

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 required.

Every school day is labor day for Johnny. Love laughs at lawsuits as well as at lock-smiths.

Lauding the democratic party as a progressive party goes to prove that Wilson's vein of humor is not limited to limericks.

Rejoice and be glad. "Help Wanted" signs will not mar the view from car window along our celebrated scenic routes.

Political scene shifts at Shadow Lawn rung the changes in all the decorative colors but the one conspicuous party emblem. The white feather was omitted.

Now, suppose all railroad workers excluded from the eight-hour day privilege should get together and tell congressmen where they get off? Then surely a flock of political lame ducks would clutter the scenery.

The motorist who runs amuck amongst vehicles and pedestrians and dashes away, carries the rudiments of a ruffian in his system. He may escape the law, as ruffians usually do, but he remains self-tagged as a coward.

Owing to the rules forbidding combustibles among the exhibits of the state fair, sample of democratic harmony must be excluded from the grounds. Visitors, however, may regale themselves with specimens at the city hall or the state house.

On the score of smoothness and celerity of movement the anthracite coal barons hold the record for slipping a wage increase over to the consumer. It remains to be seen whether railroad managers possess the skill to overtop the baronial score.

One of the United States senators from Maine is charged with the crime of voting for free trade in cigars from the Philippines. Now let the accuser fix a penalty to fit the crime and the country will joyfully admit that justice has some bark on.

President Wilson's acceptance speech establishes beyond doubt the identity of democracy's master wielder of the whitewash brush. Champ Clark, Gurnahoe Bill Stone, W. J. Bryan and J. Ham Lewis line up as mere freshmen in the schoolmaster's class.

The state house has outlived its era and its usefulness and resisted decay longer than the builders dreamed. Patchwork is not only wasteful, but prolongs the agony of collapse. New times and better times call for a building suited to present and future needs.

About 50,000 democrats of Texas cast their votes in the primaries for former Governor Colquitt, who, on the stump pronounced the Wilson administration "the greatest failure in the history of the country." If a like feeling against Wilson obtains in other states, what will happen to the schoolmaster in November will be a plenty.

People and Events

A growing shortage of material for wigs in New York threatens the comfort and youthfulness of baldheads. Without adequate gay deceivers for shining domes the social uplift in Gotham goes against an early frost.

Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa has invested a bunch of money in a Washington home, just finished near Cleveland park. It is a three-story building of some fifteen rooms and a garage to match. Washington papers put the price around \$15,000.

The first word in winter fashions in girls, brought from Paris to New York, puts the plump peacherines on the shelf and elevates the slims to pedestals of popular favor. All the chic clothes are designed for the slims, and the robust must go in for anti-fat or dig up last winter's duds. If that is not provocation for a strike, what is?

Philadelphia barbers had no trouble in pushing the price of shaves to 15 cents and haircuts to 25 cents. "The uplift," said the publicity agent of the barbers, "is but an incident of a comprehensive movement for the elevation of our profession to a social position which insures artistic skill, efficient service and unvarying courtesy." The thrill of the announcement made the rest easy.

Suspicious members of Uncle Sam's revenue collectors in Chicago hopped on a joint owned by a woman where eight cases of beer and two jugs of whiskey were cached. "Do you sell beer?" taively queried an officer. "Me sell beer?" exclaimed the surprised woman. "No. Buy it for myself. I drink a case a day. Water makes me sick." The Chicago thirt is esteemed a humor, but the woman's measure crowds the limit.

Dr. George W. Fegers, a western physician who investigated the infantile paralysis plague in New York, asserts in a letter to the New York Globe, that the primary cause of the disease is in the middle and lower third of the spinal cord and that the proper treatment is intraspinal injections of mixed bacterinae. "Why wait," he asks, "for donations of human blood when mixed bacterinae can be had in any quantity and will do the work?"

President Wilson's Acceptance.

President Wilson's speech of acceptance, delivered at Shadow Lawn, is notable for the care evidently bestowed upon its preparation. Four years of experience as a candidate has qualified him as an expert dodger, and his ability to gloss over defects, to avoid definite statements and to magnify generalities was never better exhibited than in this formal announcement of his desire for re-election. Unfortunate attempts to assume a positive position on vital questions have taught him caution in expression, if nothing else. Most of his speech is given up to asserting that his administration has been ideal in its accomplishments, and no effort is made to meet specific criticism of its shortcomings.

