

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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JULY CIRCULATION
57,569 Daily—Sunday 52,382

Delight 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.

As soon as the shorn lambs can recover a little fleece, wheat prices will soar again.

The open season for fairs is now on. Everything is fair in fair time, including the weather.

Mr. Wilson is establishing concord between the railroads and the men much as he pacified Mexico.

The roster of auto accidents from day to day clearly shows that some people are traveling "the pace that kills."

Other streets paralleling Farnam afford equally good runs and much less risk of getting the member spotted.

The break between Italy and Germany was a long time coming. So the fighting will proceed on a long range scale.

If the worst comes, it is understood campaign stumps will be included in the necessities of life exempt from strike embargo.

While reasonable conveniences and safeguards are necessary in jail accommodations in rural sections, care must be exercised lest too much of a good thing invite a crowd.

Reading between the lines it is possible to gather from his stump speeches in Maine that Secretary Baker regards the administration "the best ever." A good job talks as merrily as good money.

Our senator will get around pretty soon to explain his explanation, but the fact will remain that his efforts to get something for nothing by merely grabbing it are not likely to enhance his popularity.

Farnam street is comparatively safe for pedestrians again, but only because the pavement has been torn up by the contractors. Wait till the new surface is down, and see what the speed boys can do.

The Danish legislature prefers to let the voters decide whether or not to accept the price offered by the United States for the West India islands. The longer both sides think about the deal the less enthusiasm it generates.

In the meantime the union station, the Dodge street viaduct and a few other local matters of similar importance bid fair to be held over for another winter's debate. Omaha will insist some day on these things being settled.

No amount of warning of danger here or hereafter seems potent to check the Sunday pleasure seekers in their race with death. Heedlessness has taken its toll of every age, and will until the race learns wisdom it now lacks.

In the naval war game the reds showed a superior line of strategy by passing up Oyster Bay and effecting a theoretical landing at Far Rockaway. As an exponent of the science of naval warfare, Admiral Mayo is a seabird.

All the unrest at the state house is not due to the fact that the old building is about to tumble down. On this score the democrats are only hoping it will last till after January 1, when they will be well removed from any danger of the threatened collapse.

From Debtor to Creditor

New York World
The Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000, floated in this market a year ago, rested wholly on the joint credit of the two governments, and the proceeds were equally divided between them.

The present additional British borrowing of \$250,000,000, like the recent additional French borrowing of \$100,000,000, is further protected by collateral security of American and Canadian stocks and bonds and the bonds of a number of neutral governments of a market value of 20 per cent in excess of the loan.

Our net foreign debt two and a half years ago was around \$5,000,000,000. It cannot be half that figure today, and the balance is melting away rapidly under the continuing vast excess of exports. So swift a rise of the nation from a debtor to a creditor position would be beyond all belief were not the facts so clearly beyond all dispute.

This brings the total British war borrowings in the American market up to \$550,000,000. Canada's borrowings here since the war began total \$120,000,000. Some \$430,000,000 has been loaned to France, \$260,000,000 to Russia, \$25,000,000 to Italy, \$10,000,000 to Germany, and \$27,000,000 to neutral European countries. The grand total of European war loans in this market to date is \$1,422,000,000.

Since January 1, 1915, we have sold abroad \$2,972,000,000 more of merchandise than we have bought abroad. We have so far received in payment for this amazing trade balance these foreign evidences of debt to the amount of \$1,422,000,000. We have received in gold a net sum of over \$600,000,000. There accordingly remains to July 1 last an unsettled balance of \$950,000,000, which probably in most part represents the amount of foreign-held American securities sold here in the open market during that time, additional to the very large amounts sold before the war broke out.

A Deadly Combination.

Several fatal accidents, recorded within the last week, serve to emphasize the danger of the combination of the unprotected railroad crossing and the inexperienced automobile driver. How to divide the blame is not an easy question. It is certain that some portion of it rests on each factor in the problem. Men who are not thoroughly well equipped to handle self-propelled pleasure cars set forth with family or friends, and start careering over the country, usually at a much higher rate of speed than they would take if they were better versed in the management of their machines. When the crisis comes they are unable to control the car, lose their heads, or blunder in some way that brings calamity. On the other side, the railroads have been so used to sending their fast trains at high speed across the country, with no care whatever for highway crossings beyond the posting of signboards, that they have lost sight of the fact that some further degree of responsibility rests on them, that they should be required to make the crossings safe at all times. The dissolution of the deadly combination of inexperienced driver and unprotected road crossing depends on precautionary action on both sides. The driver must learn to proceed carefully, and the railroads must guard their crossings more closely.

