THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	By Carrier per month.	By Mail per year
Daily and Sunday	65c	$6.00
Daily without Sunday	45c	4.00
Evening and Sunday	40c	6.00
Evening without Sunday	25c	4.00
Sunday Bee only	20c	2.00

Daily and Sunday Bee, three years in advance, $16.00.
Send notice of change of address or irregularity in delivery to Omaha Bee, Circulation Department.

REMITTANCE.

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

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—2318 N street.
Council Bluffs—14 North Main street.
Lincoln—526 Little Building.
Chicago—818 People's Gas Building.
New York—Room 504, 286 Fifth avenue.
St. Louis—501 New Bank of Commerce.
Washington—726 Fourteenth street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3d day of August, 1916.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

No matter who wins, the consumer pays the freight.

Viewed from any angle, the bluff on both sides is a pretty stiff one.

Home conditions indicate a disposition to relieve the European war of the strain and responsibility for marking up prices.

The historic "war clouds of the Balkans" once more are the genuine article. Big guns supply the goods and guarantee the quality.

It is one blamed trouble after another. Roumania puts on the war map a bunch of names leading all others for the consonant pennant.

The coming acceptance speech of Mr. Wilson is said to have been boiled down to 6,000 words. Condensation precludes reference to the one-term Baltimore plank.

It is a foregone conclusion that Mr. Wilson will accept the nomination tomorrow. Party loyalty and gratitude for past favors renders the sacrifice inevitable.

While things are not as quiet around the Potomac flats as history records, still the business end of Washington, with congress on its hands, maintains a cheerful front.

Still, the railroad unions must be credited with considerable influence in pushing the policy of preparedness into quarters hitherto indifferent. Tis an ill wind that does no good.

Suggested jitney runs to distant cities, in event of a railroad tie-up, are feasible, provided the route is strictly dry. Even then, the cost might shake down more "dust" than the roads would distribute.

The cargo of German dyes brought over on the Deutschland remains largely unsold in the warehouses. Expectations of famine prices have gone glimmering. The fact goes to show how easily the business world gets along without goods at inflated prices.

As a demonstration of youthful speed and sport, the pushmobile races go to show that the coming generation will not lag behind dad, not for a minute. The pace of the boys on foot is but an inkling of what they will do when they mount the limousine and hit the road.

A Chicago writer laments the absence in congress of proper appreciation of the local appetite for pork. With all its power and pull and keen zest for the good things of life, Chicago landed only a measly $8,000,000 from the congressional pork barrel. Distant observers will agree with the writer that the cold handout is a snoutrage.

The agriculture department officially denies that anyone connected with it has predicted that wheat would go to $2 a bushel. How could such a prediction emanate from a democratic administration? Weren't we taught for years, as democratic doctrine, that an ounce of silver and a bushel of wheat would always sell for the same price? And silver is right now quoted at only sixty-six!

Printers and Arbitration

New York Times

At its sixty-second annual convention, held in Baltimore recently, the International Typographical union adopted an arbitration agreement with the American Publishers' association. The agreement runs for five years from May 1, 1917. Within that period every controversy between members of the union and their employers is to be composed by arbitration. The agreement contains provisions exempting from arbitration the union laws in operation on January 1, 1916, and requiring the consent of both parties before changes in those laws shall be operative on existing individual contracts; nor shall the arbitration agreement be subject to such changes until they have been accepted by the international board of arbitration.

The spirit of fairness, of justice, of temperate deliberation, of willingness to hear the other side, which characterizes this organization, breathes through this compact. The public respect which the International Typographical union has long enjoyed is not the fruit of a superior intelligence alone. It is only too possible for intelligence to be wrongly led, to fall into the hands of radicals and hot-heads, to be unwise in conduct and arbitrary in action. The collective intelligence of the International Typographical union is high, but it is accompanied, enforced, and guided by a large perception of public interest and public opinion. It does not seek to rule or ruin. It never stoops to violence. It is not a continual threat and club against the employer. It is conservative. It recognizes the rule of reason. To some "labor leaders" a union is the source of political power, careless of the economic disruptions and losses, the public inconveniences, it may cause. It is a sort of imperium in imperio, an unofficial branch of the government, a power to be used for power. A union like the International Typographical union is a force for the benefit of its own members without perpetual encroachment upon the rights of others, without unduly magnifying its own.

