

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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The problem in Greece simmers down to this: Fight or give up the gun.

Omaha will need all its hotels, both new and old, this week—and then some!

Anyway, the force of the Roosevelt punch demonstrates the value of steady training.

Senator Martine neglected to wire a whoop of joy to Shadow lawn. Doubtless he thinks the New Jersey primaries delivered a message.

This is where the Omaha police force will have a chance to demonstrate again that its efficiency far outruns its numbers.

Commercial submarines are unable to offer scenic inducements to travelers, but are unsurpassed in supplying the thrills of uncertain arrival.

It is inferred from his remarks that Colonel Harvey believes President Wilson spoiled a good country editor to make a poor secretary of the navy.

President Wilson brings the prestige, King Ak-Sar-Ben supplies the "pep" and Omaha the hospitality. A rare combination fittingly honors a memorable event.

The so-called "mystery" of bulging capitol walls is no mystery at all. The certainty of housing a reunited republican family is ample provocation for a swell front.

The chances of foreign war bulletin makers agreeing on the outcome of a given battle are about as good as of opposing political dogmatists agreeing on the result of the November election.

In talking to the farmers Senator Hitchcock is careful not to boast of how hard he fought parcel post for fear the government would take some of the profits away from the express monopolies.

Isn't it a little brah for Senator Hitchcock's newspaper organ to invite inspection of anybody's record going back twenty-five years, knowing what a review of his own record covering that period would disclose?

By recalling the democratic attacks upon him when he was president, Colonel Roosevelt nails the "shouldn't-attack-Wilson" complaint. No rule of "king-can-do-no-wrong" or of "less majesty" holds good in this free American republic.

In determining his action on the wage increase force bill President Wilson gave in, according to Roosevelt, "to the side he feared most." Suppose the same labor leaders come back again at the next session of congress, with their stop-watches and threats of a strike unless new demands for more wages or larger overtime pay are acceded to before a designated day and hour? What then?

Some Things That Are Untrue

Railway Age Gazette.
Among the many wild and ignorant statements made on the floor of congress during the "consideration" of the "eight-hour" law and during its subsequent defense by democratic members, the blue ribbon should undoubtedly be awarded to Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, which is worth repeating as illustrating the amount of information on the subject possessed by some "statesmen" who voted for the bill. He said: "I talked with a man who is manifestly more than half a nervous wreck. He used to pull the Twentieth Century Limited between Chicago and New York. He told me that by actual mathematics it could be demonstrated that upon that run the engineer holding that throttle had to read and record in his own brain six signals every second. Eight hours a day is long enough for that kind of labor. Eight hours is long enough for the passengers to ride behind a man under that kind of a strain." Senator Reed has apparently been listening to some of the talk of the brotherhood leaders, and has received the impression that the trainmen "pull" their trains without much assistance from the locomotive. He would probably be much surprised if informed of the actual facts, viz: That the engineers on the Twentieth Century are changed seven times in twenty hours between Chicago and New York; that not one of them runs for more than four hours a trip, and that each of them receives considerably more than a day's pay for each trip of three or four hours that he makes on the Century. He might pursue his investigation further and find that five hours, or 100 miles, is the basis for a day's pay for all passenger engineers on the eastern roads and that practically no passenger ever rides behind an engineer who works as many as eight hours a day. We do not blame the senator for becoming excited about the six signals per second, but a little "actual mathematics" would have shown him that a train running sixty miles an hour traverses eighty-eight feet in a second and he is doubtless enough of a traveler to know that the scenery along the New York Central is not obscured by a signal every fourteen feet. The artless credulity shown by statesmen of the Reed and La Follette type when they are talking to members of the labor unions is only equalled by the impossibility of getting into their heads a single real fact or truth regarding railway matters.

The Farmer Pays the Freight.

Closer study of the situation growing out of the Adamson railroad wage law convinces the farmer of the quality of the solicitude for his welfare shown by the democratic party. This law, driven through congress as was no other law ever enacted, provides that an arbitrary increase of 25 per cent in wages paid to a specially favored class of employes, amounting to \$100,000,000 annually is to be forced on the railroads. This imposition can only be met by additional income; the railroads have but one way of adding to their revenue, and that is by increasing rates. The money must come from freight and passenger earnings. To increase passenger tariffs is impractical, therefore the hundred millions required to meet the demands of the Adamson law must be derived from additional freight charges. The president of the United States told the railroad managers he would assist in securing authority for them to make the increase. The whole bill is to be charged to the shippers.

