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For the time being Red Oak is back on the local news map.
Silence reigns in the wheat pit, but business goes on just the same.

The gloom of the situation in Russia brightens slightly on the northern side. King Winter is on the way.
With a stock of eighty barrels of malted kicks on the premises, who will guarantee the safety of the city bastille?

It is inferred from the number of labor strikes threatened and under way that war profiteers will not get away with all the loot.
Pulling off fake plots may be amusing, but Uncle Sam is in no mood for practical jokes.

The economic pinch in Austria increases with the days. In one form or another retribution overtakes the guilty authors of world slaughter. And the worst is yet to come.
Denver is making a desperate fight to get the Wyoming business away from Omaha.

City cops, complaining of deficits, do little credit to their business foresight with the Auditorium to be had without price. A few stalking shows could be staged and all the easy money turned into empty funds.
Government reports of the treatment of war prisoners in Germany show wider application of calculated cruelty than Ambassador Gerard observed in the camps of British captives.

Bulls and bears alike fatten on Munchausen rumors. The gamble is not so much to the strong. Alertness and speed in output of bunk constitute the chief factors in a shakedown. Tuesday's rampage in New York stock pits exhibits the game in all its trappings of scares, fears and deceptions.
As a measure of national hilarity congress might abolish the age limit and conscript into the ranks not only the knockers and backfitters, but also those who think they know how the campaign should be managed.

The published list of promoters of the so-called People's Peace council meeting at Chicago fairly reveals the pro-German purpose of the organization. If any doubt on that point remains it is cleared away by the sonorous cheers of the audience for "Kamerad Bill." Whether meant for Potsdam or Chicago does not alter the note.
Belgium seems doomed to the same ravage which marks every foot of France trodden by the invader. Stripping Belgian factories of equipment is in keeping with the numberless horrors heaped upon innocent people by military tyrants. There, as in France, wanton destruction and pitiless death will ever map the region where passed the Hun.

Unshaken confidence in the success of the Irish constitutional convention is expressed by Sir Horace Plunkett. As chairman of that body he is competent to interpret the patriotic spirit of the members. While destructive elements monopolize publicity and beat the drums of discontent the convention bends its energies toward constructive work for all Ireland. The greatest need of the Emerald Isle is more practical work and fewer political dreams.
The Arctic Glamor
Philadelphia Ledger

That the MacMillan party that has been exploring in the Arctic since the summer of 1913 is safe and sound and back again is a good thing from the purely human viewpoint of the public that has had to keep agonized from year to year over the problem as to whether these explorers were alive or dead. But this expedition, which in many ways has repeated the futilities of so many Arctic and Antarctic expeditions, apparently is still under the glamor of the north and MacMillan is "to do it again," but this time in airplanes. Well, let the airplanes be used, if they are in being, but it is to be hoped that American men of science some time will get over talking so much nonsense about the scientific value of the various Arctic expeditions and will settle down to some commonsense estimate of the things actually accomplished in the far north, allowing for the overweening glamor that we all have agreed to throw over anyone who dares the dangers of the frozen poles, be he foolhardy or not. The existence or non-existence of Crocker Land has been much overdone for one thing, and, as all astronomers and meteorologists and physicists know, the alleged scientific value of the far northern discoveries, save as occasions for the display of human endurance and intrepidity, purely physical and psychological phenomena, have been much exaggerated, so why not a pause in Arctic adventures, save on the principle that those who go must be sufficient unto themselves and neither ask nor expect relief? There are other achievements that await the intrepid that will mean more for the world than the recounting of one ice mass, more or less, or the stamping of a new glacier.

Who Started the War?

Seizing on disclosures made by testimony taken in the trial of M. Soukhomlinoff, Chancellor Michaelis seeks to shift to Russia blame for starting the war. Adroitly twisting statements made at the trial, the chancellor argues that Germany had been forced by Russian activities to prepare against an invasion and was therefore merely guarding its own in preparing to counteract the Russian program. But this clever sophistry cannot be convincing because it cannot be accepted without due consideration of contradictory evidence.