For the Underwood tariff measure the president still claims it is the nearest approach to perfection yet attained; but the people will not have forgotten conditions that prevailed in the United States during the first two years of the Wilson regime. Fictitious prosperity, based on war orders, will not efface recollections of the bread line, nor will the present high prices convince any that the democratic pledge of lower cost of living was redeemed by the free trade tariff law. The "emancipation of business," so generously boasted of, is yet to be achieved. Until normal conditions have been restored, the real workings of the new banking law cannot be gauged, and it is certainly too soon for the president to declare that the land bank bill has given the farmer all the relief needed. Some close students, more familiar with the real problem than Mr. Wilson, have expressed the opinion that the law does not reach the spot at all.

The merchant marine has been "revived" by admitting foreign-built ships to American registry, by repealing the exemption of American coastwise traffic from Panama canal tolls at behest of European nations, and by a proposal to admit foreign-built ships to the American coastwise trade. This is aid indeed.

Mr. Wilson defends his Mexican blunders by repeating the platitudes he has made familiar. He supports his European policy by asserting his duty to protect American rights everywhere, and excuses his neglect to enforce this policy in Mexico by pleading for the revolutionists. He admits the loss of life is irreparable, but consoles sorrowing relatives with the assurance that he, too, is very sorry that Americans have been murdered in Mexico. But he insists he will maintain his course as long as he has anything to say about what the United States will do.

To the St. Louis platform he subscribes, just as he did to the Baltimore platform. This, he says, "is a definite pledge, a practical program. We have proved * * * that our promises are to be kept." And the leading plank of the Baltimore platform was that its candidate stood pledged to a one-term presidency.

Lincoln Memorial Dedication.

A little lesson for Americans may be found in the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial at his birthplace. It will stand forever, a shrine of patriotism and liberty, to which lovers and well-wishers of the race may turn for inspiration, and as such will be a source of real pride for all Americans. It has been preserved from absolute neglect and destruction, not by the interest of an united and grateful country, but by the effort of a private citizen. Americans are hero worshipers, and cling to the memory of their great leaders with fondness and respect, but neglect the more tangible things that should stand as reminders as well as mementoes of the canonized champion of human rights. Some excuse may be made for this, but it is mainly due to the national habit of neglect, to our propensity for commencing a new task before we have completely finished the one in hand. It is not at all creditable to us that the monuments to our great men mostly have been prepared and established by private enterprise, and that some scandal attaches to what should be the most sacred of them all because we still allow it to be held by an association that is not under government control. The dedication of the Lincoln memorial may serve to stimulate public interest to a degree that will eventually bring other similar places under national protection. If it does, it will be filling a double service.

"Trains on Schedule Time."

With traffic moving normally, and all trains on schedule time, the country seems safely past a grave industrial crisis. Such disturbance of business as was experienced due to the uncertainty of last week may easily be adjusted, and the steady flow of commerce proceed without interruption. The railroad men still have their problem to solve, but are not required to meet it immediately. The law is not effective until January 1, next, allowing three months of time for the arrangements that must be made. What counsel will be taken by the men who are most concerned in the meantime should not be anticipated. Future negotiations will be approached from a new angle, and what action may be determined upon will necessarily be based upon different conditions. What the public is most concerned in is the continual operation of trains on schedule time. To this end it will be to the interest of both men and managers to cooperate. Adjustment of abstractions must be secondary considerations.

Dormitories for the State University.

Advance notice is sent out from Lincoln that students who attend the University of Nebraska are meeting difficulty in finding rooms for the winter. This is not a novel experience, but is rather an ever present condition. It will be accentuated this year, because more students than ever will register for work at the great state school, and the boarding houses will be taxed to their limit to provide for the young folks. The regents may well consider the situation of these boys and girls, many of them away from home for the first time, and debate whether the state does not owe to them some duty now neglected. Better accommodations should be provided for the students. Well designed and carefully maintained dormitories, with a dining hall, would meet what has come to be a serious phase of the university life. Board and lodging is the greatest item of expense in connection with the university course, and any action of the authorities tending to lessen it, or to provide greater accommodations for housing and feeding the students, ought to prove a popular move. Such dormitories are even now supplied for the girl students attending the school of agriculture and the difference between the farm campus and the down town campus is nominal only. It is well worth investigation, at any rate.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day. Who will not mercy unto others show. How can he mercy every hope to have? —Edmund Spencer.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Teutonic allies reported to be moving troops from Russia to Roumanian, Serbian and western fronts.

Paris reported continuation of violent artillery activity all along the western front. Discovery of documents carried by James Archibald, American war correspondent, compromising Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington.

This Day in Omaha Thirty Years Ago. Julius Meyer has a display of Indian curiosities at the fair, which is in charge of Hoopla, the Omaha Indian chief, and Lou Hamilton, the agency policeman, the latter being decorated with a magnificent head dress of eight feathers.

