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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Send wheat and no holdup or holdout is what Nebraska wants.

As a source of easy money the wrestling game has the rest of 'em on the mat.

Twenty-five thousand "kiddies" in the Omaha schools is a fair note as to the size of the city.

Nebraska's state fair is breaking records for attendance, showing our people still know a good thing.

It is gathered from the subsequent indignation that the big cleaners scored a clean sweep for the uplift.

Old King Corn is coming down the home stretch now with such a long start on Jack Frost that it seems the race is about over.

As a variation in the wrestling game the victims might get together and institute proceedings for obtaining money under false representations.

The Kaiser's "will of steel" is all powerful when turned against a defenseless community, but it has not made much headway when opposed by an army.

Noisy indignation echoes through the canyons of Chicago, but Big Bill's grip on the job is as secure as ever. Herr Wilhelm is at home in a gale.

Turkey is reported "heart and soul" for the pope's peace plan. The status quo ante bellum radiates uncommon joy around the Golden Horn these gloomy days.

Much good advice comes out of Washington these days. Still there is room for improvement. A bureau for the conservation of official hot air seems a desirable innovation.

Barnum was right, but it seems that Omaha has had more than its share of the "wrestling" game. That Labor day affair ought to about end the "sport" in this vicinity.

Riga falls as lowly as Brussels, Warsaw and Bucharest. The latest Teutonic captive, from the booty standpoint, emphasizes the military wisdom of following lines of least resistance.

Uncle Sam, buyer, is some figure in the wheat market just now. One comfort is that no one is worrying about what the price will be in the next few days. One time is as good as another to sell.

Food pressure on neutrals grows with each turn of the screws of embargo. Protests against the pinch are misdirected. Home-made profiteers and smugglers are responsible for whatever harm impends.

Increased consumption of cigars is attributed to the growth of the habit among women. Perhaps. Allowance must be made, however, for the tendency of Adam's sons to shift their sins in the usual way.

Tobacco and booze scored clean uplifts as revenue makers in the last fiscal year, while beer failed to reach its customary high notch. The trouble with beer in an expanding Sahara is that bulk is out of proportion to the punch.

Hail the lean and hungry look of the garbage can. Official Washington hugs the illusion that its conservation campaign did the business. No so. Grocers' and butchers' price tags constitute the real victors over kitchen waste.

Soldiers in overalls can dig trenches quite as well as if clad in khaki, but what becomes of all those picturesque expressions that have been invented to describe the mud-caked uniforms? General Wood's ideas of efficiency may destroy some of the glamor for the space writers.

Nailing an Old Lie

Wall Street Journal

It has been a favorite device of German sympathizers here, in attacking the United States directly through our allies, to assert that the British were not doing their fair share of the fighting and were, in fact, compelling others to fight for them, notably the colonial troops.

That this was a lie, like the sneer that England would fight to the last Frenchman, anyone with a knowledge of population statistics could see.

It is the habit of the British to overdo the contempt with which they regard anything that, like this, looks like foul fighting and it is satisfactory to find they have at last published trustworthy figures on the proportions of the forces contributed by the various parts of the empire.

From these figures it appears that at the present moment the British troops in France are six to one as compared with all overseas troops and this includes Canadians, New Zealanders, Australians and South Africans, with small but useful contributions from the crown colonies.

And the charge that the overseas troops are being used for the most dangerous work is flatly contradicted by the casualty statistics. In this case the proportion is still higher. Throughout the war on the western front the casualties have been in the proportion of 6.5 British to 1 overseas. It is forgotten that there is a romantic association and a news value about the Canadian volunteer forces and that their operations there are far better advertised than those of battalions from Shropshire or Norfolk.

No one doubts the gallantry of the Canadians, least of all the Germans, but the figures tell their own tale.

America's Might in Motion.

