

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Over the Alps lies Vienna. Italy thinks the King is good.

Daniel Webster's historic prophecy: "Murder will out," shines anew as a living truth.

Cheer up! Some day, perhaps, the squeezed consumer will have a real "friend-at-court."

Owing to the distance from home it is impossible to hear at Moscow the wireless words of Nick Romanoff: "I told you so."

Convoys men and goods across the Atlantic puts an effective crimp on U-boat operations.

With an experience of three years as a guide, Great Britain takes 80 per cent of excess war profits.

Munition "melons" carry an excess of juice, but they have nothing on the oil melons of Texas.

Victory is not always to the strong in number. Co-operation and skillful battle tactics frequently overcome the advantage.

Accommodations for friends of the enemy at American internment camps hardly equal a first floor front or a cozy cottage on the seaside.

In casting about for legitimate sources of "easy money" toll bridges on popular highways rank near the top of "sure things."

Hard luck troops behind the suffrage sentinels of the White House. Faring forth betimes with banners aloft they rarely know where they will head in.

Harry Garfield's price-fixing committee said out loud that a 5-cent loaf of fourteen ounces was possible and profitable under the government's wheat price.

How Much Can We Spare?

New York Journal of Commerce

A deficiency in wheat seems to be regarded as the most serious point in the food supply situation so far as the allied nations in Europe are concerned.

Term Insurance for Soldiers.

Under the provisions of the insurance and indemnity bill now pending before congress men in the army and navy of the United States are to be given protection at a minimum cost.

Genoa Leader: An exchange declares that Hitchcock disgraced Nebraska when he voted against the proposition to submit the question of national prohibition to the people.

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Labor Day.

This one day of the year is dedicated by the people of America to the purpose of acknowledging in some way the debt of society to labor, without making any special expression on underlying sentiment, it may be set down as a fact that Labor day's place on the calendar is one of highest honor, a tribute to the expanding intellectuality of man. Labor, as such, is coming more and more to be recognized as an opportunity rather than condition of misfortune or servitude.

Under the new condition, which must follow after the upheaval of society incident to the war has subsided, it is probable that labor will be strengthened in its position as a controlling factor in the affairs of humanity. With further democratization of the world, it is impossible that the false relative position of work and idleness which have prevailed in men's minds for many generations will continue. This does not mean that man will cease to amass wealth or to seek pleasure, but wealth and pleasure alike will be but a means and not the end itself.

Wherever the worker spends his holiday, he may do it with the assurance that his share in the responsibility for civilization is greater than ever.

Staggering Figures of War Cost.

One of the few foreign reviewers of war who discusses costs instead of policies presents in the Manchester Guardian a statistical showing of the tremendous wastage of war for three years past. The statistics apply to Europe's battling nations, the United States being excluded as a beginner. Estimates, necessarily speculative, enter into the calculation, but these, the reviewer asserts, err, if at all, on the side of under-estimate.

The toll of human life, as the reviewer computes it, aggregates 9,750,000 men, most of them in the full flower of manhood. This means that war's death roll is already equal to the combined population of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago. Nor is this all. For obvious reasons the losses of noncombatants, young and old, in the army-ravaged sections cannot be estimated, nor the number of war captives who perished in prison camps. Allowing for losses in birth rate, directly due to war, brings the total loss of population as a result of three years of war up to 14,250,000.

Dividing the death toll among the warring nations, the reviewer computes Great Britain's losses at 400,000 men, France 1,300,000, Germany 2,250,000, Austria 1,750,000 and Russia not less than 2,500,000. Turkish losses and those of Italy and the minor combatants add 1,550,000 to the total. Appalling as these totals appear, they express far less human misery and suffering than is the lot of the wounded. On the usual ratio of two and a half injured to one killed, the wounded number about 23,500,000, probably one-half disabled for effective civil life and labor.

On the material side of war the direct cost to the various national treasuries totals \$107,500,000,000, a sum that would baffle imagination in pre-war times. Sixty per cent of the huge burden falls to the allies and 40 per cent to the central powers.

Opening the Citizenship Factories.

With the opening of the public schools comes again resumption of activity in the great citizenship factories of the United States. Under the teachers' guidance, the minds of the children slowly open to receive information and knowledge essential to growth and development that eventually will fit them to assume responsibilities incident to their status as freemen. No other activity of our national life is more important than our schools, and none is more generously provided for. Responsive understanding is the first requisite for self-government, and therefore the duty of each generation is to see that its successor is given fair opportunity to obtain an education that the institution of free government may not languish. In Omaha we start the new year with a school system expanded beyond previous experience and with its problems of maintenance and administration correspondingly enhanced.

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War and Dogs

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Aug. 31.—The matter of providing dogs for the use of the United States forces in France has recently attracted an amount of attention among dog fanciers and some other people which is rather disproportionate to the importance attached to the matter by the War department. Senator Brady of Idaho is the chief exponent in congress of the idea that our fighting forces should be provided with dogs, as are those of most of the other belligerents. He wrote to the War department requesting that a model be drafted of a bill which would provide for the acceptance by the government of dogs offered by American citizens for use in war.

