

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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War prosperity's main drawback is an excess of striking events.

A succession of exploded German plots serve to map the crooked trail of imperial kultur.

duce court expenses. Prohibition, in fact, seems to be clogging the dockets with new cases sure to pile up the court costs still higher.

The bootleggers keep the police busy. The bootleggers have nothing else to do—the police have other things to look after as well.

The test of loyalty is "America first and all the time." For those who dislike the spirit of the age, the world is wide and traveling good.

of his energy and geniality. Stricken in the full flush of usefulness and achievement makes his passing all the more a distinct public loss.

Now if Washington promises could be translated into food and fuel cuts, the high cost of living would become as lonesome as a jobless king.

Maine is the pioneer prohibition state, so, win or lose, the result of the plebiscite on woman suffrage ought to be strictly on the merits of the issue.

Advance information from the front affords every assurance that the German Reichstag once more will sustain its reputation as a debating society.

The Swedish minister to Argentina puts up the defense, "In the United States they are very excited." Under similar conditions would they not be even more excited in Sweden?

"Me and Charley" are putting the finishing touches on "the constitution for new Poland." The spectacle of Europe's autocrats molding a constitution drives a wedge of gaiety through the gloom of war.

The Austro-Italian sector of the war presents the cleanest front of all. There alone glory beckons to the heights and heroes pluck medals from mountain peaks. Elsewhere warriors dig in and burrow out of sight.

The forced exodus of persons who loafed around the Romanoff throne runs into Sweden the irony of war. Sweden esteems Russian royalists about as much as a Prussian Junker loves America and England.

Welcome to the building managers, in convention of their national association in Omaha. They are so accustomed to listening to the trouble tales of their tenants that they should not be hard to please during their respite out here.

The secession of Dudley Field Malone from the official spotlight scarcely caused a flicker along the great White House way of Washington. The world was as usual, too absorbed by more important duties to turn aside for what can wait awhile. One task at a time.

If the saving sense of humor still abides in Chicago more encouragement should be given the senatorial aspirations of Mayor Thompson. Straffing his rosters with German shamrocks, immature chickens and hot epithets increases the risk of a premature frost in a campaign that would tickle the funny bone of all Illinois from Clark street to Cairo.

The report of the effigies of former German heroes going into the melting pot for munition purposes glimpses the ever-increasing squeeze of the blockade. Every article from church bells to door knobs carrying a trace of copper has gone to the pot, even metal gutters from the wrecked houses of France. Besides rendering a service in a mighty pinch the inglorious finish of back number heroes makes room for the stock of heroes now in making.

Polite Piracy

Philadelphia Ledger

A pleasing tale is told by Captain Crooks, skipper of the American bark Christine, recently sunk by a German submarine. The hero of it should not be forgotten. For Captain Erlanger, commander of the attacking vessel, emulated the commander of the Mantepiece in politeness. When the Christine was held up the skipper and his crew took to the boats and were ordered on board the submarine. "Will you step into my cabin?" said the German seaman to the American. Nor was it a spider and fly invitation, as Captain Crooks had too much reason to fear. There was luncheon and Rhine wine, and amiable conversation. "I am very fond of Americans," Captain Erlanger confessed, "and it hurts me to sink any vessel belonging to them." Even pirates may be courteous.

"He was the mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." Captain Erlanger had to do the first, but he had compunctions about taking life. On the contrary, he saw that the Christine's boats were well provisioned before he set them adrift. Nor would he believe that other submarine commanders could be guilty of the atrocities imputed to them, although he admitted that he had heard of such things. "For my part," he said, "I would rather perish than commit such an atrocity." Sing, hey, gallant captain that you are! It is a pity, for the credit of Germany and humanity, that other submarine commanders do not follow his example. Nothing can make attacks upon merchantmen legal. But they would not arouse such world-wide bitterness if they were unaccompanied by murder. Here's to Captain Erlanger! And may his tribe increase!

Defense Sense and Nonsense.

To the man up a tree it looks as if there were altogether too much nonsense and too little sense in the recent activities of our State Council of Defense. This body is supposed to be charged with certain definite duties in the way of promoting the preparedness of the state to meet the demands of existing war conditions and to help us "do our bit" for the winning of the war.

The Council of Defense was not constituted merely to enable its members to play for free publicity for themselves or to serve their own personal or political ambitions. Passing resolutions of self-praise or of censure on others will get them nowhere. Denouncing the State university for including the teaching of German in its curriculum or complaining that more money is spent by the university for instruction in German than for economics or animal husbandry is wholly beside the case. The only aid or comfort the enemy derives from this situation is that which it may draw from the spectacle of our Council of Defense wasting valuable time that should be employed for real work. No one can truthfully accuse The Bee with undue sympathy with German sympathizers nor will our devotion and loyalty to America first be questioned when we protest against such foolishness, even though perpetrated in the sacred name of the Council of Defense. Cut out the nonsense and get down to business.