Mr. Fairbanks' Acceptance.

In his address to the notification committee appointed by the convention, Charles Warren Fairbanks accepts the nomination by the republican party as its candidate for vice president of the United States, carefully reviewing the issues and fully accepting the platform of his party. His brief, but pointed statements is well worth perusal, because he shows so clearly the difference between the parties and the reasons for the return to republican principles. The failure of the democrats to redeem their pledges, the effect of the Underwood tariff, the muddle the administration has made of our relations with the world outside, and the need of a more effective policy if we are to realize what the future holds is made very plain by Mr. Fairbanks, whose conservative utterance contains one of the most forcible indictments of democratic incompetency yet presented. Republicans are making appeal to reason and sound judgment now, and not to passion or sectional prejudice. The verdict of the voters is a foregone conclusion.

Eight Hours by Law.

To enact a law fixing a maximum limit for a day's work is perhaps clearly within the scope of the power of congress. Courts have held variously on the point, generally relying on the right of contract to support adverse opinions, and on the police power to uphold the proposed action. Organized labor has divided sharply on the question, the majority of unions opposing the fixing of hours by law, save for women and children and government employes. It is now proposed that a law establishing the eight-hour basic day be passed as a means to avert the nation-wide railroad strike.

The value of such a law is questionable. In its first aspect, it has the appearance of expediency rather than of real merit. The railroad brotherhoods are using their economic power to force political action for the determination of an economic question. This does not involve the merit of the shorter work day at all. Students have generally given their endorsement to the shorter work day, and many industries are now operating on the basis of eight hours or les sfor a day's work. However right it may be fundamentally as a factor in industry, to make it effective, it must be attained by agreement. However, if the railroad brotherhoods will accept the enactment of an eight-hour law by congress as a settlement of their difficulties, and trust to the future to secure its enforcement, it will be as easy a way to avert the strike as can be conceived, and congress should hasten to complete formalities.

Such action, however, will not make easier the solution of the great economic problems that arise from the relation of employer and employed. Continual adjustment of these relations is made necessary by social advance, and an elasticity not possible under a rigid statute law is essential to industrial progress.

When Greece Goes Into the War.

Entrance of Greece as an active combatant on the side of the Entente Allies in the world war is forecasted by dispatches from Athens. King Constantine is no longer able to withstand the pressure that has been effectively applied, and which has been considerably increased since a bargain was struck with Roumania. Primarily, Greece would have preferred to be let alone, but the situation of the Balkan countries, and the fact that Serbia was inevitably involved, made certain their active participation in the conflict sooner or later.

When Bulgaria took up the cause of the central powers, the position of Greece was made unpleasant if not actually insecure. The only place Bulgaria could hope to secure additional territory was from Greece. This has not been overlooked by the Grecian leaders, who are quite as keenly alive as any to their own situation. Following this, and the diplomacy that brought Roumania into active operations, it has been made unpleasantly plain to Greece that its integrity is not to be respected by either side, and that its hope must rest with the Entente Allies.

To Bulgaria the advisability of withdrawal has been represented, but with Greece and Roumania engaged, the action of Bulgaria is not so important as it might have been a few months ago. The Bulgars are now between two fires, and liable to the treatment accorded Serbia. With armies of five nations on the south and two on the north, the Bulgarian predicament is easily understood. In the meantime, the Germans are kept busy in the west, while Russia devotes its attention to wearing down Austria.

The strategy of the Entente Allies is thus developed to where it almost seems the war is entering on its final stage. What moves the Teutonic allies will make to counteract the present activity of their foes can only be conjectured, but it is certain the kaiser will answer his opponents with vigor.

Hiram Johnson's Victory.

