

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
By Carrier, per month, \$1.00
By Mail, per month, \$1.00

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press of which The Bee is a member, is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

REMITTANCE
Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only 5-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts.

OFFICES
Omaha—The Bee Building, 14th & Main St.
Chicago—People's Gas Building, 100 N. Dearborn St.
New York—286 Fifth Ave.

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

JULY CIRCULATION
57,229 Daily—Sunday, 51,153

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

Old King Coal's merriment is not what it used to be.

The next business in order is timing the speed of the coal cut to the consumer.

The \$20 hog needs no other evidence to vindicate the reputation of the breed.

German efficiency has its limitations. The masterful British tank glimpses one of them.

Price fixing is not a one-way process by any means, as all sorts of profiteers will discover.

Loans to the Allies near the two billion mark. As a responsive and liberal uncle in a pinch, Samuel is a prince.

Concussions past and projected forcibly remind profiteers of the growing difficulty of getting away with it.

If San Diego's enterprise equals its thirst, no time should be lost in finding quarters for army miles beyond kicking range.

No division of sentiment is noted among the Irish on the mud flats of Flanders, regardless of how matters stand at home.

August is bountifully redeeming the promise of May and June and that is all that can be expected of the midsummer month.

So long as law succeeds in heading off the other fellow the rest of the crowd naturally hails the operation as a triumph of legal efficiency.

Silver continues mounting toward a parity with gold, having passed the 87 notch. War turned the trick without the aid or consent of politicians.

The presumption is strong that those who publicly protest their loyalty to the United States do not square actions with words. Actions speak louder than words.

Senate's action offers little hope of relief for the incomes swollen by war profits. Uncle Sam is going after the money as well as the men he needs to carry on the war.

An increase of 22 per cent in the Douglas county tax levy of 1917 over that of 1916 gives a dash of reminiscent humor to the pledges of reduced taxation flaunted last November.

Too many crown princes boss the German job on the west front. So far their skill in picking cemetery locations for their unfortunate followers far surpasses their military prowess.

The Federal Trade commission reports that makers of book paper exacted prices little short of extortion. The chief value of the report lies in giving official confirmation to the squeeze the book publishers felt.

British labor voted to send delegates to the Stockholm peace conference. This is the easiest part of labor's defiance. Getting the delegates across the North Sea without government passports remains to be negotiated.

A democrat mentioned for high office in Nebraska says this is no time to talk politics. He is right, and, by the same token, it is no time to play politics either, although some of our democratic friends seem to think otherwise.

Local exemption boards find a few eligibles who prefer to take a chance on a firing squad rather than come forward and answer to their names. These men will find out that the law means what it says in war times. At any rate, they will be much safer if they come in while the chance is offered them.

Lieutenant Governor Edgar Howard is demanding that everybody pitch in and help the governor subdue the Rum Demon in Omaha. What we would like to know is, Does the lieutenant governor really mean it, or is he just holding up Omaha to hide something that is going on elsewhere?

The Supreme Sacrifice

When the history of the United States in this war comes to be written we think that the historian will be obliged to record a spirit of self-sacrifice more all-pervading among the people than in almost any other war that has engaged the nation. We see it in every form of activity among women and men for the Red Cross and we have seen it in every form for the first Liberty loan and we see it in the free and spontaneous responses coming from every class to the many calls of the government in organizing the material and spiritual forces of the country for war.

Coal Prices and the Consumer.