Sweden's Neutrality in Question.
Revelations from Argentina throw a still stronger suspicion against Sweden's neutrality in the war. Its minister at Buenos Aires is accused of a gross breach of diplomatic privilege in acting to transmit German communications under guise of Swedish official messages. The pro-German attitude of the Swedish government has been from the first a matter of common knowledge and a source of considerable embarrassment to both neutrals and belligerents. Cordial relations between the Swedes and the Allies have been maintained with difficulty and two years ago an open breach with the British government was narrowly averted. The present affair, if reports are true, constitutes an unneutral act that is certain to be resented by the Allies.

Intriguing by the Germans has been notorious and world-wide and it is not to be wondered at that an attempt was made to entrap Argentina into quiescence. The tone of the disclosed notes is so arrogant and the language employed so devoid of fact that the Argentinians, even if recently mollified by the promises from Berlin, must feel much resentment at the cavalier treatment accorded them. It should give them a much better notion of what value to put on the sincerity of a government that holds treaties to be binding only so long as they are not become inconvenient. Pledges made to Argentina are very much like those given to the United States and will very likely stand about as long.

The most significant aspect of the affair will be its effect on present negotiations between the United States and Sweden as to food supplies. In this problem the incident will have great weight and unless the Swedes can give a satisfactory explanation they will gain little through the help they have given Germany.

Speculating About Peace Terms.

While the Russian internal muddle is apparently becoming more and more confused, indications are becoming numerous that Germany is about to present some modifications of the terms on which peace will be accepted by the Central powers. A speculative forecast of these terms has been given out by way of Copenhagen, tentative in the extreme, but indicating a change of attitude such as was to have been expected. It does not, however, forecast such proposals as will be approved by the Allies, for the German counter-proposal does not meet requirements laid down as fundamental. While the status quo ante bellum is not given over in its entirety, the new program includes the restoration of Belgium and Serbia and the evacuation of France; cost of the work of restoration to be met by Germany from money obtained by sale of German colonies to Great Britain, and Alsace and Lorraine to be set up as independent states. Questions arising from Turkey and the Balkans are to be left to negotiation, and Italia Irredenta will be disposed of by making Trieste a free port.

Allied diplomats profess to believe that such terms, if proffered, are mere camouflage to conceal the real German purpose. In other words, the suggestion is put out as a feeler anticipating a further and more serious approach to negotiation. From Germany comes word that the military party still is uncompromising in its demands and averse to any abatement of plans that include retention of occupied territory and indemnification for Germany. Such an extreme attitude may be understood as representing the aristocracy that is certainly doomed if the war continues and which has reached the "after me the deluge" state of mind. Michaelis' expected reply to the pope will show what may be expected.

In Russia the difficulty seems to be to find a ground on which the conservatives and radicals may meet. Kerensky is striving hard to get his government on solid footing and has had to sacrifice Korniloff, who will be sadly missed in the military councils at least. Evacuation of Petrograd, said to be under way, may bring the confusion to something approaching a reasonable solution.

Live and Let Live.

One feature of the president's reply to the pope's peace note, to which commentators are giving much attention, is his reference to American policy as to commerce after the war. Our attitude, according to Mr. Wilson, will be that of live and let live. His opposition to a union or understanding for carrying on a post-bellum economic warfare meets with general approval of business men and manufacturers. This is especially true of dry goods men, who have been extending their markets under war conditions. In countries where American goods are being used, not in preference, but of necessity, some pioneer work is being done by the makers, who report good results and a hope to hold the trade in the future. The belief is that Americans are ready to meet competitors in the world's markets and will not require the artificial support of a trade understanding. Protection of the home market will give all the advantage needed to develop our home industries beyond any danger of foreign rivalry. The proposed economic union contains the germs of another great war and should be avoided. Animosities engendered by the present conflict will not quiet for many years at best, and it will be foolish in the extreme to foster them through channels of commerce that should be open to friendly communication. A square deal and a free chance for all is what we are fighting for, not to control the world's trade.

The senator's personal newspaper organ is not in sympathy with demands upon public officers to resign. Every one of these demands has a taint reaching out in an uncomfortable direction.

Dictators, Past and Present

By Frederic J. H. skin

Washington, Sept. 8.—When two such eminent citizens of the modern world as the American Hoover and the Russian Kerensky vehemently protest against being called dictators—and the rest of the world goes on believing them to be such—it is rather interesting to inquire just what is a dictator and why has he fallen under suspicion.