It has been developed, however, without challenge that as early as 1908 Russia had been warned of an impending crisis; this was in connection with the movement already under way for the reformation of the Russian army and navy. Scandals growing out of the war with Japan had not been forgotten and at least a pretense was being made to put the czar's military establishment on a firmer basis. This could hardly have been interpreted as presaging the invasion of Germany. Russia's weakness for the offensive had been too well demonstrated to warrant any such conclusion.

On the other hand, the czar's government was repeatedly warned of hostile German plans; preparations by the kaiser's army were carried on under such conditions that all the world was apprised of some intent beyond possible "defense of the empire"; and naturally Germany's neighbors were apprehensive. Since the Russian revolution proof has been adduced to confirm what was suspected, that the German war board was fully informed as to the weakness of the Russian army. This was well known and given its full value by the shrewd manipulators, who could not have felt Germany to be in any danger from the north. If no other proof were present, the fact that as soon as Germany was ready to strike the blow was launched against France must convince any that the czar's forces had little trust for the kaiser, who realized his first move must be in another direction.

Who started the war is not for the present of paramount importance, for most of us are concerned about who is to end it. But when history is written not much time will be wasted over considering the present German assertion that Russia is responsible, unless the very weakness of the country may be accepted as a contributing cause.

Shipping Grain by Southern Routes.

Eastern commission men and shipping agents present the principal objections to the plan of the food administration board to deflect to southern ports the course of outbound western grain shipments. This was to have been expected. Firms and organizations that have long controlled the export grain movement are not willing to give up their grip on the trade just now. Principal of the points on which objection rests is the lack of facilities for handling shipments at the southern ports. The same may be laid against the Atlantic harbors, as evidenced by the experience of the last two years, when millions of tons of freight have been unloaded on the ground miles from the water because of the blockade of docks and switch yards by outgoing goods. It was to relieve this condition the control board proposed to route western grain designed for export by way of gulf ports and with no intention to destroy the prestige of the eastern harbors. Shippers should have the benefit of all available means, for the question involved is one of transportation and not the supremacy of any single section. In the end the question between land or water service for the long haul will easily be answered in favor of the cheaper and therefore more effective method.

Labor's Attitude Towards the War.

The gathering at Minneapolis of a body of men under the name of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, no matter from what source it may draw its authority, at least has the sanction of leaders of organized labor throughout the country. Samuel Gompers is present as an active participant and among others are such well known former socialists as John Scargo, A. M. Simon, J. Stitt Wilson, Rose Pastor Stokes and her husband, who left the party because of the attitude the socialists took under control of Victor Berger and Adolph Germer. This quality of the convention will give it a standing it might not have had otherwise. Its influence is expected to counteract the efforts of the anti-war party pretending to speak for the working class.

To some this may seem to be unnecessary, for the great bodies of union men holding conventions throughout the United States, fairly representative of the American labor movement, have all adopted patriotic resolutions, pledging their members to the support of the government. The loyalty of labor as a whole has not been questioned, despite efforts to make it appear to the contrary. Group action on the war issue still is open to question as to expediency or desirability, but if labor must be heard from it is well that it should speak through such an assemblage as that now meeting in Minneapolis, rather than to be misrepresented by such a group as was dispersed in Chicago by the state authorities.

Patriotism and Cold Feet.

Two events of interest to Irish-Americans and the public at large were staged in the east a few days ago. They are notable chiefly for presenting opposing sides of the Irish spirit developed by the war. The old side and the right side shone forth in the departure of the famous Sixty-ninth regiment for its camp to train for active service. Official New York feasted the troopers and multitudes wildly cheered them along the marching route. It was the third response to the call to the colors—the first as a unit of the Irish brigade in 1861, again in 1898, and the present time. Its history abounds with deeds of daring and valor worthy of the "ould sod" from which its members sprang. All through the "Battle of the Sections," from "Bull Run to Richmond, the Sixty-ninth fought for the union, winning laurels at Malvern Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburg, losing two-thirds of its members in twenty minutes charging the stone wall on Marye's heights.

Contrast this inspiring record of "the fighting race" with appeals for exemption for Irish aliens of Boston from service under the Stars and Stripes. Taking their cue from German propagandists crying "Friends of Irish Freedom," appeal to President Wilson for relief. The claim is made that Irish-born aliens, seeking political asylum in this country should enjoy the same immunity from compulsory military service they enjoyed at home. Comment on the claim is not needed to emphasize the surprising character of the contrast. It is sufficient to point out readiness for service on one side and the gratifying rarity of Ireland's sons resisting service under the American flag.

