

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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JULY CIRCULATION.
57,569 Daily—Sunday 52,382

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of July, 1916, was 57,569 daily and 52,382 Sunday.

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

The master butchers are regular cut-ups, but they are mighty quick about it.

It is still a question whether the grain pit bears saved their hides in the late scrimmage.

If Mayor Jim has his larist on straight, the landing of the land bank is a good as landed.

Mr. Hughes surely knew just where to hit, or he couldn't have so thoroughly aroused the democrats. Truth always hurts.

Italy's victory at Gorizia, important as it appears, pales besides the satisfying glory of the Turks getting back to Mush.

From Detroit to Washington is some distance, but Candidate Hughes' artillery quickly found the range and sent the shots to the right spot.

Wonder if the "writers" who signed that round robin are pleased with the particulars they are getting? Mr. Hughes is specific enough.

Unless the Bremen puts in an appearance soon, people will class it with other unconfirmed rumors, and turn their attention to something else.

Those man-eating sharks must have appeased their hunger very easily, for they seem to have disappeared from all the Atlantic coast bathing resorts.

As a measure of safety first, Secretary Redfield should stick closely to his role of prosperity booster and avoid monkeying with a presidential buzz-saw.

Nebraska's crop, garnered and growing, looms bigger than ever as the bulls toss the bears in the grain pits and the price keeps going upward. It is Nebraska's year.

Fort Crook is to be used as a training ground for recruits, after all. Quite a little money might have been saved if it had been taken for the mobilization camp last May.

The Mikado cheerily tells the allies that Japan will stay with them to the finish. Doubtless, as a favor, the "Yankees of the east" could be induced to book a few more munition orders.

Tractor magnates at Fremont are impressed not only with their own work, but with the interest the farmers are taking in the big machines. It is admittedly the first of all tractor shows.

The horrors of war are bound to be brightened if the prospect of restricted speechmaking in congress is realized. Besides conserving the supply of print paper it will relieve the congestion of canned wind in the cellars of the capitol.

Suffragists unfurled their banner of purple, white and gold on the crest of Pike's peak and saluted the morning sun with dedicatory speeches. The spectacle fittingly symbolized the advance of the cause to heights of glory and worry.

The soaring price of wheat presents a strong attraction to the venturesome, but nonprofessionals should keep in mind that every cent won on the board of trade is lost by somebody. It takes suckers to keep any game going long.

It is good for the eyes, the heart and the lungs to get away from home occasionally. Even Nebraska editors, though on the lookout all the time, manage to see new things when they cut loose and circulate. Nebraska affords a succession of developing wonders for those who look and move around.

Hughes in Detroit

Detroit Free Press.

Governor Hughes' visit to Detroit opened the presidential campaign of 1916 and if we may forecast the events that are to follow by the omens of Monday we would prognosticate an intensely warm, vivid and humanly interesting period in the next few months.

The misguided individuals who have been expecting that Charles E. Hughes would prove to be a cold proposition and therefore easy to beat are in for a shock that will make them think they have been hit by an uninsulated trolley wire. There is nothing cold about Mr. Hughes, Detroit has learned. He is about as intensely human a piece of humanity as ever captured the hearts of a crowd, and the more people in the United States he meets between now and November the more votes will be cast for him. As a campaigner he is a revelation. He likes his fellow beings, and he like him because they see he likes them.

Detroit's impression of Charles E. Hughes is all favorable. The thousands of people who have studied him at close range are convinced that if he is elected president next November he will be a great president, one of the greatest this nation has known, worthy to stand in history with George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, custodian of the republic's fate to whom that to may confidently be entrusted. If that contention is shared by the people of other states now he is still to meet, the outcome of his "round the great American circle cannot be to be propitious for him.

Hughes Answers Secretary Redfield.