This brings the matter directly home to the farmers. They are the principal patrons of the railroads, in that they provide the greater part of the freight that is carried. Manufacturers and jobbers may avoid any share of the increased rates by simply adding the amount to their selling prices, but the farmer can not do this. He does not fix the selling price on his commodities, and will find that instead of being permitted to add the increase in freight to the price of what he sells, it will be deducted. Thus, he will be paying the whole sum, for it will be added to what he buys and subtracted from what he sells.

In plain words, the farmer is to be made the goat in this, as he has been in other ways by the democrats. Agriculture, our greatest industry, has had but scant consideration from the party now in power.

Omaha Must Care for All Visitors.

The people of Omaha seem not yet to realize fully the obligation they are under to take care of all visitors from abroad accepting our invitation to come here this week.

The combination of the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities and the celebration of the semi-centennial of Nebraska's statehood with the president of the United States participating in the commemorative exercises, are sure to bring to this city more strangers than have ever before been within our gates at one time. The fact is that our hotels and customary accommodations for the traveling public are already taxed to their ordinary capacity, and unless extraordinary efforts are put forth thousands of visitors will have their needs for food and shelter unprovided for.

Of course this situation will not be present because it is up to us to put forth an extraordinary effort. It is incumbent upon every citizen of Omaha in position to help meet the impending demand, to respond to the urgency of the occasion. All the available rooms for lodging should be listed at once with the agencies that are at the disposal of our visitors, and these agencies should be ready with enlarged forces to supply all requisitions upon them.

It must be remembered that Omaha is the host and that every householder in our city shares the responsibility for maintaining our reputation for painstaking hospitality. It is not a question of ability or willingness to take proper care of everyone who comes, but of mobilizing the facilities and making them available for use.

His Highness the Hog.

Omaha is entertaining some real royalty this week, as well as the mythical kind. His highness the Hog is with us, born in the purple and regally bred, and by his actual presence reminds us of one of the principal stones in the foundation that supports the material greatness of which the allegorical monarch is the outward sign. The National Swine show has brought together the most valuable and representative assemblage of porcine aristocracy ever gathered. It offers an amazing exhibition of perfection in pigs, fairly startling in its contrast to the careless city notion born of familiarity alone with the golden brown of sizzling bacon, the tempting crimson of broiled ham, or the alluring pink of a well fried chop. Pigs might have been pigs, merely, in that far-off day when swine were listed as "razor backs," "hazel splitters," "gate lifters" and the like, and were permitted to run wild under the trees, gathering the mast for sustenance and defying man's best effort to cover their gaunt ribs with a proper coating of leaf lard. This unpromising animal has been, by scientific care, remodeled into a wonderfully efficient machine for turning corn, alfalfa and the like into meats whose savor wins epicurean applause, and whose price on the market swells the bank account of his thrifty breeder. His highness, the Hog, is no mean monarch.

Nearly Time for a Change.

The story of a disastrous collision between a street car and a switching train at Detroit says it is the third accident of the kind at the same crossing within the year. This would naturally suggest that the city authorities of Detroit should give some attention to this crossing. It is also a reminder that Omaha has a number of dangerous unprotected crossings; the Detroit crossing did have gates, but in Omaha even these are lacking. Appeals and protests alike are unavailing, apparently, for nothing is being done to make these dangerous places secure. The Missouri Pacific, notably, is able to defer action at will. Viaducts it was ordered to build several years ago have not been started, while the entire length of its Belt Line tracks presents a succession of unprotected grade crossings, most of them without as much as a flagman to warn traffic. How much longer are the railroads and the city commissioners going to dally over the question of making grade crossings safe?

Not this year, some other year, perhaps, the American electorate will realize their mistake in passing up the rich and juicy offerings of presidential bush leaguers. Everybody worth while understands how far the major candidates will go in saving the country. The bush leaguers go much farther afield, promising not only salvation but the abolition of cuspidors and the inauguration of an era of joy-riding with the government furnishing the limousines and the gas. Native perversity and the party grip of the majors will as heretofore persist in rejecting the millennium.