The old Romans began the dictator business. But the Roman dictator could not hold his power longer than six months at a time. None of them did, with the exception of Sulla and Caesar. The Roman dictator had certain technical and peculiar privileges and was hedged in with certain rather odd restrictions. For example, he could not touch anything in the Roman treasury; he could not leave Italy, nor could he appear on the streets of Rome without the permission of the people. Imagine a Latin-American dictator—say the redoubtable Cipriano Castro of Venezuela or the haughty Porfirio Diaz of Mexico—being debarred from the treasures of their native lands! Or think, if you will, of "Food Dictator" Herbert C. Hoover having to ask permission of the people of the United States before walking from his office to the White House.

Dictators, in fact, although not always in name, abounded in the middle ages. They "ran" the Italian city republics, Oliver Cromwell, who ruled England with a rod of iron for four years, was a dictator. The great Napoleon, who was as powerful as a dictator as when he became emperor.

The great world war has revived the use of the term in many lands. We have had Food Dictators Groner and Batocki in Germany, possessing absolute authority, over-riding any law, custom or private right in the matter of production, conservation and distribution of food. The granting of absolute power to such an official in war time has been brought about by the necessity for preventing waste and speculation in food supply. The practice of appointing such food dictators—or "administrators," as they are known in western countries—has been followed in many of the belligerent nations.

In Russia the tremendous political, economic and social changes brought about by the great revolution which overthrew the Romanoffs, made some strong central one-man authority seem the only solution of the problem of bringing order out of chaos. Premier Kerensky has objected to being called a dictator because, as he puts it, the Russian people are so democratic by instinct that they would not "stand for" such a concentration of power in the hands of one man. Nevertheless, he is willing to accept the responsibilities of dictatorship if, by so doing, he can lead Russia safely into the camp of the free, orderly, self-governing nations.

Any strong man in a republic is likely to be anathematized as a dictator. Theodore Roosevelt was often referred to as one by his political enemies. Even President Wilson is sometimes so characterized by certain of those who oppose him. The word dictator has been freely used in the debates in congress during recent weeks and more than one of our public men have been pointed out by senatorial orators as menaces to the freedom of our institutions. The newspapers freely—or is it perhaps only playfully—refer to Mr. Hoover as "food dictator," Prof. Garfield as "coal dictator" and Mr. Vance McCormick, the head of the newly created exports administrative board, as "export dictator."

In the early days of Rome the dictator was usually a useful personage who exercised his irresponsible authority for certain specific purposes with the approval of the people and for a certain definite time. He was appointed to hold elections, to celebrate the athletic games, to establish festivals or to drive the nail into the Temple of Jupiter. This last was a piece of popular superstition which was believed to avert pestilence. The powers of the Roman dictator were really a revival of those of the kings who had just been banished. All officers of state immediately passed under the authority of the Roman dictator, but continued their duties quietly as before.

Argentina and Paraguay had a number of military dictators who had extraordinary careers of power. Juan Rosas, who lived from 1793 to 1877, built up a splendid fighting force from cowboys from the Argentine pampas and miscellaneous adventures. He ruled the Argentine as dictator from 1835 to 1852. His ambition for power, however, got him into wars with Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile and he ended his life in exile.

Paraguay groaned under the despotism of a dictatorship for more than half of the nineteenth century. Under the Lopez—father and son—the country was plunged into wars which left it utterly prostrated. It is said that in 1870 when the younger Lopez was killed in battle, every male Paraguayan capable of bearing arms had been killed and the population had fallen from nearly a million and a half to less than a quarter of a million.

In considering beneficent dictators it should be remembered that Oliver Cromwell, that stern Puritan, really saved England by his just, efficient rule from anarchy at home and defeat at the hands of the foreign enemy.

It is interesting to recall the facts that both Washington and Grant were each for a time clothed with dictatorial powers. A piece of revolutionary war time legislation, dated December 27, 1776, begins thus:

"The congress, having maturely considered the present crisis, and having perfect reliance on the wisdom, vigor and uprightness of General Washington, do hereby

"Resolve, That General Washington shall be and he is hereby vested with full, ample and complete power to—

The resolution goes on to enumerate the things that first president was empowered to do as a dictator. To raise and equip armies, appoint officers, plan campaigns, "take whatever he may find and pay what he regards as proper," arrest and "confine those who refuse continental currency or are otherwise disaffected to the American cause."

This power Washington was to hold for six months. "Happy," says the conclusion of the decree granting him such power, "it is for the country that the general of its forces can be safely entrusted with the most unlimited power and neither person's security and liberty nor property be in the least degree endangered thereby."

By the law of 1868, which provided for the enforcement of former acts, Grant, as general of the army, was declared to be "his own interpreter of his own power under the law."

Postage Not Taxation

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The postal system is designed for service and its benefits have been felt in commerce and enlightenment beyond anybody's power to calculate. It will be a sad day for the country when the congressional measure of our postal system will be the excess of its receipts over expenditures. The present postmaster general, even prior to America's participation in the war, had been urging economies at the expense of efficiency, a reform the business community resisted with more or less success. The modifications of passenger train services, necessitated by the war's demands on the transportation system, have greatly lowered the efficiency of the mail service, especially on branch lines of railway, but the public will endure this uncompromisingly, as unavoidable. But it would not cheerfully pay 50 per cent more for poorer service.