Our country today witnesses a spectacle that should make the world pause. The first increment of the new army chosen under the selective draft is moving to the camps where the young men taken from the pursuits of peace will be made into soldiers. It is significant of a deep and probably durable change in the sentiments of our people. American genius is for peace and unendurable injury has been required to provoke the citizens of the republic to war.

Having been stirred, the might of a great nation has been set in motion and is proceeding with order and speed to the accomplishment of a great undertaking.

The young men who go out today will do so in full knowledge that they have been selected by their countrymen for a service of the highest order. Those who volunteered their services, and more than 600,000 of them did and are now in the service, have eagerly shown the way which must be trodden by those who are to defend the nation in its peril and these will be gallantly followed by yet others, among whom must be counted the thousands who start today for the great training camps. The condition of these drafted men is honorable, the hope of the world rests with them and their comrades and the strength of a mighty nation will support their efforts. America's manhood is on the march and tyranny and oppression well may dread the hour when the army now set in motion strikes its blow.

The Fall of Riga.

Emperor William sends some pompous messages to his empress and his army, boasting of the military achievement in the taking of Riga, abandoned by the Russians. Taking candy from a baby is a hazardous feat in comparison with the capture of this city or any of the other "triumphs" recently achieved over the runaway Russian army. No luster is added to the German military genius by any victory yet won over the Russians. Treachery has defeated soldiers betrayed by their leaders in every instance where the Germans have made any advance along that front.

This has been true from the first. Soukhomlinoff, former minister of war, is now on trial, accused of treason, for having informed Germany of Russian war plans. The grand duke was removed from command of the Russian armies and sent into the Caucasus, that the German sweep across Poland might be unimpeded, and in all ways the German party at Petrograd, headed by the czarina herself, made the way for Von Hindenburg and Von Mackensen as easy as possible. No people ever were so shamelessly betrayed as have been the Russians, who even now suffer because of dissension sowed amongst them by agents of the Kaiser. Such victories have no savor of valor, but of craft and graft, dishonor and disgrace.

The more of Russia Germany occupies at this time the worse it is for the Kaiser's cause. Russia's greatest army, that of winter, soon will come into action. If the Kaiser's army occupies Petrograd and puts the northern Russians under such impositions as have fallen on Poland and Belgium the foolish people who have listened to the fallacies of paid emissaries of disorganization and weakness will be brought to their senses, while their plight may stir their countrymen to action in their own defense. Korniloff has shown that Russians rightly led can fight and can prevail over the forces so far sent against them. Twice he has swept across Galicia, only to be betrayed at home. His next start will be to final victory.

Needed Action Promptly Taken.

The State Council of Defense has acted with commendable celerity in the matter of seed wheat. From early spring time it has been known that the wheat crop of Nebraska would not meet home requirements and that most of it would be needed for seed. When harvest was over and time for fall planting at hand the State Council of Defense made its announcement that seed wheat would be provided for all Nebraskans at a reasonable figure. Farmers were urged to prepare liberally for the planting of the greatest possible area to wheat, with the understanding that no holdup would be permitted. This promise is emphasized now in the notice publicly given that no competition with the government buyer will be tolerated. The price fixed on Nebraska wheat of No. 1 grade is the basic figure and more will not be paid to any holder or exacted from any buyer. Our farmers deserve this protection and should have full assurance that they may proceed with the knowledge that not only is the price for their next year's crop guaranteed by the government, but that they will also be relieved from any threatened extortion at this time. Price fixing is only justifiable in the presence of a grave emergency, but when once adopted it must be enforced with equal application to all.

Strange Effect of War and Drouth.

