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DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY

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It is up to neutral nations to play fair and eat moderately.

Straw hat dealers cheerily anticipate a fall and mark down the goods.

Drafted men are luckier than they admit. Uncle Sam takes over their worries about expense bills.

The solemn stillness of graveyards finds a keen rival in the oppressive silence of wheat pits.

War tax notions of congress promise a test of the idea that one may eat the cake and have it, too.

The lineup of democrats for next year's nominations gives color to the thought that the war is not an exclusive topic in some circles.

The "Rainbow Division," comprising the first section of National Guardsmen booked for France, raps in the title its duty of signaling the end of the reign.

Making the war unpopular by levying unreasonable taxes may seem good tactics to the obstructionists in congress, but the people will get to them sooner or later.

Bulgaria's premier says he is for peace, but the world has not yet forgotten that his country went to war on about as slender a pretext as any that is mixed up in the great conflict.

Assuming that Berlin keeps posted on affairs in this country, the Kaiserists have good reason to view with alarm the steady retirement of exiled reserves to American detention camps.

The friendly attitude of Chancellor Michaelis toward Pope Benedict's peace note doubtless is intended as a postscript to the main reply fashioned by the blazes of St. Quentin's cathedral.

Canada's Kitties are comin' ta speir gin there be only willful laggards hereabouts. We ken o' nane, but fine there may be, Hoo'er it may fa' out, the Kitties will be gey welcome for their nainsels.

Still those who cherish sympathetic interest in the affairs of Nicholas Romanoff are at liberty to address him at Tobolsk, Siberia. Communications reach that famous winter resort occasionally.

Optimistic reports of Russian conditions coming from official Washington disposes of the fears of pessimists. The government proves its confidence by practical assistance to a struggling government.

Russia, by inaugurating the jury system, plants another milestone on the road of democracy. The system falls far short of perfection, but fulfills popular needs and far surpasses one-man power as an instrument of justice.

Inventive skill picks a most unprofitable field of operation in joining forces with the bootlegger. Improvements in ancient schemes of concealment may succeed for a time. Sooner or later they give themselves away, even as the auto gas tank.

Drafts of neutral nations on American food stock will be honored conditionally to a limited extent. Failure to restrict the food to home use automatically closes American bins. Neutrals are thus assured a square deal if they shun the "cold deck."

One of the unanswered questions in Nebraska is what harm would the writing of a letter do if no newspaper could be found to give it wide publicity? The people are coming to understand that this is a form of effect that requires two to make effective.

Chemical Industries

New York Times

The Kaiser's finance minister said a few days ago that Germany's trade policy after the war must be "to export much and import little."

But Germany will need foreign raw material for the manufacture of certain kinds of goods which were exported in the days of peace and the growth of new industries in countries now hostile will prevent restoration of its export trade in some other products, the world's supply of which it formerly almost monopolized.

In this country about \$225,000,000 has been invested since the beginning of the war in the manufacture of chemicals which in years past came from Germany. There are new industries of the same kind in England and France. Before the war Germany's annual exports of dyestuffs exceeded \$200,000,000. When the great Du Pont Powder company decided that it would make dyestuffs the published opinion of our manufacturers was that the problem had already been solved. Demand here no longer exceeded supply and the production of all that would be required was assured.

Two years ago the seven great German dye companies formed a combination with respect to their foreign business, looking forward to the time when export trade could be resumed. After the coming of peace they will try to regain their lost market in the United States and it can be foreseen that the combination will offer its dyestuffs at very low prices, probably below the cost of manufacture. But we have new laws to prevent such unfair competition from abroad and the prediction may safely be made that there will be additional legislation, if it is required, for the preservation of the new industries in which so much American capital has been invested.

Making the Draft Reasonable.

President Wilson's interpretation of the draft law as it applies to married men will meet with approval from thinking men. It does not contain much comfort for the slacker, who has contracted marriage that he might evade military service, but it does give hope to the man of family, whose wife and children are dependent on his efforts. The president, in common with most people, hopes the first call can be made up from single men, who have no family or other ties that imperatively demand their productive power. But he expressly states his adherence to the view that dependence must be established as a test for exemption rather than mere marriage. This conclusion is forced by the fact that a considerable number of eligibles have contracted marriage since the draft law was passed. It is not contemplated that the wife be required to assume the burden of supporting herself and children; the republic does not yet need soldiers secured through such process. But the law does not consider marriage as a valid excuse where the economic situation obviates the condition of dependence. This is sound and the president's exposition of the law is such as makes it reasonable, and ought to be of great help to the boards that finally are to pass on claims for immunity from those called on to serve.