Potter and Megath have on exhibition at the fair several unique specimens of typewriting fashioned into jugs and other designs. They also have several typewriters, one of which has a patent pending of disappearing without effort beneath a desk lid when so required.

A number of Omaha's best known people gathered at the home of Hon. C. S. Brown, on Capitol avenue, to listen to the charming singing



of Miss Abbie Whinnery, an eastern artist. Mrs. Fred Gray also favored the company with a well rendered ballad and Miss Boulter presided at the piano.

A number of the male and female members of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, accompanied by Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, the well known California speaker, held a meeting in the summer garden attached to Stadt's theater. Everything passed off so agreeably that a well known German who was present came very near ordering in the beers for the visitors.

The following young men comprise the committee to whom is entrusted the practical management of the Mardi Gras: W. G. Shriver, Fred Metz, Joe Iler, E. E. Howell and P. H. Allen.

Mr. Charles Dewey has received a lot of Japanese curiosities which he ordered on his last trip to the land of the Orientals. They comprise everything from swords to an elegant lacquered cabinet, and Mr. Dewey proposes to put a number of them on exhibition at the exposition.

This Day in History.

- 1774—First continental congress assembled at Philadelphia.
1813—American brig Enterprise defeated and captured the British brig Boxer off the Maine coast.
1816—Joseph C. Talbot, first Episcopal missionary bishop of the northwest, born at Alexandria, Va. Died at Indianapolis January 15, 1883.
1822—Twenty thousand persons perished when the city of Aleppo was destroyed by an earthquake.
1862—Convention signed at Constantinople by Russia, France and Turkey respecting protection of Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem.
1864—Japanese batteries at Shimonoseki destroyed by British fleet.
1870—French republic proclaimed, following the dethronement of Napoleon III.
1873—Last installment of the French indemnity was paid to Germany.
1889—The famous "Iron Gates" in the Danube blown up.
1890—Representatives of the union labor, prohibition and greenback parties met at St. Louis and organized the national reform party.
1891—The centenary of Meyerbeer, the composer, was celebrated in Berlin.
1895—An attempt was made to blow up the Rothschild bank in Paris.
1896—The czar and zarina were guests of the German emperor at Breslau.
1902—Prof. Rudolf Virchow, great German scientist and publicist, died in Berlin. Born in Pomerania October 13, 1821.
1905—Treaty of peace between Russia and Japan signed at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Day We Celebrate.

William Newton, president of Haskins Bros. & Co., was born September 5, 1859, at Prairie Du Chien, Wis. He went into the soap manufacturing business at Sioux City in 1889 and located here in 1896.

Rt. Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Episcopal bishop of Connecticut, born at Windham, Conn., sixty-eight years ago today.

George W. Guthrie, United States ambassador to Japan, born in Pittsburgh sixty-eight years ago today.

Addison T. Smith, representative in congress from Idaho, born at Cambridge, O., fifty-four years ago today.

Thomas H. Birch, United States minister to Portugal, born at Burlington, N. J., forty-one years ago today.

Thomas E. Watson, former Georgia congressman and party leader, born in Columbia county, Georgia, sixty years ago today.

Rt. Rev. Edward A. Temple, Episcopal missionary bishop of north Texas, born at Walker, Va., forty-nine years ago today.

Napoleon Lajoie, second baseman of the Philadelphia American league base ball team, born at Woonsocket, R. I., forty-one years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Ten years ago today the Americans defeated the Germans in the German-American sander boat races off Marblehead.

Delegates from nine states are to meet at Lexington, Ky., today for the annual convention of the Southern Appalachian Road congress.

Democrats of Delaware are to hold their state convention today at Dover.

Candidates for congressmen and state, legislative and county officers are to be named in the general primaries to be held today in Idaho.

The grand lodge of the United States, Manchester Unity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is to begin its biennial session today at Newark, N. J.

Charles W. Fairbanks, republican nominee for vice president, is scheduled to appear in Maine today for a speech-making tour of several days.

Charles E. Hughes, republican nominee for president, is to open the republican campaign in Kentucky with an address at Lexington this afternoon.

Bishops and Catholic clergy from all over the southwest are to gather at Oklahoma City today for a celebration of the silver jubilee of Bishop Meerschaert's service as bishop of Oklahoma.

A general primary election is to be held in New Hampshire today for the selection of candidates for congressmen and state and county tickets.

Contests between the rival republican factions for the nominations for United States senator and governor form the outstanding feature of the general primary election to be held today in Wisconsin.

Storyette of the Day.