The Child Labor Law
By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Sept. 3.—On September 1 the child labor law went into effect. The United States government has constituted itself the guardian of all children under 14 years of age and some children under 16 years of age, depending on certain circumstances. It will not permit any child under 14 to work in a cannery, workshop or cotton mill and it forbids any child under 16 to work in a mine or quarry.

Many parents who for years have enjoyed a comfortable income by the hire of their progeny, as well as many employers, who have enjoyed an even more comfortable income by the same circumstance, are indignant. In many places parents are constructing clever plans for evading it, and in North Carolina the matter has already been taken to court on the grounds that the law is unconstitutional.

A visit to the United States children's bureau, which has been charged with the execution of the law, might prove enlightening to the North Carolina agitators and save rebellious parents a great deal of useless thinking. The children's bureau has added a whole new department to its organization for the sole purpose of seeing that the child labor law is enforced. There are professional investigators, detectives, lawyers, doctors and sociologists in this department, all trained specialists in child welfare work.

The chief is a Chicago woman, Miss Grace Abbot, who was associated with Jane Addams at Hull House for several years. "I am very glad the matter has been taken to court," she asserted when asked what she thought of the North Carolina action. "The sooner it is fought through the courts the sooner we will get a decision." Obviously, Miss Abbot is not kept awake nights worrying about an adverse decision.

Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the children's bureau, deserves great credit for the law. She has long been investigating the question of infant mortality in various parts of the country with an idea to improving, if possible, some of the alarming conditions that impair child life.

In this investigation Miss Lathrop soon discovered that the great secret of infant mortality was economic conditions. She found hundreds of homes where fathers made such low wages that mothers were compelled to work, too. The babies were left at home alone all day and fed at infrequent intervals; the homes themselves were naturally unkempt; the ventilation inadequate and the flies prolific. Consequently many babies die, which is fortunate, for those who remain are escorted to the industrial market at the earliest age at which they can be smuggled in—usually under 12—and are forced to become a part of the industrial routine. In some states this means—or meant up to September 1—working ten hours a day or ten hours a night—according to the shift. The new federal law establishes eight hours as the maximum working day.

While the parents are primarily responsible, however, it is only through the employers that the government can control the exploitation of the children. Parents even in the face of a law to the contrary would doubtless invent and connive ways of working their children. But when employers are subject to fine and imprisonment every time they employ a child under 14 years old it is practically certain that they are not going to take any chances. Thus the child labor law places the responsibility upon the employers. It reads: "That no producer, manufacturer or dealer shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any article or commodity the product of any mine or quarry situated in the United States in which within thirty days prior to the time of removal of such product therefrom children under the age of 16 have been employed or permitted to work; or any article or commodity the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States."

But in enforcing this law Miss Lathrop and Miss Abbot of the children's bureau intend to leave no loophole uncovered. They are going to investigate the registration of children by parents as well as their employment. Birth certificates or other absolute evidence must be produced by parents to show that their children are of employment age, and these will be closely scrutinized by public inspectors.

The need for such a restriction as the present child labor law has been felt for many years. One by one states themselves took the matter into their own hands and prohibited the employment of children under 14 in various occupations, and in some states even greater restrictions have been placed upon the employment of children than are contained in the new federal law. California, for example, has an age limit of 10 years for boys and 18 years for girls engaged in any street occupation; 15 years for both if employed by a mercantile, manufacturing or mechanical establishment, workshop, office, laundry, place of amusement, hotel, apartment house, errand delivery and messenger service, and of 16 years if engaged in any dangerous occupation. Moreover, the eight-hour day, forty-eight-hour week, is sustained by law.

On the other hand, North Carolina sets the age limit for employment in mines at 12 years; at 13 years for employment in factories, and sustains an eleven-hour day, or a sixty-hour week. The state objected to the federal law on the ground that the work of children was necessary to the support of their families, and an investigation made by one mill district disclosed the fact that the average family income was \$25.50 a week. In one family, where the father was a roving hawler, the mother stayed at home and four girls and one boy worked in the mill, the weekly income was \$47.98.