Hence the military future of the American dog seems to be entirely in the hands of General Pershing, but this has not abated the activities of those who are interested in the subject in this country. Senator Brady has introduced a bill which provides a sum for the purchase of dogs to be used in the army. Breeders of various kinds of dogs are urging the claims of their favorites. Germany is now recruiting dogs for its army. An advertisement inserted in a government controlled German paper asks owners of dogs to donate them free to the government. The dogs must be from 1 to 4 years old, the advertisement states, and must be Airedales, sheep dogs, fox terriers or mongrels of these breeds. They are to be used as watch dogs for fighting forces in the field and "will make possible a considerable lightening of the latter's military duties." Those that survive are to be returned to their owners free of cost.

The claims of all fanciers of thoroughbred dogs are given a rude shock by a student of animal psychology attached to the government hospital of St. Elizabeth's, who says that in his opinion common street currs will be found superior to any thoroughbred variety for military work. He says that the pounders in great cities can supply the government with all the dogs it needs at a very low cost. He further urges that a number of camps be immediately established for the purpose of training dogs for the army. He states that in the United States there are more men skilled in animal psychology than in any other country in the world, and he believes that in addition to the training of the dogs, valuable research and experiment bearing upon the use of animals in war could thus be made. He would have the training stations located chiefly at several great universities where these animal psychologists are employed, and would have regular army men to cooperate in the work of training.

About 10,000 dogs are now in use on the battlefields of Europe. Besides the Red Cross dogs, that seek out the wounded and help them, dogs are used for many uses and scouting, where their keen noses often detect enemies concealed from human eyes. The British have just taken up the use of dogs, it is reported. In the Boer war they found that the Boers had a considerable advantage in their dogs, especially in guarding prisoners. Germany is now using them extensively for that purpose, too.

In general, the effect of the war has been in other countries and doubtless will be in this country to discourage the breeding of useless dogs and promote the destruction of curs. The advantages of the latter effect will be disputed by no one. The toy dog, on the other hand, is extremely popular in America, and opinion concerning him is very sharply divided. Owners of these useless little pets are very devoted to them, while most other people seem to regard them with a certain aversion. At any rate, breeders of larger and more useful varieties are already prophesying in their advertisements that the popularity of useless dogs is about to decline. Military and police dogs, stock dogs and hunting dogs will continue to be bred and kept because they are useful.

Whatever the merits of the case for and against the useless dog may be, it would certainly seem desirable that the degenerative breeding which produces them should be stopped. Nearly all of the toy and ornamental varieties are the descendants of larger and more useful breeds. The Pomeranian, for example, which is now regarded as an ideal apartment house dog because of his very small size, is descended from a larger breed which was much used for hunting. The degenerative process may be witnessed in the case of the cocker spaniel. This dog takes his name from the fact that he has been long and successfully used for hunting woodcock. In Europe, he is considered the ideal dog for covers containing mixed game, and he runs rabbits as well as putting up birds.

In this country, although the cocker spaniel benches at the shows are always well filled, few of the dogs shown have been used in the field, and a type of cocker is being evolved which has scarcely leg enough for a hunter. The larger and leggier varieties are still bred and hunted by a few men, but the tendency of the cocker spaniel is to degenerate from a strong and lusty hunter into one more pleasing for rich American women. The same tendency would threaten the Sealham terrier which has recently been brought here from his home in North Pembrokehire, and is becoming popular. In his native land he is an inveterate hunter of vermin and is used with packs of hounds to get the game out of the ground. In this country he has scarcely been hunted at all, and is in danger of losing the energy and courage which belong to the native breed.

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OLD GLORY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Allies captured Guillemet, Le Forest and Clerly on Somme front.

Furious battles between Russians and Austro-Germans east of Lemberg.

German and Bulgarian troops crossed the Dobruja frontier, south-east Rounmania.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Andrew Rosewater and wife have returned from Manitou, Colo., and are stopping at the Millard.

J. W. Morse, with his two daughters, has left for South Bend, Ind., where the latter will enter the ladies' seminary, situated a few miles from the center of the city.

A business course has been added to the studies in the high school, to be completed in one year, or to be taken in parts during the period of four years necessary for graduation.

The Overland train had among its passengers a distinguished party consisting of Ma Kie Chang, imperial envoy from the government of China; his secretaries, Li Kia Tu and Chu

Kan Ta, on their way to Philadelphia relative to forming a National Bank of China on the American plan and establishing a telephone system in that country.

The Pletz photograph gallery is now open for business at 1406 Farnam, under the ownership of H. Pletz, lately of Springfield, Ill.

J. P. Sherman was pleasantly surprised at his home, Twenty-fifth and Patrick avenue, the following young people doing the "surprising" act: Misses Sadie Kelly, Martin, Birdie McCoy, Nellie, Leonard, Mrs. Nile, Messrs. Williams, MacMuller,