In the race for the republican nomination for United States senator in California, Governor Hiram Johnson, progressive, at last reports, had a margin of 18,000 votes over William H. Booth, regular. Johnson's strength is surprising, in view of the rout of his favorites at the presidential convention primaries last spring. In the present contest the test of strength centered on individuals, which gave the governor the full power of the state administration. Booth's greatest handicap proved to be a statement put out by his managers: "He'll make the handsomest United States senator ever sent from California." The homely voter evidently knew his duty and he did it.

Not since Chris Columbus hopped on the fringe of the continent has a greater discovery been made than that announced by patriotic women of California. "For some time," say the patriots in cold print, "it has been increasingly noticeable that a yellow streak in the shape of both fringe and band has been subtly fastening itself upon and insidiously winding itself about the folds of our American flag." A yellow streak, forsooth, subtly and insidiously getting a strangle hold on the national colors! Up, patriots, and get thee to a washboard!

As quietly as the "crime of '73" was pulled off, the silver dollar is receding from public view and seeking a rest. For years past, beginning with '96, a silver dollar rarely circulated east of Chicago. The east conceded to the west a monopoly of the coin it liked, preferring paper currency to a metallic load. Although the west bore the burden cheerily for a time, evidence of weariness were not wanting and the increasing absence of the big disk from haunts that knew it best foreshadows the fare-ye-well.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day.

And while I at length debate and beate the bush,
There shall step in other men and catch the burdes.—John Heywood.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

General Alexieff named chief of staff of Russian army.

Count von Bernstorff communicated German acceptance of American demands on submarine warfare.

Germany claimed to have taken 1,100,000 Russian prisoners since May 1.

British made important tactical gain at Buvok-Anafarta region on the Gallipoli peninsula.

This Day in Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

A party of children and young ladies connected with St. Philomena's school enjoyed a picnic at Priess Lake in charge of Father McCarthy. Henry Gerke, the well-known "dude" expressman, had out one of his finest excursion wagons for the occasion.

A baby show will be given at the fair, for which the following judges have been appointed:

James H. Way, Matt Clase and Major D. H. Andrews. Prizes will be awarded for the prettiest baby, the prettiest blonde, the prettiest brunette, the fattest, the cutest and for twins or over.

John Lanham, champion scientific well digger, stands willing to sink wells in the city, guaranteed to supply fresh water equal to that now obtained from the Missouri, at the same expense at which the waterworks of the city are now operated.

Mrs. Dr. Hauck and daughter of St. Louis are visiting Hon. Fred Metz and family.

Members of the faculty for Creighton college will give a free public exhibition of dissolving views by means of the famous Malden triple lantern.

The city council are around locating thirty fire alarm boxes which are to be installed.

McGrew, the insurance man, carries attached to his upper right vest pocket an electric bell which he rings whenever anyone springs a "Chestnut" story or joke on him. McGrew is a quiet sort of fellow and has to have a "chestnut protector" to keep alive.

This Day in History.

1795—James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York Herald, born in Scotland. Died in New York City, June 1, 1872.

1807—Aaron Burr was tried for treason.

1838—Emperor of Austria crowned king of Lombardy at Milan.

1849—California adopted a constitution excluding slavery from the territory.

1851—A party of American filibusters who had invaded Cuba were defeated and captured; fifty were shot and their leader, Lopez, was garroted at Havana.

1864—Roger Casement, instigator of the recent rebellion in Ireland, born in Dublin. Executed in London, August 3, 1916.

1870—Beginning of the series of engagements between the French and Prussians around Sedan.

1877—Alvin Adams, who founded the first express company in the United States, died at Watertown, Mass. Born at Andover, Vt., June 16, 1804.

1885—Opening of the first electric street railway in America, from Baltimore to Hampden, Md.

1891—A new submarine cable, providing direct communication between the United States and Brazil, was formally opened.

1893—Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill passed the House of Commons.

1894—General Nathaniel P. Banks, former speaker of the house of representatives, died at Waltham, Mass. Born there, January 30, 1816.