The schedule of prices for bituminous coal at mines fixed by the president bears surface evidence of close scrutiny of producing costs and an intent to make allowance for a reasonable profit to the mine owners. Furthermore, it is set out that the rate established is subject to review and readjustment after experience has shown its justice. The fixation of retail prices, if at all, must follow after inquiry as to whether dealers are responding to the government's effort to prevent any holdup of the consumer. Coal production has been greatly increased over last year, railroads reporting having hauled 129,721 more cars of bituminous coal in July of 1917 than for the corresponding month of the previous year, the total movement from the mines amounting to 764,965 cars for the month. As a matter of fact, the threat of shortage has vanished before the accumulation of output and, while the demand is perhaps equal to the supply, purchasing has been for immediate consumption by users, who have preferred to wait for government action on prices. That inordinate profits were being exacted by the miners has been well established by the accumulation of output and, while the demand is perhaps equal to the supply, purchasing has been for immediate consumption by users, who have preferred to wait for government action on prices. That inordinate profits were being exacted by the miners has been well established by the accumulation of output and, while the demand is perhaps equal to the supply, purchasing has been for immediate consumption by users, who have preferred to wait for government action on prices.

Legal Aspects of the War.

In the report of the committee on international law, made to the American Bar association, will be found a summary of the laws violated or ignored by the Central Powers in the prosecution of the war. If this indictment, drawn by learned lawyers, who dispassionately approach the question, has any merit, the impossibility of peace on terms at present proposed must be apparent. The chief charges made in the committee's report do not rest on the causes of the war, but on its conduct, the wanton destruction of life and property under conditions that served no military purpose. Devastation of evacuated territory, the U-boat campaign of ruthlessness, murder of women and children, deportation of inhabitants of occupied regions, enforced labor of non-combatants and other offenses that have outraged all the rules and agreements of civilized warfare as well as the fundamentals of international law cannot be glossed over in any settlement. It is not enough for Germany and Austria to come forward and say they are willing to go back to where they were in August, 1914, waiving all claims to indemnity or expansion of territory. That is not a basis for peace. Civilization will demand of these offenders that they in some measure make reparation for the crimes committed by their armies. Restitution and restoration for Belgium and Serbia at least are conditions that cannot be omitted from terms, no matter by whom proposed, if approach to peace is to be seriously undertaken.

No Federal Foreign Branch Banks.

Washington reports are to the effect that the Federal Reserve board has decided adversely on the establishment of branches of the Federal Reserve bank in foreign countries, at least until after the war. Several conditions justify this decision, chief of which is our immediate presence in the war. Rates of foreign exchange are just now very uncertain, varying extensively even between the neutrals, and so far as they apply to the belligerents are quite unstable. With an export trade might be stimulated in some measure by the erection of branches of the Federal Reserve bank abroad, the possible benefits are largely offset by the disadvantages that would accrue from using the credit of the United States to sustain a commerce in which no vital interest is immediately concerned. It is certain the bank would be called upon to take responsibilities the directors do not care now to assume. Domestic needs are of more pressing importance and will require the utmost of our resources. Crop movement will call for use of more capital than ever in history and right now bankers are being warned to make provision for the undertaking. Money is stiffer in rates than for some time and with prospect of becoming even tighter as the pressure from the fields increases. This and other factors of home requirements well support the determination of the bank directors to postpone the establishment of branches in other countries.

Insuring American Sailors.

One of the overlooked features of the present situation is the fact that the War Insurance board has made provision to insure the lives of American sailors. All who go aboard merchant vessels covered by war insurance are under the protection of a blanket policy that makes provision for their dependents in event of their death or being taken prisoner. This is a novel but entirely reasonable extension of the war insurance. In the earlier stages of the submarine campaign safety of the ship's company was assured and only vessels and cargoes were in danger. Extension of the U-boat made necessary some form of insurance for officers and men against threatened destruction and this is now given. American sailors go down to the sea uncertain as to what the outcome of the voyage will be, but with full knowledge that so far as can be they will be supported by the government that is warring to make the ocean highway safe and free for all.

The large percentage of youths among prisoners captured by the Allies in Flanders goes to confirm the statements of Swiss observers that the best fighting material of the Central Powers is used up. To a less extent the same may be said of the original allied group. Man power is the vital factor in prolonged war and the vast resources of the United States thrown into the scale now swings the balance to the Allies and makes the victory certain.