It is a dangerous thing, when you have let slip an unfortunate remark, to try to cover up the blunder.

Mrs. G. was talking with the wife of Judge H. about her son's choice of a profession. "I don't want him to be a lawyer," she said. "Why not?" asked the judge's wife. "I think there is nothing much finer than the legal profession for a bright boy."



Can It Be the Same Man? Columbus, Neb., Sept. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: The democratic newspapers of Omaha published yesterday a remarkable interview in which a certain August Esser from the republican camp was quoted as saying that the entire nation should rejoice; because our president professor has kept us out of war. This announcement, of course, is Mr. Esser's personal privilege; but what the critic would like to know, is this the same Esser who less than six months ago so bombastically denounced the president's foreign policies, that he exceeded all bounds of propriety and manners by stating among other things, that Wilson was not fit to herd swine? If this is the same Esser I further would like to know whether he was turned down at the republican headquarters, or whether it was some other strong and effective medium which so suddenly changed the color of his flag.

Simple Protection for Crossings. Omaha, Sept. 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: I haven't bothered you for a long time, but I want you to think of my plan to stop the reckless killing at the railroad crossings and to get out of the crossing near the track with an arm fastened to the post, so when the train comes into the signal block the arm is raised, thus blocking the road. Some one that has the money and the inventive genius could make a pile of money by working this out.

You can publish this to agitate the plan. I don't charge anything for it, and then perhaps it will be copied.

G. B. SMITH, 333 South Twenty-fourth Street.

Stebbins Insists on Being Coated In. North Platte, Neb., Sept. 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: I wish Edward B. McDermott has through William Ritchie, his congressional committee man, challenged Hon. M. P. Kinkaid to discuss with him the situation, I am the candidate for congress in the Sixth district—non-partisan by petition, and I hereby invite Edward B. McDermott and Hon. M. P. Kinkaid to review with me—jointly or singly—the political and economic situation of the country with reference to the pending election. I do this direct and invite responses direct.

LUCIEN STEBBINS.

Farmers to Foot the Bill. Oxford, Neb., Sept. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your editorial charges equal unreasonableness to the managers and the trainmen of our railroads in their efforts to avoid a strike. You also say that if the strike comes the public will be on both sides gully of ignoring public rights. As one lone member of the general public who realizes what this strike will mean, and who will suffer to the point of an economic starvation, I have the honor to express my warmest sympathies to both statements. I think the general public has intelligence enough to grasp the true meaning of the trainmen's demands and their true organized method of attaining their desires. I believe the general public is possessed with fairness enough to admit that the road managers in offering to submit the wage controversy to the same commission for settlement that is clothes with power to adjust freight and passenger rates have shown a willingness that the public interests be safeguarded even though their profits are lessened.

On the other hand the trainmen have shown a total disregard of the public interests and a perfect willingness that the great farming and manufacturing interests which have given them a living condition beyond that of any other country on the civilized globe should be paralyzed if only their selfish demands can be attained. But the general public should sit up and take notice that the president, who was elected to execute laws, not to make them, has in nowise helped the situation by trying to make political capital out of the threatened strike. Who elected Mr. Wilson a czar, to dictate how many hours should constitute a day's work for any class of wage-earners? By the same gall that he ordered Huerta to abdicate the presidency of Mexico he proposed to force the railroad managers to accept his view of what should constitute a day's work.

The farmers who labor twelve hours without any pay for overtime ask the ones who will have to foot the bill if the unreasonable demands of the trainmen are granted. Are they willing to accept the statement of the president that his edict is backed by public opinion and shall be made the law of the land, no matter what the outcome of the strike may be? Our constitution and law are in every way fair to the wage-earner, but it was never contemplated to give them power to throttle the industries of the country that they might collect a greater toll from the already overworked farmer than they would pay.

Mr. Wilson has doctored his election slogan, "I have kept the nation out of war" (but he forgets to add, "for the reason that the nation has no desire for war"). Mr. Wilson's move to make the public believe that he can avert a strike by demanding that the party to the controversy having the greatest voting strength should get about all they ask, my fool some people, but certainly not all.

A. C. RANKIN.

Weybright Sees a Plot. St. Louis, Sept. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: That was a clever letter of August Miller in The Bee's Letter Box of August 29, entitled, "Who Betrayed the Irish People."

That is, it was clever if you do not happen to know the motive. If you do know the motive, it was stupid.

It was a clever rehearsal of editorials and special correspondence of a certain paper published in New York in the interest of a foreign government. It is quite evident that Mr. Miller is on the regular staff of well organized correspondents who have been selected for this purpose because their names do not suggest their nativity or motive. It matters little whether Wilson or Hughes or anyone else was in the White House. If they did not do the bidding of this organization they would be blacklisted just the same.