Cabarets

By Frederic J. Haskin.

New York, Aug. 24.—The cabaret in America is now at the zenith of its career. It is breaking out like a rash all over the country—in the big cities, the small towns, at the beaches and even in the country. A razz-dabaret, a jazz cabaret, enters hundreds every night. Moreover, it has its own particular show people, as distinct a class as those in vaudeville; it has its own stage managers and song writers, and it has its own type of patrons, who, whatever else they may be, are certainly among the most profitable in the world.

All these cabarets are very much alike, but for illustration take one of the reputed "bad" ones, with an oriental name, in the Broadway forties section. The ceiling is lined with red and yellow glass lanterns that throw pale green and purple shadows on the faces of the guests seated below. In the middle of the floor a jazz band—a jumble of sounds in which no melody can be deciphered—and a revue of world-weary chorus girls in abbreviated costumes of clashing colors are revealed beneath a peculiarly hard and uncompromising spotlight; and around this section the waiters, with their black coats and determined faces, fit about like high priests at an orgy.

All is confusion of sound and color and smell. The jazz band, in a frenzy of action, is producing a wild sort of clamor from its instruments; fifty different colors merge and separate as each act rushes on and off, and over all is the smell of the cabaret—a combination of alcohol, cigarette smoke, oriental perfume and rice powder.

With this din in your ears, you try to concentrate your attention on the menu in front of you, which is chiefly a wine list, but contains a number of dishes priced at \$2 and over. An ordinary one-deck club sandwich is \$1.50, but it is useless to expect chicken for that. You are lucky if it contains a sprinkling of veal and a couple of slices of soft tomato.

It is impossible to see how anybody could enjoy this type of cabaret while thoroughly sober, and the fact of the matter is he doesn't. Not long ago, prohibition was established in a town which was known for its riotous cabarets. Three weeks after it went into effect most of the houses closed their doors, but one endeavored to lengthen its life by the sale of soft drinks. In three nights it entertained just twelve persons.

So prohibition seems fatal to cabarets. Whether they will thrive on the coming beer-and-wine regime remains to be seen.

Meanwhile the cabarets multiply. Broadway can no longer accommodate a tenth of the New York industry alone, so cabarets are springing up in the Bronx and in Harlem. One old German restaurant in Harlem has had a large trade for years on account of its famous cuisine. Recently it had to abandon its high standards of food and install a cabaret in order to keep up its quota of customers.

While food is what you think you pay for when you go to a cafe, it soon becomes obvious that you are mistaken. The salaries of the jazz-banders, the performers, the waiters, and the charge for each dance, at 50 cents a dance, are undoubtedly included in the price of the dinner. Occasionally, a roof garden or a roadhouse may be found which serves a fair table d'hote dinner in connection with its cabaret, but the instances are few and far between. An extra charge for the cabaret is attached to the food total.

Last winter, for instance, a party of nine went to a New York winter garden about 8:30 p. m. for a light supper. With the greatest of courage they intended to tackle a cabaret Welsh rarebit and some beer. As they gave their order, however, the waiter informed them that they would have to pay \$1 a head extra for the privilege of seeing the cabaret. Since the cabaret did not begin until 10:30 and they expected to be through their Welsh rarebit and out of the place by then, these people were not disposed to pay \$9 extra on their bill, so they got up and walked out.

The roadhouses, although no better or worse in band and cabaret, are by far the most picturesque places. Moreover, the roadhouses are becoming far more popular than the city cabarets now that the New York law requires all houses closed by 1 o'clock. The small towns around New York, especially Yonkers, are now regular roadhouse centers, which make a specialty of the early morning crowd. One downtown New York cabaret which always catered to the early morning tourists, has had to close its doors since the 1 o'clock provision has gone into effect. Naturally, the city cabaret men have not submitted to the new 1 o'clock ruling without a protest. They point out with some indignation that they are really in the nature of a public benefit. If people are put out of one place—a place where they are forced to behave—at 1 o'clock, they simply continue their drinking either in private apartments or out at some roadhouse, very often running into a ditch or turning turtle getting there.

But the New York police, it seems, are not concerned with the high mortality rate on highways outside the city's limits. Their answer to this argument of the city cabaret men has been to station uniformed policemen inside the doors of the most notorious places, where they have had the irritating effect of discouraging a great deal of trade.

For, if there is one thing that the average cabaret-goer resents, it is publicity of any sort. The buyer from Columbus and the banjo player from Battle Creek do not want their cabaret appearance published in the newspapers, so that a police raid or disturbance of any sort is enough to "queer" a place for months. Not long ago a guest in a downtown cabaret was compelled to call in a policeman to have another guest arrested on the charge of assaulting him. In five minutes the whole place was empty and it continued to remain practically empty for eight weeks after the episode, until the management was almost on the point of closing its doors.