Invitations to take the stump against sedition pour in on Colonel Roosevelt. Minnesota is particularly anxious for him to swing his famous big stick on copperheads in that locality. No intimation of acceptance has yet come from Oyster Bay, but local signs foreshadow an outburst which will drive knackers to their cowardly holes.

Possibly a few persons here and there harbor the illusion that they can knock the government and get away with it. A careful reading of the news from day to day offers shining examples of failures in this line.

The opening date for the local branch of the Federal Reserve bank is set for September 4, at which time our financial importance will be duly recognized by even those who know it now, but will not admit it.

War and Babies

Washington, Aug. 20.—The first effect of the declaration of war in this country upon the relations of the sexes was an increase in the number of marriages. The second, according to somewhat vague reports, will probably be a falling off in the number of births, owing to the fact that women, whose husbands are going, or may go to war, do not feel equal to the responsibility of bringing children into the world. If war really has the effect of reducing the birth rate in this country, it will be a most unusual phenomenon. In all previous wars, and in all the belligerent countries in this war, the tendency has been the opposite. If the birth rate has not actually increased in all cases, it is nevertheless much larger proportionally, when the number of homes broken up and the number of married couples separated is taken into consideration.

A few days ago federal secret service men raided the marriage license bureau in New York and made young men show their registration cards for the alleged purpose of intimidating the great number who were seeking the right to marry.

While officials in this country are thus discouraging marriage in order to keep more men eligible for service, foreign belligerent governments are encouraging in every way the reproductive powers of their peoples in order that they may have materials from which to reconstruct their shattered nations after the war. In Germany especially a very scientific and unselfish attitude has been taken toward the need for more human material. Everything possible has been done to take the stigma away from illegitimacy. Married and unmarried women are accepted on like terms in the hospitals which have been provided for poor mothers. Likewise, in sending soldiers home on furlough so that the birth rate may be kept up, no distinction is made between the married and the unmarried. As a result of these measures illegitimacy has greatly increased, but the birth rate has been maintained.

At the same time Germany is trying to encourage marriage by offering to young married couples twice the amount of food which their cards call for, by way of a honeymoon present.

The general effect of war always has been, and doubtless eventually will be in this country, to stimulate marriage, the birth rate and also all illegitimate sexual relations. This is represented by some reasons to be a great benefit. Thus one English writer explains that war stimulates sex interest by making men more manly, women more womanly. Man is engaged in the intensely masculine occupation of battle, woman in nursing his wounds and bearing children. In this way the contrast between the sexes, which is the source of sex attraction, is greatly accentuated. Modern civilization, on the other hand, tends to force women into the same occupations as men, to eliminate sex contrast and with it much of the erotic element in the relations of men and women.

There can be no doubt but that a woman demanding a vote or conducting a shoe store has vastly less romantic and erotic appeal for the intensely masculine male than woman in the Red Cross nurse or careful waiting wife. Likewise the fighting man in khaki, with his wounds and decorations, inspires the feminine imagination more than a man who writes novels or keeps books.

But the fact remains that civilization is built by men who work with their hands rather than those who fight with their hands, and that man has more and more need for the aid of the feminine mind. In a word the civilized tendency is toward more comradeship between men and women, more co-operation and less erotic passion. War restores for a time the old romantic relation of barbaric and feudal times. This appeals to the imagination and enters the part of the struggle has given rise; while social disorganization due to the war is a leading present problem in all of these countries. The naive remarks of the "high government official" are typical of the American attitude; we have scarcely given this war problem a thought.

Our generous insurance plan for soldiers will go a long way toward solving the problem of social disorganization, for it means that relatively few women will be left without adequate means of support. All observers agree that in England the spread of vice has been one of the blackest results of the war. Women drinking in public houses, foul-mouthed and degraded, are a common sight in London.

A visit to Canada showed the same tendency to exist there. The streets of Montreal last winter were scenes of drunkenness and prostitution. In Quebec and Ottawa this was much less noticeable, and provincial towns were probably little affected.