"Come on Mr. Miller," dope out your dope, according to instructions; keep on trying to embitter the Irish people in America against the government for ulterior motives, and after election you will find that it does not matter so much just now who is president of the United States, so long as he is an American.

J. F. WEYBRIGHT.

BRIEF BITS OF SCIENCE.

A telephone wire swings for 1,200 yards across the Yukon river.

Sugar is extracted from sixteen varieties of palm which grow in Ceylon.

European soldiers carry small flasks of oxygen to revive themselves.

California orchards are piped for the purpose of conveying spraying solution to the trees.

Electrically heated gloves for aviators and automobile drivers are being introduced by a British firm.

It is estimated that the odor of the three-hundred-millionth part of a grain of meat gas is detectable by the human nose.

Chile will send an official commission to the United States to make a thorough study of agricultural and industrial hydraulics.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"The Hungarians have their goulash, the Russians their caviar," said a man. "But the Americans have no national dish." "What's the matter with ice cream?" Louisville Courier-Journal.

Visitor—I don't see how the freshmen can keep their little eyes on their heads. The Professor—Vacuum pressure, "Fack."

Mrs. Flatbush—Your ears are quite red, Mr. Flatbush—Really? "Yes, really. I hope you haven't been eating corn on the cob already this season."—Yonkers Statesman.

A western senator of burly appearance was passing an undertaker's shop when a roughly dressed man came out and said: "Say, mister, will you give me a lift with a casket?" The senator shuddered and asked hesitatingly: "Is there—is there anything in it?" "Sure," came the hearty reply; "there's a couple of drinks in it."—Chicago Post.

DEAR MR. KINKAID I'M GETTING MARRIED TO A PRIZE FIGHTER—SHOULD THE WEDDING BE PRIVATE OR IN A HALL?—ENGAGED

IN A HALL—IT'LL GIVE YOU A CHANCE TO SEE WHAT KIND OF A FIGHTER HE IS, WHEN HE GOES TO THROW OUT THE FREE LIST!

Clark—Now, see here, little girl, I can't spend the whole day showing you penny toys. Do you want the earth with a little red fence around it for one cent? Little girl—Let me see it, life.

"I hope," said the advocate of moral uplift, "that you do not castigate your children as a means of development."

"No, ma'am," said the practical mother; "I'm a-bringin' up of 'em by hand." Baltimore American.

"Don't bother me, I need rest and quiet. I'm a nervous wreck."

"What's the matter, pa? Anything gone wrong at the office today?"

"I should say so. I had to call two persons on the telephone today."—New York Times.

Mr. Rostley (coldly)—And what are your prospects, my boy? Jack Rooter—Pardon me, sir; I merely love your daughter. I have not been so

mercenary as to look you up in Bradstreet, and therefore I cannot answer your question.—Boston Transcript.

"Did you see any bunco men while you was up to the city?" "Not exactly. But I got into a place where they made me pay 40 cents for ham and eggs."—Washington.

"I had a long talk with your husband yesterday." "He's an extremely interesting man—as I remember him."—Puck.

"Miserly offered the man who saved his life half a dollar." "Did the man accept it?" "Yes, but he handed Miserly 20 cents change."—Christian Register.

"Always see a man just after he has had a good lunch. That is the best time to get an order from him." "And you don't have to invite him out either," added the thrifty salesman.—Judge.

COMIN' HOME.

It's nice to get home in the fall of the year. When the heat has got thro' being severe; When the peaches are ripe and the melons are, too.

And blue grapes in baskets are waiting for you; When the mercury falls from its perch, I declare, It's time to get home, for you'll find comfort there.

It's nice to get home when your nose is all skinned; When you weary of foods that come bottled; When the nights get so frosty you shake with the shivers.

When sweet laters are mentioned on each bill of fare; And the odor of spices is filling the air; Where the roasting ears offer a long-looked-for treat;

It's nice to come home and find plenty to eat. It's nice to get home when the trout in the pool Refuses to bit (he grew wise in the school);

When the night gets so frosty you shake with the shivers; Then the glimmer of seat leaves the lakes and the rivers;

When your far-away home looms up large in your mind; And the mountains grow small, as you leave them behind.

It's nice to get home—well, I hardly could wait—'Cause the cranks just happens to be my home state; Out of cool Colorado I came with rapidity, Having had my full share of its famed frigidities;

It's Nebraska for mine—for all people of earth; When it comes to a question of long residence, Omaha.

—Bayroll No Trele.

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