unless our observation has been much faulted, is the drawing up of a blacklist of some four-score business firms and individuals in this country, with whom British subjects, under the British trading with the enemy act, are forbidden to trade.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Whether we have any remedy that would not be worse than the disease or not, it is certain that the State department will suffer from no lack of verbal ammunition in attacking the latest British enlargement of the so-called "trading-with-the-enemy" prohibitions. Blacklisting American firms because of the antecedents of some of the members is a gross insult to the United States. Our citizens are our citizens, no matter where they were born or to what flag they once owed allegiance.

Chicago Tribune: These restrictions take the aspect of acts against a belligerent. The assurance that our interests are being dealt with as considerately and generously as the situation will permit does not take the sting out of the proceedings. Our own authorities in international law say that the case calls for reprisal. We do not believe that the United States wishes to act as if it were a spoiled child and we believe it has endeavored to adjust itself to abnormal conditions, but Great Britain shows a lack of intelligence in extending the blacklist to America.

Boston Transcript: Investigation of the cases of firms and individuals on the British blacklist proves that in many cases they are native American citizens, and that their only offense is that in the past their business has been largely with Germany. But it is not with Germany now, because they cannot deal with that country, and they should be penalized for that. It does not appear likely that the British government can maintain the attitude which it seems to have assumed so hastily.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES.

Miss Jeanette Rankin of Missoula is the first Montana woman to seek a congressional nomination.

Elizabeth Cochran ("Nellie Bly") was the first woman to make a trip around the world, unattended.

Elizabeth Blackwell, in 1849, received the first medical diploma granted to a woman in the United States.

Marietta M. Bicker of Dover, N. H., was the first American woman to attempt to vote at a regular election.

Dr. Mary Walker was the first woman physician in the world to hold a commission as assistant army surgeon.

The first woman journalist in the south was Eliza Jane Nicholson who in 1874 became literary editor of a New Orleans newspaper.

A permanent school camp is to be opened in Connecticut "to train and harden women for efficient, active service in time of epidemic, fire, strikes, riots and war." Incidentally, it will equip women for housework and make them more proficient in everyday life.

Miss Lucille Pugh of North Carolina, now practicing law in New York, earns a salary of \$10,000 a year. She began her career at the North Carolina Normal college at Greensboro, and her first paid position was as assistant to the professor under whom she studied.

LINES TO A SMILE.

"You have completely upset my train of thought," exclaimed the irascible man. "I shouldn't call anything so easily upset a train," commented his wife. "It's more like a canoe."—Washington Star.

DEAR MR. KABBIBLE, SHOULD I MARRY A LIFE GUARD? HE SHOWED ME HIS SCRAP BOOK WHERE IT SHOWS THAT HE SAVED A HUNDRED LIVES.

LISTEN, SARAH, BETTER MAKE HIM SHOW YOU HIS BANK BOOK AND SEE HOW MANY DOLLARS HE'S SAVED!

"We've learned a lot from the present war." "Yes, indeed. Everything except what it's all about."—Detroit Free Press.

"Do you know the difference between the man who falls and the man who succeeds?" "I think the main difference is that one is down on his luck while the other hasn't it up."—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Flatbush—How do you manage to keep a cook so long? Mrs. Bensonhurst—Oh, I get her to stay until my husband can raise some money to pay her.—Yonkers Statesman.

"I want a sinner," said the manufacturer of phonograph records. "Something that will convey the idea that our records never wear out." The advertising man hit a fresh cleat and thought for eight seconds by the clock. "How will this do?" he asked. "One of our dance records will outlast the best hardwood dancing floor ever built."—New York World.

"I can stay minutes under water." "I knew a fellow who stayed ten minutes." "You're joking with me. How could he keep his breath?" "He didn't. That's why he stayed so long."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"The girl who washes our dishes tells me she is going to work in a munition factory." "Thank she will do well at it." "Oh, yes; her duty is to break iron things to fill shells for airplanes."—Life.

THE REGULAR MAN.

Baltimore Sun. Here's to the regular man. Here's to his valor and bravery. The regular, regular army man. With his bone and sinew on! The veteran who and true. And the big-hearted youngster, too; The regular, most of 'em deep in dreams Of the battles that dies in a mist of gloom. And years of the sorrow, the ache and care. The long campaigns, and the danger there!

Here's to his courage and skill. Here's to his duty and zeal; Here's to the force of his manly will. The dead-true aim of his steel! The regular army man. The best to ride to the crest With a brave heart pounding his hairy breast. And a steady hand to steady of grins!

Here's to the regular man. And over and over to him! The man who has seen and known. The man who is old and hard. But under the surface that's hard and grim. Soft and tender and broad and sweet. A father and husband that's hard to beat. Soldier and citizen, hero and knight. Ready in cold and ready in heat. To spring to the saddle and fight!

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