Roumania Enters the War.

The declaration of war on Austria-Hungary by Roumania, while not an unexpected move, is one of considerable significance. From the first it has been understood that all the Balkan countries would be involved in the conflict, and the fact that Germany held Russia's activity in forming the Balkan coalition to be one of the causes leading up to the break, has been considered reason for thinking that when Roumania did enter, it would be against the Teutonic allies. Bulgaria's action made this course for Roumania almost certain, the time to be determined by the progress of the war.

Roumania will not add greatly to the numerical strength of the armies in the field, but its frontier will afford a new line along which Russian troops can operate against Austria as well as to facilitate the attack on Bulgaria. This increases the problem of defense for the central powers by just that much. That Germany has failed to consider this element of its great undertaking is not possible. The advantage to the Entente Allies is that men who are required to hold back invaders from the Roumanian front will be taken from other battle lines, where the Teutonic hosts are now being sorely pressed. This is the military aspect of Roumania's action.

Politically, the move is more significant. It is simply stated by Premier Joneacu as due to the "national instinct," which means that Roumania covets and probably has promised a considerable area now under government of Austria. Here is one nation, at least, that makes no pretense to service to humanity, to establishing liberty, or anything of that sort. It is frankly after more territory to govern.

Greece is no longer being consulted by either side. Division of sentiment and authority between the king and the leaders of a great political faction has culminated in such violation of Grecian neutrality by both sides as practically destroys its standing as a nation. Events may force the Greeks to declare war on one side or the other, but such advantage as Roumania may gain will be denied the Hellenes, who have held off too long in making their bargain.

Whether the newer moves will have any effect in hastening peace can not be said, but it is certain that the problem of the diplomats in the way of map-making after the war have been further complicated.

Another Important Mobilization.

In these days of world-wide military activity, it requires troop movement on a plane of national scope to attract more than a momentary notice, but a body now mobilized at Kansas City deserves and will get attention beyond that accorded even an army. It is made up of men whose fighting days are over, whose work is done, and who are only waiting the call. Half a century ago they were young and vigorous, full of the life of sturdy youth, and then they were called on to perform duty of the highest. How well they fulfilled the call, how completely they perfected their work, is written in the growth of the nation. And now they can look back from the summit of life's hill, and see a wonderful magnificence along the way they opened to human progress. The Grand Army of the Republic will expire by limitation in time, but while civilization endures, its achievement will keep bright the honor of the "Boys of '61."

A Great Leader Gone.

A great churchman and civic leader passed to the final accounting with the death of Rt. Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, former bishop of the Catholic diocese of Peoria, Ill. Springing from an American family with a heritage of 250 years, Bishop Spalding possessed a breadth of view as broad and deep as human liberty, and his sympathies matched it. To great scholarship and rare oratorical ability he added administrative skill, which found abundant room for demonstration in his own diocese and beyond. He visioned material results as clearly as he blazed the way to the life beyond. As he saw things he did things, and lived to see the full fruitage of his work, materially as well as spiritually. Nebraska is his debtor in some measure. Bishop Spalding was one of the four churchmen associated with the late Bishop O'Connor of Omaha in founding and financing the American Catholic Colonization society of thirty years ago. One of the colonies was established in Greeley county, and the success which attended it became an inspiration for other colonies that followed and helped to transform the once "Great American desert" into a beautiful garden spot. The city of Spalding was named in his honor. But his greatest memorial rests in the hearts of the families drawn from crowded cities to the fruitful virgin soil of Greeley county, Nebraska.

From the summit of financial and political power in San Francisco to a bankruptcy court in New York spans the amazing slide of Pat Calhoun in five short years. Traction magnate and civic boss, the earthquake shook his grip and political grafters shook him down. The storm of traction scandal blew him out of power and plenty and so far from home that San Francisco naively fashions his epitaph "He never came back."

Still the popularity of a wheel tax, as proposed to the city commission, is a decidedly doubtful quantity.

TODAY

Though Nugget for the Day. A laugh is worth a thousand groans in any market.—Charles Lamb.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Austrians claimed Russian line broken in East Galicia and big retreat under way. Turks reported new attacks of magnitude by allies at Dardanelles, but declared attacks were repulsed with heavy loss to the allies. Violent artillery struggle in the Argonne and bombardment of German lines in west commenced in preparation for great offensive of September 25.