Mr. Hughes' reply to the demand of Secretary Redfield that he substantiate statements made at Detroit came very promptly, and quite pointedly. The letter from former Director of the Census Durand is a flat statement that his resignation was asked for, Secretary Redfield wanting "to create a vacancy" to be filled by his own selection. The Tittman case is quite similar, only his successor as head of the geodetic survey was first made chief of the fish bureau, and then promoted for "meritorious services." This at least gives Mr. Redfield what he demanded, the basis of the charges that he had removed experienced men in order to make "places for deserving democrats." Mr. Hughes has had too much experience to make serious charges he is unable to support, and the president and his cabinet ought to know that, just as they should have known their raid on the civil service would rise up against them when they faced another election. This episode is but added proof that the present administration at Washington has been not only maladroit but actually stupid at times.

It is worthy of note, in passing, that the Omaha World-Herald gave great display to Secretary Redfield's challenge, but totally suppressed Mr. Hughes' reply.

Wheat Yield and Prices.

The sensational upward bound in the price of wheat, following the publication of the August crop estimate from the Department of Agriculture, deserves at least part of the attention it is sure to get. To begin with, it does not presage a famine. The United States has wheat in plenty to feed its people, and may have some left over. Last year's wheat crop throughout the world was above any known record. In the United States it amounted to a billion bushels, for the first time in history. The export demand was not so large as had been looked for, because the European countries also harvested bumper crops. The English crop was the greatest in many years, owing to the increased acreage, and this despite the war. Canada, Italy, Russia and France showed similar totals, while from India, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and Chili yields exceeding any former figures were reported. What was raised in Germany and Austria is not known, but the governments of those countries insist that agricultural operations had not then been seriously interrupted by the war. This left the world at the beginning of 1916 with the largest surplus of wheat it had ever known.

Much less wheat was planted in the United States this year, for the reason the farmers did not feel encouraged to increase the surplus. With the present estimated yield of wheat, all the normal requirements of the United States will be met, and about 34,000,000 bushels left for export. How much of last year's crop is left in the country is not exactly known, but it is a considerable quantity, and means that all anticipated demands for wheat and flour can readily be met. No one need go hungry in the United States because of scarcity of wheat from which to make flour. The rampant bulls may hoist the price even higher than it is, but sooner or later the presence of the actual wheat will be felt, and the market will respond to the law it cannot always evade, that of supply and demand.

Closing Days of Congress.

Confusion of an uncommon sort marks the closing days of the present congress. It has been in session since the first of December, and now finds its most important business heaped up to be disposed of under caucus rule in order that the members may get out in time to participate in the campaign. The democrats have adopted a program, convenient for their own purposes, to which the republicans have properly declined to give assent. It should not be required of the minority that it partake of responsibility for mismanagement on part of the majority. The democrats control congress in both houses, and in turn the majority is controlled by the caucus, so that all legislation is determined upon in its details behind closed doors. This fixes the responsibility absolutely, and if important legislation goes over as unfinished business to the next session, it will be because the democrats did not care to consider it. The waste of time and money by the present session is chargeable solely to the majority party, and it must take the blame.

A. B. Stickney and Omaha.

A. B. Stickney came to Omaha at an important time in the history of the city. For several years sentiment had been slowly crystallizing on the topic of a grain market here, and Mr. Stickney's advent proved the reagent needed to fix opinion and heget action. He not only brought his railroad and his enthusiasm, but he invested money in the enterprise he championed, and he lived to see much of his prediction for Omaha's future justified by events. The grain market was established and it has grown and will grow, until it reaches the point that was set for it long ago by one of the greatest of all middle west grain men, the late P. D. Armour, who said Omaha should be the greatest primary grain market in the world. Mr. Stickney backed his faith with works, and his example is still potent if kept in mind.

Omaha won only part of its battle when the Great Western came to release the city from some of the shackles put upon it by the big Chicago lines. The future development of the grain market depends on whether the city will be able to overcome a tendency that still exists to drain its natural territory to enrich competing market towns. It is not likely another Stickney will arise to help win this further phase of the fight, so Omaha will have to depend on its own merits to make its victory in the market complete. But it has come a long way since A. B. Stickney gave his help and encouragement, and it ought to be able to solve its problem for itself.