The difference between Canada and England seems to be chiefly one of money. The woman left behind by the British Tommy gets a pittance upon which no one could live at war prices. The wife of the Canadian soldier gets several times as much from the government, and the patriotic fund gives additional help to deserving cases.

England will also face an especially serious situation after the war. There were about a million and a quarter more women than men in England before August, 1914. It is estimated that after the war there will be five or six women for every man who is physically fit to marry and able to support a family. This startling prospect has led many social thinkers of standing to advocate polygamy, their best argument is that a sort of polygamy is almost sure to exist whether it is given government sanction or not. England's society for providing war cripples with wives is another expedient to stimulate births after the war. Many of these women will have to support their husbands in addition to bearing children, yet hundreds of thousands have joined the organization. In Germany there were advocates of polygamy even before the war and their propaganda has been strengthened by the shortage of men fit to breed.

All of these problems must be realized and faced by the United States now that we are to send our millions of men to the bloody line. A year ago "war babies" meant wealth and big motor cars and national prosperity. Now the two words have taken on a new relation and significance.

Insurance Versus Pensions

Philadelphia Ledger

The elaboration of the plan for government insurance of the men engaged in its military service is a work of statesmanship which should be persevered in until its fruition. It has apparently received the careful attention of experts in life insurance and in the practical application of the principle of workmen's compensation and as it includes the participation of the insured in its maintenance and further provisions for the encouragement of thrift on the part of soldiers and sailors it will commend itself to the country as a wise and far-seeing solution of one of the gravest problems of war administration.

In the working out of our present pension system the unfortunate introduction of political elements into the administration of the laws has opened the door to scandals without number. Instead of being a national "roll of honor," the pension roll has become something so different that thousands of worthy and needy veterans have refrained from seeking a place upon it, while there has been no such restraint on the part of the mercenary and unscrupulous.

The great advantage of the plan that is being worked out now in Washington is that it is designed to work automatically, in a sense, and will leave no loophole for political interference or favoritism.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.
It is well to have the courage of one's convictions.
One Year Ago Today in the War.
Allies halted Bulgarian advance in both eastern and western Macedonia. North and south of the Somme heavy artillery fighting continued all day.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.
Miss Fannie Arnold, the well-known vocalist and organist of St. Philomena's cathedral, is in Boston convalescing from her late serious illness.

The Hillside Congregational church was filled by an audience assembled to witness the performance by the Young People's Missionary society of the humorous cantata, "The Grasshopper," A. M. Kitchen presiding. The program opened with a piano solo by Mrs. L. E. Hollenback, followed by declamations by W. S. Heller and W. E. Hurlbut, a speech by Mr. Vam



Zard and a reading by Miss Jennie Waite. The parts in "The Grasshopper" were taken in full costume as follows: A. M. Kitchen, gobbler; T. C. Wallace, Red Bumblebee; Miss L. J. Leggett, ancient maiden; George A. Ostrom, a herald; Miss Addie W. Hurlbut, widow; G. F. Gellenbeck, L. A. Webb, Craig McCulloch and Bruce McCulloch, black bugs.

At a sociable given by the teachers of Douglas county in the rooms of the county superintendent, J. S. Cooley made the opening address, followed by D. W. Warner, who gave a humorous recitation of "Young Lochyvar," Vena Wells, who recited "Jimmie Bradshaw's Sam Claus," and E. Gifford, with "Paddy's Excelsior." Prof. Bruner was the happiest man present and seemed wonderfully at ease among his schoolmates.

Fowler Bros. are putting electric lights throughout their packing house.

This Day in History.

1706—Edmund Jennings became governor of Virginia.

1784—Foundation of the state of Franklin, afterward Tennessee.

1818—Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of Lake Erie, died at the island of Trinidad, born in Rhode Island Aug. 23, 1785.

1861—Governor of Tennessee called on the women of the state for contributions of clothing, blankets, etc., for the confederate army.

1892—Manoel da Fonseca, one of the founders and first president of the republic of Brazil, died at Rio de Janeiro, born August 5, 1827.