This Day in Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The organization of the Bank of Commerce with \$100,000 paid up capital to succeed to the established business of Garlich & Johnson was perfected by a meeting of the stockholders, held at the office of Garlich & Johnson, attended by some of our best known citizens. The following directors were chosen: Samuel R. Johnson, Robert L. Garlich, George E. Barker, F. B. Johnson and William Sievers. Bob Glenn, familiarly known as "Fatty," the heaviest man in Omaha, has been sick for about ten days, but is now reported convalescent. John McCreary and wife have left for Laramie, Wyo., on a business and pleasure trip of about ten days. While out west they will visit their ranch, about twenty miles from the above city. The new firm of Fleming & Shand have opened the largest and best-ventilated livery stable in this city on the corner of Fifteenth and Cass. The building is new and well built and has accommodations for 200 carriages, also stalls for seventy-two horses.



The team of frisky nags lately owned by Councilman Lowry, but now the property of his successor in the grocery business on south Tenth, ran away and scattered goods indiscriminately in the street.

Frank G. Patrick, son of Ed Patrick, residing near the fair grounds, has been appointed railway mail clerk. He succeeds E. H. McGilroy, who has tendered his resignation.

The distinguished actress, Modjeska, and her husband, Count de Bozenta, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Modjeska, at 2308 Burt.

Today in History.

- 1632—John Locke, English statesman and philosopher, born. Died October 28, 1704.
1708—Haverhill, Mass., was attacked by the French and Indians.
1780—Richard Rush, the first attorney general of the United States to hold a place in the cabinet, born in Philadelphia. Died there July 30, 1859.
1816—The frost was so severe throughout eastern Pennsylvania that the crops of corn and most of the buckwheat were destroyed.
1821—Watchmen ceased crying the time of night in Boston.
1842—Queen Victoria left London to make her first visit to Scotland.
1862—Garibaldi, having risen against the French occupation of Rome, was defeated, wounded and taken prisoner at Aspromonte.
1867—Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton left New York to advocate woman suffrage in Kansas.
1896—Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman, was received by President Cleveland at Washington.

This is the Day We Celebrate.

- Alfred G. Ellick, with the Union Pacific law department, is just 38. He was born in Fremont, Neb., and has been assistant county attorney.
Theodore A. Spratlen, formerly of the Puritan Hub laundry, was born August 29, 1871, in Cass county, Nebraska. He used to be with the National Bank of Commerce and later with the Phoenix Insurance company.
Willard Eddy, patent lawyer, is 71 years of age. He was educated at Yale and Albany law schools and moved to Omaha in 1908.
Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, former prime minister of Australia and now high commissioner for the Commonwealth in London, born in Scotland fifty-four years ago today.
Most Rev. Sebastian G. Mesmer, Catholic archbishop of Milwaukee, born in Switzerland sixty-nine years ago today.
Maurice Maeterlinck, famous Belgian poet and dramatic author, born at Ghent fifty-four years ago.
Dr. Jesse M. Burnett, president of Carson-Newman college, born at Del Rio, Tenn., forty-six years ago today.
Charles J. Glidden, one of the first makers of automobiles in America, born at Lowell, Mass., fifty-nine years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The new republican state committee of Kansas will meet at Topeka today to organize for the coming campaign. The United States National Lawn Tennis association is to give a dinner at the Hotel Astor, New York city, tonight in honor of Robert D. Wrenn, former president of the association. C. Cascon Stemp, the only republican member of Virginia's delegation in Congress, is expected to receive renomination at the Ninth district congressional convention at Bristol today. Nominations of candidates for offices of the United Mine Workers of America will close today at the international headquarters in Indianapolis. The election will take place in December. The case of John J. McGraw, manager of the New York National league baseball team, who is charged in a warrant sworn to by John T. Reed, a Cincinnati "fan," with disorderly conduct, is to be called for trial today in the Cincinnati municipal court. A general primary election will be held in Montana today for the selection of candidates for United States senator, representatives in congress, governor and state and county officers to be voted for in November.

Interest in today's primaries in California will center chiefly in the contest for the republican nomination for United States senator between Governor Hiram W. Johnson, representing the progressive faction of the party, and Willis H. Booth of Los Angeles, representing the so-called conservative element. Five candidates will contest for the gubernatorial nomination in today's democratic primaries in South Carolina. Governor Richard I. Manning is a candidate for renomination. His chief opponents are former Governor Cole L. Bleasie and Robert A. Cooper. Contests in today's primaries in Michigan are confined almost wholly to the republican ranks. United States Senator Charles E. Townsend is opposed for renomination on the republican ticket by William H. Hill of Detroit. Five well-known party leaders are contesting for the republican nomination for governor. On the democratic side there is but one candidate for each of the principal places on the ticket.