Colonel Bryan stopped off in St. Louis between chautauqua jumps long enough to tell reporters that the ripping speeches of Candidate Hughes are "most wicked and unfair" to President Wilson. He thinks "Roosevelt's speeches are mild in comparison." As a critic of the colonel speaks as an expert. His experience in driving the Bryan dirk under democratic ribs in Washington and Nebraska gives his diagnosis of the hurt the weight of authority.

Some of those "new" citizens tested the quality of life in the United States for quite a while before they could make up their minds as to forswearing allegiance to a foreign potentate. We hope they are satisfied, and will never regret their choice.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day.
Think all you speak, but speak not all you think;
Thoughts are your own, your words are so no more.

Where wisdom steers, wind cannot make you sink;
Lips never err, when she does keep the door.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Italian submarine sunk Austrian submarine U-12.

German captured the city of Lomza.
British auxiliary cruiser India torpedoed off Swedish coast.

Paris reported a lull in the fighting along the western front.

This Day in Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
The committee on arrangements for the grand concert and ball to be given by the Concordia society on its nineteenth anniversary, September 20, consists of the following: Julius Meyer, George Tachem, Lewis Heimrod, Lewis Grobeck and George Stratman.

Twenty-four young men of Omaha have signed an agreement to enlist as volunteers in the campaign against Mexico provided war is declared.

The First National bank is seriously contemplating starting a branch bank at the stock yards. M. L. Youngs of Milwaukee, grand lecturer of the Masonic order of Wisconsin, is in the city visiting his son, Fred Youngs, foreman of The Bee pressroom.

Mr. Youngs, sr., is on his way to Dakota in the interest of the Masonic order.

The Union Pacific bank gave a very enjoyable picnic at Fremont. They were accompanied by the Athletic Base Ball club, which will play the Greys for \$100 a side.

The athletic nine consists of Hart, Withnell, Toner, Mahoney, J. and F. McCreary, W. Shields, Cody, Forest and Clark.

The Summit restaurant, 105 South Fourteenth street, is now open for business, having furnished everything new, complete and up to date.

The Union Pacific railway commenced suit in Justice Halsey's court a few days ago against the Barber Asphalt company, Mrs. Walch and J. Lovelace to secure possession of certain grounds owned by the company near the Union elevator and occupied by the tenants as squatters.

Judgment has been rendered in default in favor of the railway company.

Today in History.
1768—Captain Rios and a Spanish force reached St. Louis and took possession of the territory in the name of the king of Spain.

1846—Rt. Rev. Benedict J. Fenwick, Roman Catholic bishop of Boston and founder of Holy Cross college, died in Boston. Born in Maryland September 3, 1782.

1849—President Taylor issued a proclamation denouncing the Cuban filibusters.

1862—Independence, Mo., was captured by the confederates.

1866—Hostilities between Italy and Austria ended with the signing of an armistice.

1873—President Grant was given an enthusiastic welcome on his visit to Boston.

1878—Austrians occupied Travnik, the old capital of Bosnia.

1881—Mrs. Abigail Fillmore, widow of ex-President Fillmore, died at Buffalo.

1890—Queen Victoria reviewed the Austrian fleet off Cowes.

1899—The Dortmund-Ems canal was opened by the German emperor.

1901—Francesco Crispi, eminent Italian statesman, died in Naples. Born in Sicily October 4, 1819.

The Day We Celebrate.
Edward F. Morearty, lawyer, was born August 11, 1860, at Knoxville, Tenn. He was a member of the city council at one time and before going into law worked for the Union Pacific.

Sir James Grant, Canada's "grand old man of medicine," born at Inverness, Scotland, eighty-five years ago today.

Sir Henry Howard, eminent British diplomat and present envoy to the Holy See, born seventy-three years ago today.

Benjamin R. Tillman, United States senator from South Carolina, born in Edgefield county, South Carolina, sixty-nine years ago today.

Robert B. Glenn, former governor of North Carolina, born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, sixty-two years ago today.

James H. Tyler, former governor of Virginia, born in Carolina county, Virginia, seventy years ago today.

Joseph Weber, prominent actor and theatrical manager, born in New York City forty-nine years ago today.