1900—German-American cable between Emden and New York opened.

The Day We Celebrate.

Rex Beach, author of "The Spoilers" and other well-known novels, born at Atwood, Mich., thirty-nine years ago today.

Guy Standing, noted English actor now serving with the British forces, born in London, forty-three years ago today.

Henri Bourassi, noted Canadian journalist and apostle of French nationalism, born in Montreal, forty-eight years ago today.

Rt. Rev. Sidney C. Partridge, Episcopal bishop of West Missouri, born in New York City, fifty-nine years ago today.

Lord Devonport, who holds the important position of chairman of the Port of London Authority, born sixty years ago today.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, U. S. N., born in Prussia, fifty-nine years ago today.

Rev. Edward C. Moore, Parkman professor of theology at Harvard university, born at West Chester, Pa., fifty-nine years ago today.

Robert P. Bass, governor of New Hampshire 1911-13, born in Chicago, forty-three years ago today.

James J. Corbett, former champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, born in San Francisco, fifty years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Oysters "R" again in season.

The patriotism of the citizens of Berlin, Ont., will be demonstrated today when the name of the city will be officially changed to Kitchener.

Today is the tenth anniversary of the longest game ever played in the major base ball leagues—a contest of twenty-four innings between the Boston Red Sox and the Athletics.

Because of the scarcity and high price of papers, some of New York's leading hotels will today reduce the size of their menu cards.

Charles E. Hughes, republican nominee for president, is scheduled to speak tonight in Convention hall in Kansas City.

Today is the date set for putting into circulation the new United States coins, consisting of half-dollars, quarter-dollars and dimes.

The child labor law enacted by the last Alabama legislature is to be put into operation today.

Representatives of the Masonic fraternity throughout Montana will assemble today at Virginia City to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Montana grand lodge.

By proclamation of the president, 21,300 acres of the Teton National forest in Lincoln county, Wyoming, will be restored to entry today.

The annual convention of the American Bar association, in session in Chicago, will be concluded tonight with a banquet at which several noted speakers will be heard.

The federal farm loan board, created under the new rural credits law, is to conduct a hearing today at Fargo, N. D.

A committee of women headed by Mrs. John Hays Hammond is to give a magnificent ball tonight at Magnolia, Mass., to establish a fund to fight the infantile paralysis scourge.

Among a number of new state laws that are to come into effect in New York today is one that requires labelling of cold storage eggs on the shell.

Storyette of the Day.

A little chap who thinks that a watch is one thing that makes life worth living was told that for the present a watch could not be given to him.

But he continued to tease for one, until the whole family was wearied. Then his father, after explaining that he should certainly have a watch when he was older, forbade him to mention the subject again.

The next Sunday the children, as was the custom in that family, which is rather religious, repeated Bible verses at the breakfast table. When it was the boy's turn he astonished them all by saying:

"What I say unto you, I say unto all: Watch!"
—Sunday School Times.

The Bee's Letter Box

Challenges Pushmobile Result.

Omaha, Aug. 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: In regard to the pushmobile races which have been held in this city at different periods for the last month or so, I wish to state the following:

According to the way these races were to be run the boys were to be under 15. As the following shows, some of the boys were a good deal over 15. Also that no partiality was to be shown to anyone.

The boy, Mark Wittges, who won first place in one of the preliminary races, was disqualified because someone was so kind as to say he cheated. Mr. English looked up the ages of both young Wittges and his pusher, Paul Griffith, finding that Paul had become 15 the day of the preliminary race. Young Wittges was not notified by Mr. English that he had been disqualified; therefore, he got his car ready for the final race. The day before the final race young Wittges noticed in the paper that his name was not shown among the starters of those who would be in today's race. The boy that came in second in this same preliminary race was shown as the winner of first place.

Mr. English could not have looked up the ages of this boy and his pusher. If he had he would have found that the pusher, Norman Carlon, was over 15. Was this fair to the other fellow?

When young Wittges went to Mr. English and asked why he was disqualified and had been given no notice, Mr. English could give no reasonable excuse.