At one stage of the Mexican shell game Carranza, by co-operating with the American expedition could have put Villa out of business conclusively. Instead he chose the part of bluster and harassment and insisted on doing the job. The utter failure of performance coming up to professions shows the futility of relying on Carranza's assurances of border safety.

Mr. Wilson Indicts Himself

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Edward Atkinson's computation a generation ago was that production was about \$200 per annum per capita. It is possible, though not very certain, that 10 per cent of the production is saved. On this basis then, the nation is putting away about two billions of dollars. It is probably saving a good bit more than that. The production has undoubtedly increased since 1880, and it is probable that the fraction accumulated from year to year has increased. The incredible multiplication of automobiles is tolerable evidence of the increased means of persons in comfortable circumstances, but by no means rich.

Since the war began we are estimated to have bought back a billion and a half of our own securities. To that extent we owe less than we used to. We have to remit less interest to Europe. That interest becomes capital available for investment at home and for financing foreign projects in our effort to encroach somewhat on the prerogatives of London as the world's money market. If we are not yet a creditor nation, we are making progress in that direction.

The progress is not confined to buying back our own securities and becoming the owners of our railways and industrials. During this war we have so far become the world's banker as to have loaned one and a third billion dollars to foreign governments and commercial enterprises. For this we shall get \$50,000,000 or \$70,000,000 in the way of interest for use at home or abroad. In the same two years we have put a good deal more than one billion dollars into building projects; these range from year to year between half a billion and three quarters of a billion dollars, and cover only a small part of the country, the big and middle sized cities. There is a vast amount of building in the smaller towns and the rural communities of which we have no report.

Deposits in savings banks increase very slowly. The aggregate is enormous, but the annual increment consists largely of interest. The excess of deposits over withdrawals is relatively small. Still, the savings banks account forms a part of the annual increase of the national wealth. They are supplemented by the co-operative building loan associations, which in considerable parts of the country are more popular than the savings bank. The increase of life insurance has been extremely rapid in the past twenty years, and reflects an increased ability to provide for the future. The increase in the assets of the life insurance companies in a decade is shown by these figures:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1904: \$2,498,960,968; 1914: 4,935,352,791

The amount doubled in ten years. Investment buying absorbs an immense volume of annual savings. That is, it is annual savings in a sense; as the community owes the amount of state and municipal bonds the purchase of these evidences of debt is not directly an addition to the national wealth; it is rather an anticipation of wealth to be produced. The sale of securities, however, has its value as a reflection of the rate at which wealth is being produced. The employment of traveling salesmen by bond houses is a comparatively recent development of the investment business, and gives some idea of its importance. Even if the wealth represented by securities is yet in great measure to be created, the wealth expended in the purchases has already been created.

The per capita wealth of the country as computed by the census bureau has, at least, relative value. The figures for three periods are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Per Capita Wealth. 1890: \$1,035; 1900: 1,164; 1912: 1,965

They agree with many other indications that wealth is accumulating faster now than it was a few years ago. The accumulations are not in a few hands, either; the tendency of wages to rise, and of interest to decline, is unmistakable, and ought to be reassuring to the sociologists.

Shafts Aimed at Omaha

Fairbury News: Victor Rosewater would have an excellent foundation for a libel suit against the Omaha Examiner for the pictures it publishes of him from time to time. They are fierce.

O'Neill Frontier: Now comes the word that President Wilson is going to abandon his policy of "watchful waiting," in the shade of Shadow Lawn, and hike out to Omaha to attend the Ak-Sar-Ben. While at Omaha, it is understood, the president will be prevailed upon to deliver one of his non-partisan addresses. Somebody must be "skinned."

Fort Calhoun Chronicle: The Omaha papers are trying to make their readers believe that President Wilson's visit to that city on October 5 is a recognition by the chief magistrate of Ak-Sar-Ben's greatness. Perhaps it is, but there is a possibility the president and his advisors realize that his presence there on this occasion may be helpful to the cause about November 7.