No tale of all the war sounds more strangely to the ear or more excites the imagination than that coming from the "Panhandle" of Texas. It is that cattle are dying there from lack of feed and water because no cars are available to haul them away. Shades of the old-time cowpuncher! To what a pass have we come? Drouth in the Panhandle is the rule rather than the exception. From the time of the Conquistadores, and perhaps before that, the region has been known as one of uncertain rainfall; a wonderful pasture when it has moisture, a sun-cooked arid waste when the clouds fail. Millions of steers have roamed that region and other millions have been driven across it, but it has remained for the modern sybaritic, degenerate descendant of the longhorn to demand cars for transportation to get out of the way of dry weather. In olden days when the water holes dried up and the creeks became rhyoles and then disappeared the boss of the outfit had his men busy betimes and the great herds moved out of the Panhandle into a region more favored. They did not wait for cars in those days, but got under way and kept going until water was reached. Crude indeed were the methods of the time, but it saved most of the cattle. However, it is not for us to chide the Texans of the day because of their misfortune; rather, we hope the Santa Fe, the Colorado & Southern, the Rock Island and such other lines as penetrate the stricken region will be able to get cars in fast enough to haul the stricken cattle out and at the same time to express the wish that the next generation of Texas steers be trained to hunt for water under their own power. The present method is too risky in the matter of delay.

The Union Pacific policy of offering active service to its pensioners and Grand Army veterans is a beneficent measure of conservation. It helps to fill a few of the gaps war makes on the labor supply and animates the elders with the thrills of renewed service and responsibility. Other corporations might follow the plan with profit to themselves and the community.

Can Women Fight?

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Sept. 2.—The Russian legion of death is not an isolated phenomenon. All over the world women are catching the fighting spirit. The English women have had a home defense league for some time. German women have been found among the dead on the European fronts. And now American women in the west are organizing a battalion to go to France. These female volunteers who are the wives of soldiers, urge that if they cannot fight in the trenches they can nevertheless do signal corps work, guard and patrol duty, so releasing more men for the actual fighting. If, as we are told, ten recruits are needed for every one that is in the trenches, there seems to be no reason why some of these should not be women.

Women will have to work and make their own livings, but they don't mind that. It is a right which they have been demanding for years, and exercising more and more ever since the war began. But may not the fact that their mates are meeting death by the million be the incentive that through perhaps largely unconscious cause of the growing restless desire of women to have a part in the fight? If the war goes on another ten years, as those in high places both here and in England say it must, the balance of the sexes will be upset for many generations, unless the women can share the loss of life.

The great difficulty about recruiting women would be to find enough who are physically fit. Among the peasant women of Russia, who work in the fields beside the men, there is doubtless a large percentage who are fit and able to play a soldier's part. But imagine a recruiting campaign among typical American women. A few girls in the west, who have learned to ride and bear arms, a few college girl athletes, and a few professional athletes and rough-and-tumble movie actresses would make up our feminine army. Dr. Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian institution, who examined a large number of typical American women, found them woefully lacking in strength and physical development. Two French physicians who examined a large number summed up their conclusion by stating that the American woman "sags." She has degenerated physically for the reason that she has been a house-bred creature for too many generations.

So whether or not American women can go to the present war, there is a great good to be accomplished by teaching women to bear arms. It will give them a new and much needed ideal of physical fitness. If they are to have "universal service," let it be genuinely universal; give the women as well as the men a year of outdoor life and intensive training.

Returning to the moot question of woman's fighting ability, her reputation seems to rest largely upon the numerous legends of the fighting Amazons. In all history and legend they appear to be the only women, until the Russian legion of death was organized, who bore arms and fought in military fashion. Their existence of course has never been proved, but the numerous legends must have had some basis in fact, and they nearly all agree in one point—that the women were merciless and deadly warriors.

All of the early Spanish explorers of South America encountered these legends. They were warned by the peaceful Indians of these tribes of women, and were strongly advised to go out of their way to avoid them. For all men who came into their midst uninvited were killed, as were also their male offspring, and in the use of arms they had a wonderful skill. The Indians generally added that the women had a great deal of gold and silver and were very beautiful. These details inflamed the ambition of the Spaniards. The priests declared that the women must be found and converted. Several expeditions were sent in search of them, but some of these never returned and the rest failed to find the cities of beautiful women. The legends, nevertheless, could still be heard in 1848, and an early English historian of Brazil gravely summed up all the evidence pro and con and reached the conclusion that the Amazons were a myth.