Earl Brewer, former governor of Mississippi, born in Carrollton county, Mississippi, forty-six years ago today.

Where They All Are Now.
Lieutenant T. M. Tipton, for two years in charge of the navy recruiting station here, is now on the U. S. S. Kansas, where he has charge of the quarterdeck division of a 12-inch turret. The ship is one of the North Atlantic squadron, stationed at Norfolk.

Ralph Fales, employed at Cudahy's South Omaha plant ten years ago, is in Chicago, where he manages the publicity department of the packing company.

The firm of Shaw & Fell some years ago conducted a grocery in the "500" block, on south Sixteenth street. Mr. Shaw died some years ago, but E. C. Fell went to Philadelphia and took up the manufacture of the small debit and credit books used almost universally by merchants. He has been quite successful, has a large establishment and recently invested in a farm of sixty-five acres a few miles out of Philadelphia, where he is enjoying a taste of rural life.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
Charles E. Hughes, republican nominee for president, is to spend today enroute from Fargo to Helena, Mont., where he is to speak tomorrow. Colorado progressives are to hold a convention today at Denver to select candidates on a state ticket to be voted for in the September primaries.

The Tupper Family Association of America is to hold its first annual reunion today at Sandwich, Mass., where the founder of the family in America settled in 1636.

The annual summer conference of the Young Women's Christian association at Lake Geneva, Wis., will open today and continue until August 21.

Five thousand members of the Oriental Order of Humility and Perfection, a subsidiary of the Odd Fellows, are expected at Syracuse today for the opening of the annual supreme convention of the order.

The annual summer conference of the western branches of the Young Women's Christian association will meet for a ten days session today at Estes park, Colorado.

Story-ette of the Day.
A new postoffice was established at a small village far out west and the office postmaster was bestowed on a native of the soil.

After a while complaints were made that no mail was sent out from the new office. So an inspector was sent to inquire into the matter. He asked the postmaster why no mail had been sent out.

The postmaster pointed to a big and nearly empty mail bag hanging up in a corner and said: "Why, I ain't sent it out because the bag ain't no where nigh full yet."—Baltimore American.



Wants Trees Preserved.
Irvington, Neb., Aug. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: I make this an open letter to board of county commissioners, asking them by what authority the electric light and telephone companies have to have and deplete the military road trees (ago at an expense to the county and which now afford pleasure to those traveling that highway, and they assisting in connection with the great amount of money being expended the blizzard wind away that sweep throughout the state. What is more pleasing to the human eye than a well-formed tree with its beautiful emerald hue when placed upon the landscape? Why, I ask, are these ruthless hands of corporations to be allowed to devastate and kill these specimens of God's handiwork? I ask the board to take some action in the matter and maintain the people's rights. FRANK B. HIBBARD.

Prohibition and Wages.
Omaha, Aug. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: I don't know who William Wragge is, nor which end of the "wet" and "dry" question he is on, but I do know he is not accurate in his letter to The Bee of last Wednesday. He says, speaking of Denver: "When prohibition went into effect employers began to complain of dull business and laid off men, and those working eight hours were put back to twelve hours, and the committee visiting the governor sought work for 40,000, instead of 20,000." Will Mr. Wragge cite one instance where men working eight hours before were put back to twelve at the same wage?

The secretary of the brewery workers union of Denver did not have sense enough to claim more than 2,000 workers thrown out of employment by prohibition, yet Mr. Wragge speaks of 40,000, which, multiplied by five (the average number in a family), would alone give Denver a population of 200,000. This added to the population in other industries, professions and businesses, would make the population of Denver ridiculously large.

Just because some brewery workmen, "no more skillful than a washerwoman," have been able to secure the eight-hour day at \$20 to \$22 per week, through their union, it is not convincing proof that prohibition "cheapens labor."

There never was a business venture inaugurated where the workers do not receive salaries to begin with. The salaries usually are increased as the business warrants.

As Mr. Wragge says, even the "breweries were paying miserable wages" until the employers organized and forced a higher scale of wages. L. J. COFFENHAR.