But of all menaces, the cabaret fears the prohibitionist the most. The industry follows the activities of the prohibition campaign with breathless interest, fearing for its life. One Chicago cabaret has even taken the precaution to insert in its contracts for Broadway attractions a cancellation clause which reads: "Providing the city does not go dry in the meantime."

Golden Outlook for Farmers.

A government guarantee of a minimum price of \$2 a bushel for the wheat crop of 1918 gives the farmers of the country a practical incentive for cultivating a largely increased acreage. That this will be done there is no reason to doubt. Even if the government's pledge did not make assurance doubly sure, world conditions would make that price or better a certainty. The longer the war continues the greater must be the demand not alone for wheat, but for all fundamental food crops. Should peace come to war-ravaged countries before seeding time next spring, the crop harvested might ease the struggle for food products without materially reducing wartime prices.

Agricultural authorities at home and abroad agree in affirming these facts. It is a matter of common knowledge that the world's stock of wheat is below the world's needs at present. Extraordinary efforts to stimulate production this year succeeded to a limited extent, yielding what would in normal times be classed as a bumper crop. Of reserve stocks there are none beyond seed requirements. These can be built up in peace time alone and will require years of average crops. War-ravaged lands must be overhauled, much of it reseeded and all of it fertilized to yield as formerly. In this work of rejuvenation the farm labor problem will be affected by the demands for help in rebuilding wrecked cities, homes and highways.

The situation carries a practical and patriotic appeal to farmers to exert their energies to the utmost. Rewards are certain and proportioned to the effort. Equally stimulating should be the consciousness of performing a patriotic duty for country and humanity.

Kansas Hogs and Nebraska Feed.

A neighborly act as well as a good stroke of business is the exchange now in progress between Kansas and Nebraska farmers, whereby the Kansas shoats are being brought to where they can grow to maturity. Shortage of feed in Kansas has threatened the extinction of a promising crop of young pigs, whose value as food animals depends on their being brought to proper age and size. Market conditions ordinarily would tempt the owners to rush these unfinished animals to the slaughter pens, but better counsel has prevailed. Through co-operation of the agricultural boards of the two states an understanding has been reached under which thousands of the youthful porkers are coming across the line into Nebraska, where they will be fed and nurtured until they will provide several times the amount of meat that could be realized from them now. Under this arrangement the farmers of both states are doing their bit in an intensely practical way, and are showing that patriotism and good judgment go hand in hand at all times. The world's breakfast will not want for bacon if this example is generally followed.

People and Events

Common leather shoes bring as high as \$27 in Mexico. However, the barefoot peon doesn't worry.

While the state warden of Ohio was spooking in the rural sections for sizable fire traps, bulging outbuildings were found loaded with foodstuffs—mostly the manufactured variety. "In times of trouble or murmurs of the owners, 'you can't have too much of a good thing.' The fire warden let it go at that.

L. B. McMurry, California oil millionaire, patted his son on the back as he entered the aviation corp. "Boy," he whispered, "go to it. I'll back you to the limit. Drop a bomb in Berlin to start with and draw on me for \$25,000." Another member of the family doubled dad's pile and the youngster is in for the try.

It may be affirmed with reasonable safety once more that one is born every minute. Naturally there are many means of giving it away. The most atrocious and painful form is having great voids in Oregon. Much of the old-time thirst abides there and needs but the familiar dark-brown hue, bottled, to lure the coin from suckers. Plain cold tea does the trick, coupled with a wink. Self-respect prevents a squeal and the swindlers are fairly safe.

A member of the booster staff of Herr Thompson, mayor of Chicago, blew into the neighborhood town of Aurora, singing the praises of William Hale as a thoroughgoing patriot. Some scoffers scoffed at the singer and said things, whereat trouble began. Subsequent proceedings were somewhat athletic. Their nature may be guessed by the fact that the vocalist got the impressions of the amateur horseman who rode twenty miles or so on the ridgepole of a sway-back mule.

Today

Proverb for the Day.

Learn to run yourself and be content.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Italy declared a state of war with Germany.

Romania entered the war on the side of the entente allies.

Russians resumed drive into Hungary, capturing positions northeast of Koverla mountains.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

F. L. Cotton, who has been in business on Cuming street and also on Tenth, has opened a first class coal office at 113 North Sixteenth.