Jean Villiers, a French explorer, claimed to have discovered a tribe of Amazons, for the existence of which he gave a very different explanation. He said that while the men were at war the women were improving their minds by the practice of various native arts, until they were so superior to their brutalized husbands that they went away from them and founded a separate tribe. This tale is somehow extremely unconvincing. Villiers, however, showed in proof of his discovery a large quantity of gold and silver which he claimed to have gotten from the women in trade. He said these metals were so little valued by the other interior tribes that the women had large quantities of them. It seems to be a well-established fact that this canny Frenchman brought out large quantities of gold and silver curiously wrought, and that he took his wealth back to France with him without revealing the source of it.

Another peaceful tribe of Amazons was found by Diego de Quila. He and his followers were upon a stockade in the jungle made by planting very close together great cedar trees. After making their way into this enclosure with great difficulty they found within a village inhabited entirely by Indian girls of unusual beauty. They learned that the daughters of the native chiefs spent their early years in this place under the care of old women. Once a year an expedition came bringing young girls, and taking away those for whom husbands had been chosen. After each of these visits there was much weeping and gnashing of teeth among those left behind. The girls, it appears, had recently been roused to a special revelation to the effect that some white husbands were coming to them, and the happy Spaniards were accepted as its fulfillment.

While some of the Amazon legends may have sprung from this source, there can be little doubt but that tribes of women in South America must at some time have maintained a separate existence by force of arms. The Amazon legends may be taken as historical confirmation of the modern judgment that "the female of the species is more deadly than the male."

Buying Will Be Brisk

Baltimore American

One beneficent effect of the summer vacation is the restoration of an abiding confidence in the unfathomable resources of the family purse. In the first days of our war we were besought to economize; and economize we did with all the extremism for which Americans are noted. Many stopped buying as usual, pennies were pinched, vacations were banished from mind as unwholesome extravagance and gloom settled upon our brows as we prepared to enjoy being miserably.

But gradually common sense began to assert itself. To economize, it was explained, meant merely the avoidance of waste; the full garbage can was a crime against nations and to gourmandize from the world's menu stamped one as a traitorous glutton. But with our pockets heavy with money there was no reason why we shouldn't spend as usual, as inclination might dictate, and so keep the wheels of industry spinning.

Whereupon we resumed smiling and spending. The postponed vacation was entered upon with a whoop. To seashore or mountains we rushed, to find thousands of others entering upon recreation in like spirit. Accommodations are taxed to the utmost wherever we go. Prices for this and that adjunct to the moment's enjoyment may be higher, but there is no hesitation on that account; for never did money seem so plentiful.

Who can watch the people spending and not be optimistic toward business conditions this fall? We must and shall avoid necessities and luxuries we can have quit the same as usual. Wages are higher than ever, women are earning as never before. The optimist, the far-seeing man who can rightly appreciate this war prosperity that is upon us, will plan upon an extensive scale to secure his full share of it; the pessimist will delay too long—by buying this fall will be brisk.

TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

German and Bulgars headed for the Roumanian capital.

French advanced on a twelve-mile front south of the Somme.

German repulsed British at Pozieres and Thiepval.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Albert Rothery is busily engaged with portraits. He has lately finished a life-like drawing of O. S. Pettis and is putting the finishing touches on a pair of very fine drawings of Mr. and Mrs. George Armstrong.

Superintendent James was besieged by nearly 10,000 school children, who wanted to receive their free tickets to the fair.

Lou Miller of Columbus has become a citizen of South Omaha and intends going into business there.

J. Briggs, with a number of companions, made a visit into the country with the intention of slaughtering great numbers of the feathered tribe, but was forced to return without a single trophy.

The anniversary of the patron saint was celebrated in St. Philomena's cathedral, five priests, with Bishop O'Connor, participating.