Neligh Leader: Senator Hitchcock told the voters of the county during his visit why he thought he should be re-elected. Outside of pure politics the Leader cites some reasons why he should not be re-elected. In the first place, the senator's quarrel with Bryan and the president, which was purely a personal one, lost to Omaha and this section of country a chance to obtain the location of the branch of the federal reserve bank. The same incident lost to Omaha the Indian supply depot and the headquarters of a department of the army and will in all probability operate to lose for this section the location of one of the rural credit banks. These are a few of the things the senator has done for Nebraska.

Beatrice Sun: The editor of the Omaha retail grocers' publication declares in favor of limiting the number of grocery stores. He declares that in Omaha there are nearly twice as many stores as are needed to serve the public, and that a smaller number, the exact number to be fixed by law, would be able to serve the trade better and at lower prices. The question which would at once arise, of course, would be whether the owners of the limited number of stores would be willing to sacrifice an opportunity for greater profits merely for the purpose of giving their patrons better service and winning their good will. Any interference with the normal course of business, such as limiting the number of concerns engaged in any business, must always have tacked to it some provision for regulating prices and the methods of operating the business.

People and Events

American farmers and land speculators who vitalized Canada's boom during the past ten years have returned home to the number of \$30,000. War is a reality up there.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day.
But spite of all the criticizing elves, Those who would make us feel, must feel themselves. —Charles Churchill.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Germans reported capture of great French stretch Alaska. Russian offensive in Galicia checked with loss of 4,000 prisoners. French air fleet of sixty-five fighters dropped bombs on German communications in Champagne and the Argonne.

Russia ordered its minister to leave Sofia if Bulgaria did not break with Austria and Germany within twenty-four hours.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

B. F. Redman, who for some time back has been a bonded warehouse clerk, has resigned his position and accepted that of claim agent for the H. A. Clark Drug company.

A. F. Spitzko, city circulator of the German Tribune, was married to Miss Emma Gutschmann at the residence of the bride's parents, 514 South Ninth street. The bride was attended by Miss Anna Miller and the groom by Julius T. Feister.

The Academy of the Sacred Heart, at their monthly literary meeting, were entertained by the following:

Misses C. Creighton, A. Babcock, K. McHugh, A. McParlin, Jennie Gregg, L. McShane, Lowe, Nash and Delonge.

The "Hyperion" is the name of a new social club, of which the officers are: N. J. Edholm, president; E. B. Smith, vice president; H. D. Hicks, secretary, and Frank Buck, treasurer.

Mrs. W. F. Miller gave a luncheon party, at which the following guests were present: Misses Wakeley, Dundy, Sharp, Maud Woolworth, McConnell, Brown, Downs, Campbell, Hamilton, Lehmer, Knight and Morgan.

Mrs. C. N. Dietz entertained a number of friends at progressive euchre. Mrs. W. F. Miller gave a first prize, three useful books bound in alligator; Mr. Coutant won the men's first prize, a card case in the shape of a tooth, while Mrs. Strauss and Mr. Stucky took the booby prizes, a pen and ink and a stamp case.

Dr. McParlin's four daughters have arrived in Omaha. The eldest is a debutante and the others are attending the convent of the Sacred Heart.

This Day in History.

1701—Isaac Norris, leader of the Quaker party in Pennsylvania for many years before the revolution, born in Philadelphia. Died there June 13, 1768.

1782—William Henry Harrison, afterward president of the United States, was elected a delegate to congress from Ohio.

1800—George Bancroft, the great historian, born at Worcester, Mass. Died at Washington, D. C., January 17, 1891.

1838—Black Hawk, leader of the great Indian war against the white settlers of the Mississippi valley, died while encamped on the Des Moines river.

1862—The confederates attacked Rosecrans' army at Corinth, Miss.

1866—Signing of the peace of Vienna, by which Austria ceded Venetia to Italy.

1873—Execution of the Modocs, Captain Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley and Black Jim, for the murder of General Canby and Dr. Thomas at Fort Klammath, Ore.

1904—The thirteenth international peace conference opened in Boston.

1914—Rustem Bey, the Turkish ambassador to the United States, left Washington because of official dissatisfaction with his published views on American affairs.

The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. Charles E. Smith is 53 years old today. He was born in Davenport, Ia., and took his degree in dental surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. He located in Omaha in 1885, where he has since continued to practice his profession.