TIPS ON HOME TOPICS.

Washington Post: Senator Jim Ham Lewis has been slated to answer Mr. Hughes, and it must be admitted that he has as fine a set of 'em as can be found in captivity.

Baltimore American: Twenty-five tons of note paper have been sent to the Mexican border for the use of the National Guardsmen. Many will be surprised to learn there is that much left in the country.

Indianapolis News: Another thing that must be looked out for is that the distribution of federal money does not develop a lot of highwaymen. The political raw material is in ample supply for such a result.

Boston Transcript: It hasn't been decided by President Wilson yet whether the interstate Commerce commission will find the railroad strike difficult to handle or in restraint of democratic election chances.

Kansas City Times: If congress discontinues the practice of printing in the Congressional Record what isn't said on the floor it will accomplish a reform second only to that which would be accomplished if it ceased to print what is said.

Philadelphia Ledger: It is grieving the old-line democratic newspapers very much to see how apt the Hughes women are at planning a campaign. The democrats fear for the fires and homes if this keeps up, but would see no menace if the women would only vote for Wilson and let the Bre-side go hang.

New York World: Banning the watermelon at El Paso to the troops because the army fly expert says the rind cannot be effectively burned or buried, and so draws flies will seem to most people like sanitation gone mad. That soldiers cannot dig a trench deep enough to bury the rinds beyond the reach of flies only a so-called fly expert could believe, and to deprive the troops of the luscious watermelon on such a pretext indicates that the better plan is to banish the fly expert.

EDITORIAL SIFTINGS.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Shoe dealers say we shall be paying \$10 a pair for shoes next autumn. Then indeed will it be true that the melancholy days are come.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: It is reported that Carranza will retire and seek vindication at the hands of the army. The election machinery right where he can depend upon it.

Washington Post: While nineteen out of twenty-seven presidents are reported to have been college men, George Washington and Abe Lincoln help powerfully to make up the shortage.

Boston Transcript: Secretary McAdoo has so frightened democratic office holders by his orders to them to keep out of politics that it is feared large numbers will vote only once on November 7.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: The northwest emigration desires reports of rust and blight in the wheat region, but the gentlemen who are bent on forcing up food prices cannot believe it.

Minneapolis Journal: An automobile from New York to San Francisco made it in six days, eighteen hours and ten minutes. Things have changed since 1816, when grandpa crept across the continent.

Baltimore American: The Deutschland has accomplished wonders, whether she finishes her adventurous voyage or not. But one error about her coming should be corrected. Baltimore was on the map long before submarine voyages were thought of.

Philadelphia Ledger: Democratic praise of Raymond Robins, former progressive campaign chairman, who was supposed to be heading their way, has now changed to abuse, since he exhorts his followers to vote for Hughes and endorse the country. And yet Raymond is very much the same person today that he was yesterday.

Baltimore American: Democrats propose to lower the exemptions of the income tax so as to assess more people. A fine sample of democracy this which would further burden America and reduce the war effort or so duty foreign products which come into competition with our own industries. Still, Europe first seems to be the democratic slogan.

New York World: Aristocratic governments in Great Britain gave that empire a reputation for repulsing the world not unlike that which Englishmen of today would like to fasten upon Germany. In its dealings with the United States and Ireland the present coalition ministry in London seems to be running true to the form established by Lords North and Castlereagh many years ago.

Springfield Republican: Mr. Lloyd-George's statement, reported by way of Paris, that the British army was in sore straits for supplies on June 1916, is a reminder of a somewhat similar situation facing the American troops in Cuba soon after the first landing and of conditions with which the confederate army were more than once beset during the civil war. But an impressive front to the war game. It has its resemblance to poker.

Philadelphia Ledger: The house of representatives in deciding to drop the impeachment proceedings against United States Attorney Marshall of New York, is showing a reputation for repulsing the world not unlike that which Englishmen of today would like to fasten upon Germany. In its dealings with the United States and Ireland the present coalition ministry in London seems to be running true to the form established by Lords North and Castlereagh many years ago.

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