The incorporating papers of the Sutherland Land and Improvement company of this city were filed. The company is formed for the purpose of buying, selling improving real estate in Hillsborough, Fla., and consists of the following members: J. A. Beverly, C. P. Taylor, Morris Morrison, W. J. Shriver, A. J. Simpson and W. W. Lowe.

Officer Hinchey nabbed a sneak thief just as he was coming out of the residence of F. C. Wackerow, 743 South

Thirty-fourth street, with a half dozen new linen shirts in a bundle.

Henry Anderson, Chris Grudheid, Fred Stoker, H. Jacobson and Gus Shime, composed the committee in charge of the picnic and excursion of the Plattdeutscher Verein to Rural park.

Madame Mary Morgan, daughter of P. C. Morgan, has come in from St. Louis and was met at the depot by her father and a large number of friends.

The Peoples theater on Douglas street has been leased for a term of years to Sackett & Wiggins, a Chicago dime museum firm.

At the benefit tendered Naham Franko at the Boyd, Mrs. Franko sang a ballad composed by Lieutenant John Kenzie, Second Infantry, Fort Omaha, and Helen Kenzie tendered "Then You'll Forget Kathleen."

The following staff of teachers has been appointed for the Hebrew Sunday school: Messrs. Katz & P. Friedman and the Misses Tillie Newman, Bertha Altner and Flora Rindeskopf.

This Day in History.

1741—Joseph Reed, a noted patriot, who served as confidential secretary to General Washington, born at Trenton, N. J., died in Philadelphia, March 5, 1783.

1749—James Madison, first Episcopal bishop of Virginia, born near Port Republic, Va.; died at Williamsburg, Va., March 28, 1837.

1776—Battle of Long Island, in which the American army of 5,000 men was defeated at the hands of 16,000 British and Hessians.

1782—Last engagement of the revolution occurred on the Combahee river, near Charleston, S. C.

1813—Allies attacked Napoleon at Dresden and were defeated with heavy losses.

1845—Governor Silas Wright of New York proclaimed Delaware a state of insurrection on account of anti-unionism.

1892—Fire destroyed the Metropolitan Opera house in New York City.

1914—Lila, Zolman and Valencienas occupied by the Germans.

1915—Wife and three daughters of General Pershing, the present commander of the American forces in France, perished in a fire at the Presidio, San Francisco.

The Day We Celebrate.

John H. Harte was born August 27, 1854. He is a native of Louisville, Ky., and is in the contracting business in Omaha.

Herbert Charles Sadler, head of the department of marine engineering at the University of Michigan, born in London, England, forty-five years ago today.

Owen Johnson, author of numerous popular novels, born in New York City, thirty-nine years ago today.

Charles P. Higgins, sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate, born in St. Louis, Mo., thirty-nine years ago today.

Dorsey W. Shackelford, representative in congress of the Eighth Missouri district, born in Saline county, Mo., sixty-four years ago today.

Bishop Charles McNeill of the Methodist Episcopal church, born in Allegheny City, Pa., sixty years ago today.

Harold Janvrin, infielder of the Boston American league base ball team, born at Haverhill, Mass., twenty-five years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The eighteenth annual national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States meets today in New York City.

"Win the War" and "After the War" will be the chief topics of discussion at the annual convention of the Union of Canadian municipalities, opening today in London, Ontario.

Governor Whitman has ordered an extraordinary term of the supreme court to be convened in New York City today, with Justice John W. Goff presiding, to try any indictments that may be found as a result of the official investigation into alleged police laxness, resulting from the murder of Ruth Cruger.

The second series of army reserve officers' training camps will be opened today at the Presidio, San Francisco; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Leon Springs, Tex.; Fort Meyers, Fla.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburg, N. Y.

To avoid abnormal fluctuations of prices that might be caused by conditions created by the war, the board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange are to put a new regulation into effect today, limiting fluctuations in future prices in any one day to 2 cents a pound above or below the closing price of the previous day.

Storyette of the Day.

He was one of those young men who never seem to know when to go home. She had been yawning, but even that failed to get rid of him.

Presently a clock outside in the hall began to strike in low, deep tones the midnight hour.

"Oh, I say, Miss Green," said the late stayer, brightly, "is that an eight-day clock?"

Miss Green smiled coldly at him.

"Well," she said, stifling another yawn, "why don't you stay a little longer and find out—Philadelphia Ledger.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

"I wonder whether daughter loves that young man or not? She's got us all guessing."

"Seems to be even keeping him in the dark," suggested dad, who had noticed that the gas in the parlor was turned very low.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I'm so dissatisfied with my shabby little suits after having been..."

"Yes, but you got only her house and furniture. You didn't see the rest of the family..."—Life.