Mr. McDonald, of the Millard, states that the hotel is already crowded with visitors to the fair and that cots in the corridors are being provided for sleeping purposes.

The following have been appointed guardians of the peace at the fair grounds: John Turnbull, L. S. Bonner, A. C. Jackson, T. A. Johnston, W. L. McCowan, Jerry Hennessey, C. L. Hotchkiss, John Ryan, M. McDermott, C. Hendrick, P. J. Dougherty, James White, A. McAndrew, R. J. Headlee, C. Schae, Al Newman, R. McAndrew, H. W. Roach, H. K. Kilbie, A. G. Masterman, R. A. Lyon, John Mehan, L. Shropshire, Frank Percy and J. Givens.

This Day in History.

1862—The confederate "Oreto" ran blockade at Mobile.

1864—General John H. Morgan, noted confederate cavalry leader, killed at Greenville, Tenn., while attempting to escape from the federals.

1878—Spain ordered the destruction of placards and inscriptions removed from all Protestant chapels and schools in Madrid.

1884—Charles J. Folger, secretary of the treasury under President Arthur, died at Geneva, N. Y. Born at Nantucket, Mass., April 16, 1818.

1886—The Apaches under Geronimo surrendered to General Miles at Skeleton Cañon, Ariz.

1898—Mme. Dreyfus appealed to the French government for a revision of the court-martial proceedings in her husband's case.

1915—Allan Line steamship Hesperian sunk by mine or torpedo off the southern coast of Ireland, with loss of twenty-six lives.

1916—Lincoln memorial at Hodgenville, Ky., marking the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, presented to the nation with elaborate ceremony.

The Day We Celebrate.

William Newton, president of Haskins Bros & Co., is 58 years of age today. He resides in Fairacres.

Frank A. Freeman, 1322 South Twenty-eighth street, manager of the Haskins Bros & Co. soap factory, is 41 years of age today. He is a native of the Hoosier state and adopted Omaha when he was a boy. His first employment was carrying a route of The Bee.

General Count Luigi Cadorna, the Italian commander who has been delivering smashing blows against the Austrians, born at Pallanza, sixty-seven years ago today.

Simon Lake, inventor of the first submarine boat to operate successfully in the open sea, born at Pleasantville, N. J., fifty-one years ago today.

C. Bascom Siemp, representative in congress of the Ninth Virginia district, born in Lee county, Virginia, forty-seven years ago today.

Rear Admiral Corwin P. Rees, U. S. N., retired, born at Reilly, O., sixty-nine years ago today.

Clarence W. Walker, outfielder of the Boston American league base ball team, born in Denver, twenty-seven years ago today.

Time-Jottings and Reminders.

Birthday greetings to General Cadorna, the successful commander-in-chief of our Italian allies, who is 67 years old today.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad is scheduled to be sold under foreclosure proceedings today at Danville, Ill.

The annual meeting of the American Bar association is to be opened at Saratoga today with an address by the president, Senator George Sutherland of Utah.

The Muskingum conference of the Methodist Protestant church is to celebrate its diamond jubilee today at Mount Vernon, O., where it was organized seventy-five years ago.

Riding experts and broncho busters from all over the west are to compete for prizes in the third annual Frontier days carnival, opening today at Fort Morgan, Colo.

Storyteller of the Day.

Governor Cox of Ohio requested Clerk of the House John R. Cassidy to prepare a bill which he wished to call to the attention of the legislature.

In time of peace, Cassidy, who is a former probate judge of Logan county, returned to Cox's offices and showed him his draft of the measure.

Did you ever sit down and try to unravel the verbal yarn balls known as "revised" laws? "See, if laws were written so the lay mind could understand 'em?"

"Well, governor, I'll tell you," said the ex-probater, "I can read every word of this thing—but what in the world does it all mean, anyway? Why don't you write laws so anybody can understand 'em?"

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