1894—United States senate rejected the claim of Lee Mantle, appointed United States senator by the governor of Montana.

1898—Moody Currier, a farmer boy who became governor of New Hampshire and one of the state's wealthiest citizens, died at Manchester, N. H. born April 22, 1806.

1841—Japan declared war on Germany.

1915—Zebrugge was bombarded by the allied fleet.

The Day We Celebrate.

George W. Allen, detective, is 45 today. He was born in Iowa and appointed to the police force in 1905.

G. A. Seabury, secretary and general manager of the Johnston Electric company, is just 43 today. He was born in Albany, N. Y.

Anson Hardin Bigelow is just 50 years old today. He is a banker, is his birthplace and he is engaged in the practice of law in Omaha.

John R. Brotherton is 59 today. He was born at Waterford, Pa., and is now the agent for the Mutual Life Insurance company.

Sidney Smith Montgomery is just 45 years old today. He is a Canadian by birth and a real estate man by choice.

Alexander J. Hemphill, New York banker, who served under Mr. Hoover as treasurer of the Belgian relief commission, born in Philadelphia sixty-one years ago today.

Clay Allen, federal attorney at Seattle, who has been putting a spin on the German adherents of the Industrial Workers of the World, born at Erie, Kan., forty-two years ago today.

Bliss Warren A. Chandler of the Methodist Episcopal church, sixth born in Carroll county, Georgia, sixty years ago today.

James Rolph, the present mayor of San Francisco, born in San Francisco forty-eight years ago today.

Joseph J. Russell, representative in congress of the Fourteenth Missouri district, born at Charleston, Mo., sixty-three years ago today.

The Bee's Letter Box

End of Monopoly.
Omaha, Aug. 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: In joining the allies the United States has undertaken the greatest proposition that ever taxed its resources and energies.

If we do not succeed the world will relapse into feudalism; there will be nothing left worth fighting for and nothing worth living for; the aspirations of all liberty-loving peoples will be crushed by the iron hand of autocracy. If we do succeed the last vestige of feudalism and militarism will be destroyed. Disarmament will logically follow; nations will no longer be obliged to keep the flower of their population idle to prevent invasion. These are the blessings that will come to all the belligerents—save those who are now ignorantly fighting on the wrong side. Defeat will prove as great a blessing to the central powers as victory to the allies, because it will mean democracy for the entire world. Even the unspeakable Turk will have to become decent or die.

The United States for generations has had nominally a free government, but practically it has been a financial aristocracy. Since the civil war the giant evil of this country has been monopoly—against which all laws thus far enacted have miserably failed. There is no power on earth that can suppress an unwritten gentlemen's agreement which may be just as effective as a regularly incorporated monopoly. Such agreements no civil law, no possible measure in time of peace, can reach. The president, under the war power, is fit to preside as to feed, clothe and keep warm the younger children, which she has not been able to do in time of peace.

War therefore is not an unmixed evil. If the people once get a taste of just prices it will be the doom of monopoly. They will never go back to the old way. The government will stand between the producer and the consumer and do justice to each. The "middleman" will be eliminated as a parasite on the industry. Into this war cheerfully and fight to a finish. D. C. JOHN.

Blame on Aristocracy.

Chadron, Neb., Aug. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: The recent great flurry in Chicago over a spelling book which contained an article on the German Kaiser brings up another interesting phase of the text book question. In one of the recent issues of the History Teachers' Magazine several articles present very clearly the manner in which the aristocracy of our young American citizens have been poisoned against England.

Now this statement needs explanation, of course. But, back of it all, have the teachers made clear to the pupils the great difference between great divisions in England? One division since 1100 A. D. has created a feudal system by confining all the landed wealth; the other section, at first under the dictation of lords and nobles, body and soul, and only gradually forcing control. Ah! here it is where the teacher can show a lesson to her pupils of great significance, the tremendous evils of a wealthy aristocracy. Was it the ideals of Burke, Chatham or Gladstone which would have crushed the United States? Bring the odium to where it really belongs. Another of the stains of divine right, of course, the aristocrats could force their tools to fight for them as Edward II dragged some "commoners" to crush the liberty of Scotland. Let the teacher in the words of the historian, Cowan, show that Lord North knew that the independence of America was intertwined with the fate of John Wilkes and all his case stood for.