Which goes to show that child labor is not an economic necessity in most cases, and where it is, it is up to the Associated Charities to lend a hand. For from now on the children's bureau is pledged to keep every child under 14 in school and give him his chance, no matter what may be the ideas of his parents.

Duty of Irishmen

Washington Post
With traditional valor Irishmen are now fighting in the ranks of the British, French and Canadian armies. In numbers equally as great the representatives of Ireland are to be found in the American arms now in France or about to enter the cantonnments of the United States. There have been some Irishmen in America who still denounce England and to these T. P. O'Connor, the enlightened Irish leader, addressed his recent warning:

"You cannot hurt America without hurting England; you cannot hurt England without, at the same time, hurting America; you cannot hurt America without hurting Belgium, Poland, France, Italy and the Christian subjects of the Turk. Everybody who attacks the allies of America hurts not only the honor and security of America, but does his best to prevent the liberation of Belgium, Poland and Alsace-Lorraine. "Even if I thought it possible—I know it would not be possible—to purchase Irish liberty by selling the hopes of Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Poland, Italy or Armenia, I would refuse to accept a liberty bought at so ignoble a sacrifice of the liberties of others."

The real spirit of Ireland is revealed in the patriotic words of the Irish editor and statesman. While the free people of the world fight against autocracy domestic issues must be subordinated. The war in which the democracies of the world are engaged has strengthened the cause of democracy even in its abiding places. The standard has been raised not merely for those against whom democracy is fighting, but for democracy itself. Ireland's best interest lies in a successful conclusion of the present war and those who would delay this result by insidious arguments designed to destroy the harmonious association of the nations fighting against the German government render poor service to the valiant Irishmen who, as privates and as officers, are demonstrating their loyalty to the cause of freedom.

Today

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Bulgar-German invaders took 20,000 Roumanian prisoners.
French continued their attack along the Somme, capturing several German trenches.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
Miss Maud McClure, the bright little daughter of E. McClure, the general railway representative, has left for Richmond, Ind., to attend Earlham college.

Dr. Charles Kuhlman has left for the east to attend medicine lectures, and will be absent one year.
While John Keiler was attempting to remove the eagle which Ed Rothery had captured at Cut-Off lake from one cage to another, the bird escaped and attacked Rothery's bulldog, "Pete."



After a fierce fight, during which the bird tried to gouge out Pete's eyes, the dog made a sideward movement and catching the bird by the neck had its head in his mouth—the result being a dead eagle.
Little Charlie Thacker of Fifth and Center was run down by a fiery span of horses fracturing one of his legs. He was cared for by City Physician Rulph.

The Omaha wheelmen, reinforced by the Council Bluffs Ramblers and a delegation from Plattsmouth gave a big parade, which Messrs. Goomb and Joffire rode the Hubner tandem decorated with Japanese hangings.

Little Ida Cahill, while riding a revolving wooden horse at the fair, became suddenly dizzy and fainted in the arms of her little 8-year-old brother, who rode on the next horse.

The following students made a neat and artistic display of woodwork and drawing at the high school: Edward, Frank Kennedy, Arthur Shields, Ed W. Thomas, W. S. Rogers, W. W. Smith, J. B. Moore, M. Nelson, Helen Soperland, Allan Marsh, Roy Arnold, Bert Goodman, E. P. Copeland, O. W. Auchmoedy, Oscar Nast, Eunice Stebbins, M. Schwartz, Robert Allen and J. Stephenson.

This Day in History.
1757—Marquis de Lafayette, the famous friend of America in the revolution, born in Auvergne. Died in Paris May 20, 1834.

1811—New London, Conn., was plundered and burned by Benedict Arnold.

1814—General Macomb retired with the Army of the North, from Plattsburgh to the south bank of the Saranac river.

1817—Alexander T. Galt, famous Canadian statesman, born in Chelsea, England. Died in Montreal September 19, 1893.

1821—General Alvin P. Hovey, civil war commander of Henry Beth, appeared on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river opposite Cincinnati.

1828—Pierre Adolph Rost, who was confederate commissioner to Spain in 1862, was born in New Orleans. Born in France about 1787.