Conventions opening today: Kansas City—Annual national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Kansas City—Annual national convention of the Sons of Veterans. Chicago—American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. Providence—International Association of Fire Engineers. Quebec—Catholic Mutual Benefit association of Canada. Atlanta—Southern Association of Nurserymen.



Call It Safety Last.

Omaha, Aug. 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: Discussing possible developments in the railroad strike situation, I recently have heard properly expressed the wish that President Wilson in the case of the railroad owners permit a strike, would take forcible possession of the cars and tracks for the public good in the same manner as that in which former President Roosevelt and the United States army threatened to appropriate the anthracite coal fields. Let me say that this program is safety last, not safety first, and that its advocates are anarchists and bear no relation whatever to socialists, who believe in the public acquiring the railroads and all other public utilities in a lawful and orderly way. A suffering public has more right to take forcible possession of private property than a suffering individual has. If a public neglects its own business and squanders its own money for more constructive field work in the coming season, I would point out to you a slight error in that worthy story mentioned above. It was the Nebraska Audubon society, aided by The Omaha and the other newspapers of this city, that started the campaign for the conservation and better understanding of bird life here. Your Sunday story, and I repeat that it is a dandy, says that Miss Helen Thompson, supervisor of manual training in the public schools, set the boys to making bird houses, which were later played in by the children, as well as the grownups—and should be given full credit therefor. A yet more vigorous campaign is being planned by the Audubons for the coming season in which we hope The Omaha Bee will continue to lend a hand, as in the past. AUDUBON COMMITTEEMAN.

Credit to the Audubons.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: As a member of the Nebraska Audubon society I wish to thank you and your newspaper for your feature story of this Sunday on the evidence of Omaha's progress in the study of humanity to birds and beasts. Having attended the first meeting of the Audubons when they opened their 1916 season about a year ago with ten members and knowing that by their own diligent and untiring efforts they now have over 200 members and a goodly cash balance in bank for more constructive field work in the coming season, I would point out to you a slight error in that worthy story mentioned above. It was the Nebraska Audubon society, aided by The Omaha and the other newspapers of this city, that started the campaign for the conservation and better understanding of bird life here. Your Sunday story, and I repeat that it is a dandy, says that Miss Helen Thompson, supervisor of manual training in the public schools, set the boys to making bird houses, which were later played in by the children, as well as the grownups—and should be given full credit therefor. A yet more vigorous campaign is being planned by the Audubons for the coming season in which we hope The Omaha Bee will continue to lend a hand, as in the past. AUDUBON COMMITTEEMAN.

Who Betrayed the Irish People?

Omaha, Aug. 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: Who betrayed the plans for the liberation of Ireland from the English government. Upon these reformers will rest the execrations of the world. The Irish liberators fought against the soldiers of Germany, a country against which our ancestors of the revolution fought. The aims of Sir Roger Casement and George Washington were identical. The American series of Washington's day tried to betray him as the Irish torturers of our day have betrayed Casement. I quote the following from the New York Times of April 29, 1916: "The Gaelic Irish, in its issue tomorrow, will devote most of its space to bitter attacks on President Wilson and his administration. It was stated that John Devoy, editor of the paper, had written a editorial which reads (in part) as follows: 'The sinking of the German ship loaded with arms and ammunition off the Irish coast was the direct result of information furnished to the British government by a member of the Washington administration on the orders of President Wilson. It was a deadly blow, aimed at the heart of Ireland, and if it does not prove fatal, it will not be Woodrow Wilson's fault. Wilson's officials obtained the information by an act of lawlessness—a violation of the constitution—committed with the deliberate purpose of helping England, and it was promptly placed at the disposal of the English government, whose servant Woodrow Wilson is. Forasmuch as by this most disgraceful and dishonorable act ever committed by an American president, the British fleet, which had been baffled and eluded by the armaments of Germany, was sent to the right spot, the cruiser was sunk, and the Irish people deprived of the means of fighting for their rights and liberties. This was America's official participation in the war in the revolution, the war of 1812, the civil war and the Spanish-American war. The Irish people have as good a right to collect money and supply arms to their countrymen in Ireland as J. P. Morgan and the munition manufacturers have to send money, arms and munitions of war to England and her allies. And they will not be terrorized by the petty Czar who is now King George's viceregent in the White House. He allows not only arms on passenger steamers with American women and children on board, but he allows explosives to be carried in cabins and state-rooms, and this inflammable material is permitted to come in crates freely, labeled and are passed by his inspectors. Come on Mr. Wilson start your prosecution of Irishmen for breaches of neutrality, and between now and election day you will wish you had never been born. AUGUST MILLER.