Red-nosed Tramp—Lady, kin I cut your grass for a meal? I'm a first-class lawn mower.

Lady—Go away! You look more like an old rake.—Boston Transcript.

The Bee's Letter Box

Texas Now in Doubt.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: I noticed in this evening's issue of The Bee that the colored troops of the Twenty-fourth infantry have been doing their bit in making Texas "safe for democracy."

JOSEPH LA COUR, JR. 2421 Maple Street.

Treatment of Aliens.

Omaha, Aug. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: Something is seriously wrong with the person who arrives on our shores practically penniless and after industriously working his way up to affluence turns completely against the country which has sheltered and protected him and finds all kinds of fault with our methods and is willing to sacrifice his earnings and wealth to the country of his birth when that country is at war with the United States. This country has been too lenient with foreigners. Some method should be adopted to compel foreigners to assimilate and not colonize.

In other words, place them among citizens who speak the English language so that all of us will know what we are talking about and can transact our business with each other intelligently. G. E. Y.

Praises Lovett's Appointment.

Genoa, Neb., Aug. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: President Wilson in selecting men to handle the big war problems in the commercial departments certainly has used keen judgment, as to look over the list of appointed men backs up this statement. We will take Judge Robert L. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific railroad to handle and manage the transportation of freight during the war period we now are passing through. Mr. Lovett has been closely associated with railroad work for years, and being connected with the Harriman interests for a long time has proven that he knows how to get results for the company he represents. Judge Lovett being a close competitor of the late E. H. Harriman, has acquired Mr. Harriman's brilliant ideas of modern railroading and was able to assume charge of the Union Pacific railroad system right where Mr. Harriman left off, and the standard is set by Mr. Harriman remains intact to the present day. Mr. Lovett's activities in the railroad world has distinguished him as a man of powerful executive ability and as he has now assumed charge of the problem of moving the freight of the nation in our present crisis he is invaluable to our country. If President Wilson continues to appoint men of Judge Lovett's type he can rest assured of the first class results. V. A. BRADSHAW.

Puts Blame on Luther.

North Bend, Neb., Aug. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: A few lines in answer to Ernest L. Ireland's article in the Bee of the 20th inst. of the kind of "Kultur." Now, Mr. Ireland, you have drawn a pretty fair picture of the German government. Now the question is who and what is to blame for that condition of affairs. From what source came the inspiration that caused the German people to turn from a peace-loving, true Christian people to a rebellious, overbearing as you picture them?

Now, Mr. Ireland, if you will take the time and trouble to inform yourself on the true history of the German people, you will find that they got their inspiration from the so-called great emancipator, or the first class results, called Reformation, Martin Luther.

According to the gospel of our Lord and Savior, he established a church on earth and promised that the gates of hell should not prevail against it. That he would be the first class of the world. This so-called reformer, Martin Luther, announced to the people of the world that the gates of hell did prevail against the church of Christ.

THE REVELLIE.

Bret Harte, 1861.

Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands. And of armed men the hum: Lo! a nation's hosts have gathered 'Round the quick alarming drum—' 'Saying, 'Come.'

Ere your heritage be wasted,' said the quick alarming drum.

'Get me of my heart late counsel: 'War is not of life the sum: Who shall stay and reap the harvest 'When the autumn days shall come?' But the drum

Exhorted, 'Come! Death shall reap the braver harvest,' said the solemn sounding drum.

'But when you're coming battle, 'What of profit springs therefrom? 'What if trumpet voice fall around me, 'Even greater ill be come?' But the drum

Answered, 'Come! You must do the sum to prove it,' said the Yankee-answering drum.

'What if, 'mid the cannons' thunder, 'Whistling shot and bursting bomb, 'What if my heart fail around me, 'Should my heart grow cold and numb?' But the drum

Better there in death united, than in life a recreant—'Come!'

Thus they answered—hoping, fearing, 'Some in faith, and doubting some, 'Till a trumpet voice proclaiming, 'Said, 'My chosen people, come!' Then the drum

Lo! the dumb. For the great heart of the nation, throbbing, answered, 'Lord, we come!'

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Concord, N. H., and return.....\$35.10

Dayton, Mich., and return.....\$67.25

Fabyan, N. H., and return.....\$61.60 to \$85.10

Halifax, N. S., and return.....\$49.10 to \$50.60

Lake Placid, N. Y., and return.....\$56.00 to \$77.95

Moncton, N. B., and return.....\$45.20 to \$55.51

Montreal, Que., and return.....\$55.90 to \$59.10

New York, N. Y., and return.....\$52.90 to \$65.11

Old Orchard, Me.,