1875—A convention met at Montgomery to frame a new constitution for Alabama.

1914—First phase of the German invasion of France terminated with the battle of the Marne.

The Day We Celebrate.
Patrick J. Doran, clerk at the Union Pacific shops, was born September 6, 1832. He is a native of Omaha and has worked at different times for the Cudahy and Armour packing companies and the Omaha street department.

Howard E. Coffin, head of the munitions and manufacturing committee of the National Council of Defense, born at West Milton, O., forty-four years ago today.

Edward E. Prothro, president of the board of agriculture in the British cabinet, born sixty-five years ago today.

Sir Joseph P. Maclay, shipping controller of Great Britain, born sixty years ago today.

M. Yves Guyot, one of the greatest living economists, born at Dinan, France, seventy-four years ago today.

Miss Jane Addams, noted sociologist, born at Coalville, Ill., fifty-seven years ago today.

James K. Hackett, noted actor and manager, born at Wolfe Island, Ont., forty-eight years ago today.

Urbis C. Faber, pitcher of the Chicago American league base ball team, born at Cascade, Ia., twenty-five years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
France is to hold a national celebration today in honor of the double anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and the battle of the Marne.

A feature of the Lafayette day celebration in Paris will be the raising on the Hotel de Ville of a handsomely embroidered American flag presented to the French capital by the city of Philadelphia.

In celebration of the Marne battle anniversary, Marshal Joffre is to be presented today with the solid gold emblem designed to commemorate the recent visit of the famous soldier to New York City.

The Lafayette day national committee has sent a letter of mayors of cities throughout the United States urging a widespread observance today of the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette, the friend of America in the revolution.

New York City's contribution to the Lafayette day celebration will consist of exercises in the city hall this afternoon. The program to include an oration by Dr. Henry Van Dyke and the reading of a poem written for the occasion by Dr. John H. Finly.

The Bee's Letter Box

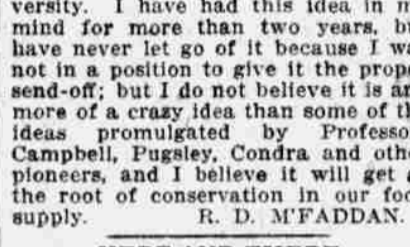
Question of Toleration.
Omaha, Sept. 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: A communication signed "American" and published in the several Omaha papers pleads for the Americans to be more tolerant toward people of German nationality in this country. Fact is we have been too tolerant—tolerant to a fault. If we had sternly suppressed the German propaganda in this country and if the Germans had supported this country before war with the same energy that they used in trading it and if the Germans had not fooled the German empire into believing that they could keep us from defending ourselves there would have been no war by the German-American loyalty to Germany and German-American disloyalty to our own country encouraged Germany to make war against us. Let them reap their whirlwind. Some Germans are very loyal to us.

We have to keep soldiers stationed about bridges, elevators, factories and other places to keep German enemies from destroying them. Even then arson is rampant, German societies sing songs of disloyalty and in German neighborhoods they refuse to help American neighbors thresh their grain. Toleration will soon cease to be a virtue, for disloyal persons will take it to be a weakness or cowardice. Yours truly, AMERIKA.

"Culinary Science."
Fremont, Sept. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: I want to thank you for the editorial publicity given to the idea of the establishment of the chair of culinary science in the Nebraska university. I have had this idea in my mind for more than two years, but have never let go of it because I was not in a position to give it the proper send-off; but I do not believe it is any more of a crazy idea than some of the ideas promulgated by Professors Campbell, Pugsley, Condra and other pioneers, and I believe it will get at the root of conservation in our food supply. R. D. McFADDAN.

HERE AND THERE.
Canada's population only equals one person to two square miles.
Sioux Falls is building a municipal auditorium that will have a seating capacity of 5,000.

The oldest peal of bells in the United States hangs in the Moorish belfry of the Spanish cathedral of St. Augustine, Fla., and bears the date of 1682.



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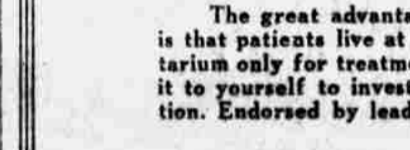
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