ROUMANIA IN LIMELIGHT.

Roumania has an area of 54,000 square miles and a population of 7,600,000. The prevailing religion in Roumania is that of the Orthodox Greek church. Education in Roumania is free and compulsory, but still in its backward condition. Roumania has a little more than 2,000 miles of railway, nearly all of which is owned by the state. Many millions of dollars of foreign capital are invested in the petroleum industry in Roumania. The language of Roumania is a Latin dialect introduced by the Roman colonists, who settled in Dacia in the time of Trajan. The Roumanian army on a war footing consists of nearly 600,000 men, with an available unorganized force of nearly as many more. Cereals, wines and timber are the chief products of Roumania, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Over 40 per cent of the agricultural land in Roumania is in small holdings of twenty-five acres, or less, held by more than 1,000,000 peasant proprietors. Ferdinand, the present king of Roumania, was born in 1865, was married in 1893 to Princess Marie of Sax-Coburg and Gotha, and succeeded his uncle on the throne two years ago. The kingdom of Roumania was created by Alexander John I of the house of Couza, when in 1859 he proclaimed the union of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly autonomous provinces, of the Ottoman empire. The law-making body of Roumania is composed of a senate of 120 members, indirectly elected for eight years by two colleges representing the properties electors, and a chamber of 185 members, elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. Bucharest, the Roumanian capital, stands in a swampy plain on the Danubovetsa. It is an important commercial center, having a population of about 300,000, and covers an area of four square miles. Although Oriental in external appearance, it has in late years assumed more and more the aspect of a European city. It is styled "the city of enjoyment," from the fact that it is the residence during a part of the year of the magistrates and great land owners of the principalities, and is noted for its gaiety. During the Crimean war the city was occupied successively by the Russians, Turks and Austrians.

laughing gas. Write—This paper tells of a man out in Ohio who lives on onions alone for four years. Hub—Well, anyone who lives on onions ought to live alone.—Baltimore American.

NEAR MR. KAMBLE, I'M A GRADUATE OF BUSINESS COLLEGE. TWO MEN HAVE PROMISED TO ME—ONE IS VERY POOR AND THE OTHER IS VERY POOR—WHICH SHOULD I MARRY? —DORA SCHWARTZ

WHAT KIND OF A BUSINESS COLLEGE DID YOU GRADUATE FROM? Sillicus—What do you suppose engaged couples do when they decide they have been in love long enough? Cyclus—I suppose they either break off the engagement or get married.—Judge.

Crawford—You seem to think that a college education doesn't fit one for the profession of life. Crabtree—I judge by the mess the average college professor makes of it when he undertakes to discuss public questions.—Life.

"The girl who washes our dishes tells me she is going to work in a munitions factory." "Think she will do well at it?" "Oh, yes. Her duty is to break iron things to fill shells for sharpshooters.—Life.

"Oh, hear the ocean roar!" exclaimed the thin one. "Well, it's not the only thing that is roaring. You'd better go and put on some more clothes," replied the plump one.—Yonkers Statesman.

"That girl made \$10,000 in letters." "Neither can she. She got it from the letters in her breach of promise suit."—Baltimore American.

Guest—I must take the next train. It means money to me! How soon does it go? Clerk (country inn)—I'd lose my job if I told you. It means money to us to keep you here!—Boston Globe.

A MERE PHRASE. Cleveland Plain Dealer. When the breeze came, the old philosopher was sitting with his chin upon his breast. In utter weariness, even to stir was anguish, and in quiet was no rest. Yet, he chuckled, even in his pain. At certain simple evils who "prayed for rain."

He knew what made the drouth, and why the heat was so oppressive; and he also knew what would bring relief, and he would have to meet. And by what rules, 'ere healing breezes blew so much that, in that Meathness hour, He saw no help in any "higher power." And I, of course, agreed. He showed me charts. Of barometric pressure, curly lines drawn over this and all adjacent parts. And looking much like astrologic signs. But this was science. So I thought it odd. When the breeze came—because he cried, "Thank God."

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