Also at the final race, outside of the above-mentioned boy, there were at least three more boys who were over the age of 16.

The winners of the first place in the final race are both over 16. Lysle Mathews has gone through two years of high school. Could he be 14?

In another case in this same race the black and white car from the south part of town was pushed by a young man, who several people swear is over 18.

Is this fair and does this show that all the ages were looked into?

I am not much given to complaining about other people's judgments, but in a case like this I don't think that all were treated fair.

Young Wittges came under my observance more than the others and when I found out the circumstances under which he was disqualified and then that older boys both drove and pushed in the finals I felt that I must say somthing. I would suggest that the ages of the different participants of the games held at the playgrounds be looked into before allowing the boys to start.

NORRIS WILLIAMS.

States' Rights and the Nation.

Omaha, Aug. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: From the earliest days of our government states' rights have championed injustice and retrogression. They stood for chattel slavery in the infancy of the republic, and tried to shoot it to death to maintain oppression and brutality; they have stood and now stand for child slavery, industrial slavery of men and women; they are opposed to compulsory education laws, federal aid to education; they cherish lynching as the ripe fruits of their system of exploitation; they deny the ballot to all the women in a majority of the states and in the southern group to nearly one-half of the men; advocate peonage and practice it in the southern states and foster that peculiarly barbarous institution, the Jim Crow car. In their lust for power they challenge both natural and national rights and deny to both the chance and the right to control commerce or industry.

But national rights have always represented justice and progress. They destroyed chattel slavery and saved the republic; they would have an end of the reign of the exploitation of man, woman and child, compulsory education, the emancipation of the men of the south and the women of the nation; the destruction of peonage, an end to lynching and the Jim Crow car, and complete control of the arteries of commerce and industry, so that the blight of industrial wars between labor and capital may never be visited upon the nation and its people.

My choice is now and ever shall be the rights of the nation as against the rights of the state, for I can find nothing in the record of the past to warrant any other course and everything in the promise and hope of the future my present one, without any apology for having made it.

H. J. PINKETT.

Democratic Extravagance.

Omaha, Aug. 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: The searchlight of intelligent reason was a few days ago turned full upon the extravagant and reckless administration at Washington by Senator Penrose, and the disclosures made by the Pennsylvania senator were actually startling.

The democrats in the United States senate have been endeavoring to show that the enormous, record-breaking appropriations have been made for preparedness. Senator Penrose has not opposed the preparedness expenditures, but he protests emphatically against the many extraordinary appropriations which have no connection with the defense of the country.

The democratic revenue bill provides for the munificent sum of $1,700,000,000 for the coming year. Of this vast amount it is conceded that $390,000,000 will be used in providing the country with proper protection and the rest of the $1,700,000,000 is designed for governmental expense and for the care and pay of "deserving democrats."

Probably one of the greatest sources of democratic extravagance and wastefulness, according to Mr. Penrose, has been the creation of commissions for the exclusive benefit of contributors to democratic campaigns. The list of soft snaps uncovered by him comprise the federal trade commission, the farm loan board, whose members receive $10,000 a year salary and expenses; the high joint commission on pan-American relations, the commission to investigate the railroads, the Alaskan commission, the commission on the feasibility of the government's manufacturing its own munitions, the naval consulting board, the Mexican commission (created by President Wilson without the authority or advice of congress), the commission on mobilization of industries, the commission on the conciliation of labor and many others of the same ilk.

All these expensive commissions have been created by the democratic administration and financed out of the public treasury and at the expense of the taxpayers and in most cases the expense involved has been absolutely unnecessary and only served as pocket money for favored democrats.

W. G. S.

High Cost of Living.

Omaha, Aug. 31.—To the Editor of The Bee: I am not an anarchist or socialist or revolutionist, but in my opinion if the forcing of the cost of living up right along every month of every year keeps on it will finally result in a revolution that will so completely outshadow the French revolution that it will not be in the same class.