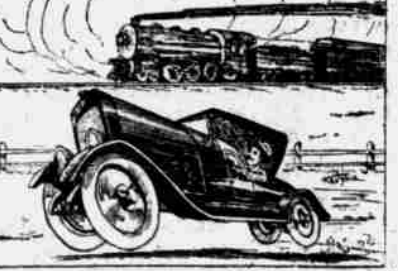
In the case of the war of 1812 it is well to proceed slowly. Two many students form the impression that after France made peace in 1793 it respected our rights. West's American history, pages 422-430, gives quite another view of the matter. Especially does he trace the charge "impressment" which space forbids. Here, again the above history shows the part the landed aristocracy played in permitting the abuses upon American commerce. Let us hope that the spelling book not affected us here that young people learn that the heart of the common people beats in unison in every clime and the "natural flow of liberty" is found in the aristocrats, irresponsible to the people. Germany was a constitutional monarchy, but in the words of the historian, West,

In 1907 "it was more autocratic than Russia." Did the teacher in 1907 pass that statement by with the same emphasis as this: "Gladstone contended mainly for two things: Peace and righteousness between the nations." CLARENCE W. KELSO.



1000 Rooms
700 with Bath
A cuisine which has made the Astor New York's leading Banqueting place.
Single Room, without bath, \$2.50 and \$3.00
Double \$3.50 and \$4.00
Single Rooms, with bath, \$3.50 to \$6.00
Double \$4.50 to \$7.00
Parlor, Bedroom and bath, \$10.00 to \$14.00

Times Square
At Broadway, 44th to 45th Streets—the center of New York's social and business activities. In close proximity to all railway terminals.



Locomotive Auto Oil
The best oil we know
55c Per Gallon

The L. V. Nicholas Oil Company
L. V. Nicholas, President

Flaming Mass of Pimples On Face and Neck Itching Burning Terrible. Cuticura Healed.

"I had eczema on my face and neck. The skin at first grew very red and after a time broke out into a flaming mass of pimples which caused disfigurement. The pimples were in patches all over my face, itching and burning terribly especially on very warm days, and when I scratched I felt as if the skin were being punctured with needles. I could scarcely get any rest at night.

"Then I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They gave almost immediate relief, and after using one box of Cuticura Ointment and three bars of Cuticura Soap I was entirely healed." (Signed) Miss Bessie Geddes, Viola, Wisc., Feb. 19, 1917.

It is so easy to prevent skin and scalp troubles by using Cuticura Soap, and no other, for all toilet purposes, assisted now and then by touches of Cuticura Ointment to first signs of pimples, rashes, dandruff or irritation. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry lightly and apply Cuticura Ointment. At once the itching ceases, and complete treatment in most cases results in continued use of these super-cleansing emollients.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c.

To Hold False Teeth In Place Use WILSON'S COREGA 25c DRUGGISTS & DENTAL SUPPLY FREE SAMPLE COREGA CHEMICAL Co. Cleveland, O.

Advertisement for Storz Beverage & Ice Co. featuring the Storz Beverage logo and text: "The Family Favorite." "A welcome treat to everyone at dinner. Served cold, the snappy tang has that cooling, refreshing quality that's so agreeable with the regular meals." "STORZ is a nourishing, nonalcoholic beverage, pure and healthful for everyone—old or young, delicate or sturdy." "Delivered at your home in the case." "Served wherever invigorating and refreshing drinks are sold." "Storz Beverage & Ice Co. Webster 221." "THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU Washington, D. C. Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of The Fresh Food Book." Name, Street Address, City, State.