Thomas Ring of the city detective force was born October 3, 1863, in Canada. He came to this country at 17 years of age and has been in the police department since 1892. Previous to that time he was in the ice business.

Harry L. Brandt, accident insurance man, today will receive congratulations from his friends on his thirty-third birthday.

Eleanora Duse, the most celebrated tragedienne of the Italian stage, born in Venice fifty-seven years ago today.

Major General William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army, born at Mobile, Ala., sixty-two years ago today.

Royal C. Johnson, representative in congress of the Second South Dakota district, born at Cherokee, Ia., thirty-four years ago today.

Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard college, born in New York thirty-nine years ago today.

Fred Clarke, former manager of the Pittsburgh National league baseball team, born in Madison county, Iowa, forty-three years ago.

EDITORIAL SIFTINGS.

Philadelphia Ledger: Whenever a democrat has nothing else to do he goes on explaining the Maine result.

Chicago Herald: Every time Carranza blows an unusually large and brilliant bubble for the edification of Washington that bad boy Villa steps in and pricks it for him.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: A lot of people are glad they aren't railroad men now. Wouldn't it be awful to have to work eight whole hours, by law?

Washington Post: We should not be surprised at any time to see in the Athens Gazette that M. Keechiff has been elected premier of the local hay fever association.

Springfield Republican: Polymyeltitis is a long, hard word, but the theories about it come from the primer, as rat, fly, milk, ant, flea. Our fathers never suspected that such monster could lurk in those words of one syllable.

New York World: Merchandise exports for August, \$510,000,000. This is above the average for a whole year in the early seventies and more than one-half the yearly average as late as twenty years ago. Excess of exports over imports for August, \$111,000,000 for this month is almost one-half as large as the highest record excess for a whole year before last year.

Baltimore American: A Scotch munitions factory is in the future to employ women only. This is one sign of the industrial conditions which are to confront the various nations at the end of the war. In some of the more autocratic governments there may be a temporary settlement of these conditions by force, but this will simply be postponing the inevitable, or, perhaps still worse, be hastening an industrial revolution. The woman question involved in the industrial problems brought about by the war is bound to bring about radical changes.

Springfield Republican: No wonder that the collector in Cleveland, who paid \$200,000 in New York for a tapestry presented by the French king to the emperor of China in 1766, and looted from the palace in Peking at the time of the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, desires to keep his name secret. It is after the fashion of handbag stolen goods from time immemorial. "The heathen Chinese," as Bret Harte called him, will know just what to think about the transaction, for honesty in buying and selling has been accounted as a Chinese trait highly valued from days that go far back of our western civilization.

GRINS AND GROANS.

Galleigh—Here's the dress suit you loaned me, old man, and many thanks. It didn't fit me very well, so I had the tailor make a few alterations.

Green—The deuce you did! Well, of all the—

Galleigh—Oh, it's all right, old chap! I told him to send the bill to me.—Boston Transcript.

"This cake tastes a trifle queer, my dear. How did you make it?"

"I made it from a recipe I cut from a magazine. I have quite a collection of recipes. Here is the one."

"Um. This is for cleaning a straw hat."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sunday School Teacher—And the father of the prodigal son fell on his neck and wept. Now, why did he weep?

Tommy Tuffnut—Huh! I guess you'd weep, too, if you fell on your neck.—Life.

"What am I to do about the mistakes I made in pairing off those couples at the table?"

"Do what you should do with all mistakes—repair them."—Baltimore American.

"Aren't you afraid your course will make you some enemies?"

"I'll have to take a chance," replied Senator Borahum. "Sometimes it's better to have a few enemies so as to keep you from getting too good-natured and careless."—Washington Star.

Jennie (aged eight)—It says in the paper that another co-ge-n-er-an is dead. What is an co-ge-n-er-an?

Herbert (aged ten)—I don't know what they are, but they must be awfully sticky.

Advertisement for Fireplace Goods, Western Union Service, and Rough on Rats. Includes text: 'First! A WESTERN UNION telegram gets instant attention and brings the first reply. WESTERN UNION Service broadens territory at least expense and keeps you ahead in the hot race of competition. THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.' and 'ROUGH ON RATS Unbeatable Exterminator of Rats, Mice and Bugs. Used the World Over - Used by Government. THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD-AVOID SUBSTITUTES'.