The men who are to blame for constant rise in price of the actual necessaries of life ought to be put behind prison walls. Men who will gamble on the necessaries of life ought to be hung. The point of breaking will come sooner than most of the food manipulators figure on and when that day comes, woe to them. There is no good reason why the price of bread and of flour should be forced up as the manipulators have done in the last three weeks when there are vast quantities of flour in all parts of the grain states and vaster quantities of wheat and other grains. The manipulators will come to grief sooner or later, for a long suffering public will not stand to be robbed forever. In many places the retail dealers are as much to blame as the higherup manipulators, including some right in our midst. There is no necessity of raising the price of bread to the high rates now threatened.

The loaves and rolls and cakes have been growing beautifully less for some months and now the price is to be raised on the smaller loaves and cakes.

It is time we elected men to office who will enforce the laws against the manipulators of the prices of necessaries of life and who will pass other laws, to be enforced, and not to be disobeyed, and to punish such men. Unless the lawmakers of this country look to the interests of the people more and to the interests of the corporations less, the revolution that will result from it would be as appalling to the world as the ghastly war that is going on now in Europe.

FRANK A. AGNEW.

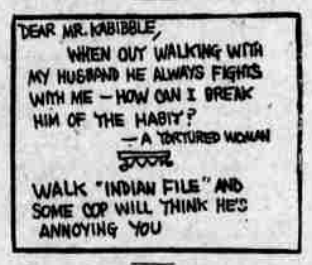
SAID IN FUN.

"I see young Fatleigh's chorus girl bride managed to get the best part of his money while on their wedding trip."

"Yes; she was a practical person, and made her honeymoon her harvest moon, too."—Baltimore American.

"Am I good enough for you?" sighed the fond lover.

"No," said the girl candidly. "You're not, "but you are too good for any other girl."—New York Times.



"Success in life is a relative term," said the philosopher.

"No doubt," replied the man of easy habits. "But when a person who has reached middle age still depends on an alarm clock to help him hold his job, I consider that his life is a failure."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"Do you love me?" murmured the beautiful girl.

"I do. And I'm also strong for suffrage, like your poodle and think I can get along with your ma."

But she didn't accept him, after all. A girl doesn't like to have all her questions anticipated.—Louisville Courier Journal.

He (ardently)—I forget everything but that I love you.

She—That's the trouble; you forget to bring me bonbons, bouquets and opera tickets.—Boston Transcript.

Redd—Haven't seen him in his automobile for some time. Has he laid it up?

Greene—No; it's laid him up. He's in the hospital—Yonkers Statesman.

"I see where women have become conductors of street cars in Europe since the war. I wonder how the passengers address them?"

"Probably they call them fare ladies."—Baltimore American.

TOO PROUD TO LOAF.

Minna Irving in Leslie's.

We're camping on the Rio Grande
With nothing much to do
But wash our shirts and darn our socks
And darn the insects, too.
We want the world to understand
We're not too proud to fight,
But draw the line at loafing here
With things that sting and bite.

The rattlers are a friendly lot
And visit us by scores,
Tarantulas prefer our tents
To sleeping out of doors.
We've learned the horned toad is but
A harmless little oaf,
We're not a bit too proud to fight,
But how we hate to loaf!

In napping in our shoes and hats
The scorpion persists,
And we did not enlist to be
A bunch of naturalists.
We're not too proud to fight the foe
No matter when he comes,
But are ashamed to wait around
And loaf, and twirl our thumbs.

While we are valeting for mules
And building fences here,
Some other fellows have the jobs
We hold for many a year.
We're not too proud to fight—in fact
We'd glory in a fray,
But we're too busy just to sit
And loaf our time away.

O! this is not a soldier's life,
This slugging sand and sun.
Mosquitoes, fleas and all the pests
That crawl and fly and run.
We're not too proud for Freedom's sake
To fight and bleed and die,
But loafing will not help to keep
Old Glory in the sky.

Persistence is the cardinal virtue in advertising; no matter how good advertising may be in other respects, it must be run frequently and constantly to be really successful.