The entire subject of postal rates should be eliminated from the revenue measure, for it has no place there. Nor would it be advisable to alter any of the rates, even in a special bill, at this time. As Senator Weeks has well observed, raising the second-class rates would be a severe, and in some cases a mortal, blow to publishers, already affected more than any other class by war conditions. Establishing zone rates, even if limited to magazines, would tend to destroy facilities for cultivating and maintaining a national spirit, one of the glories and safeguards of America.

TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Rumanians won another battle and pressed Austrians farther westward. Germans made unsuccessful counter attacks against the French and British on Somme front.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The board of public works is very anxious to have L. J. Spitzbart of 1813 Clark street, who bought the lumber formerly in the fence around Jefferson square, come and get his property. Miss Minnie Dye is advertising for



the return of a valuable cameo ring which she lost.

Rev. C. W. Sawidge has returned from the Methodist conference at Fremont. He has been reappointed to his pastorate at the Seward Street Methodist Episcopal church, this making his third year at that charge.

Mark Senter and Tom Cahill, the conductors who had charge of the Union Pacific fair trains, received congratulations for their fine work—their slightest accident occurring, Charlie Swezey, the engineer, also came in for his share of the praise.

Announcement of a new steam motor line to the suburban town of Florence are taking shape, as a syndicate of wealthy capitalists have the project under advisement.

S. J. Johnson, one of the leading spirits of the Cable Tramway company, has just returned from California as brown as a berry—and as good natured as ever.

Excavations have been made for the foundation of the new South Omaha High school building and the work of erection will commence very soon.

The magnificent stone church now being erected on Creighton college grounds is progressing rapidly and in about a week it will be so far advanced as to allow the roofing to begin.

This Day in History.

1777—Battle of Brandywine, in which 11,000 Americans under Washington were defeated by 15,000 British under General Howe and Cornwallis.

1788—Turkey, incensed at the invasion of Egypt, declared war against France and joined with its old adversary, Russia.

1805—General Price, governor of Missouri and noted soldier in the Mexican and civil wars, born in Virginia. Died at St. Louis September 29, 1867.

1910—James Pollock, governor of Pennsylvania and director of the United States mint, whose suggestion it was that our national coins bear the motto, "In God We Trust," born at Milton, Pa., died at Lock Haven, Pa., April 19, 1891.

1841—All members of President Taylor's cabinet, except Daniel Webster, resigned because of the veto of the fiscal corporation bill.

1897—Riotous demonstration against the Japanese took place in Vancouver, B. C.

1914—Germans crossed the Aisne and took up entrenched positions.

1915—Germans under Von Hindenburg took Skidai after three days' severe battle.

The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. Alfred S. Mattson, homeopathic practitioner, is 53. He is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical college of Philadelphia.

Dr. Stacy B. Ball was born September 11, 1877, at Bleigh Hill, Ill., and educated at the University of Chicago and the medical department of the University of Kentucky.

Dr. Willis H. Taylor was born over in Iowa just thirty-one years ago today.

Most Rev. John Ireland, Catholic archbishop of St. Paul, born in County Kildare, Ireland, seventy-nine years ago today.

Melvin A. Brannon, the new president of Bellot college, born at Lowell, Ind., fifty-two years ago today.

General Erich S. von Falkenhayn, eminent German commander, former chief of the general staff, born in the village of Belchau fifty-six years ago today.

Henry A. Barnhart, representative in congress of the Thirtieth Indiana district, born near Twelve Mile, Ind., fifty-nine years ago today.

Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the Catholic church of America, which he met at Manchester, N. H., sixty years ago today.

Lord Inchoape, one of England's greatest commercial magnates, born in Northampton sixty-five years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Birthday greetings to Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, who enters upon his eightieth year today.

Today is the 140th anniversary of the battle of Brandywine, in which the Stars and Stripes were first carried into battle.

The annual Wyoming State fair opens at Douglas today and will continue through the first of the week.

By proclamation of President Wilson certain areas of the Palisade national forest in Idaho and Wyoming are to be restored to homestead entry today.

Numerous prominent speakers are to be heard at the fourth annual convention of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, which is to meet in Minneapolis today for a three-day session.

Many important problems relating to the war are scheduled for consideration by the American Civil Liberties Association at its fifth annual convention, which opens in Boston today and will continue until Friday.

Storyteller of the Day.

"The Germans, with their talk about acting a war in humanity from their French and Belgian aggressors, remind me of Smythe."

The speaker was Major Spender Clay, the son-in-law of Baron Waldorf Astor, who recently spent some time in New York as a member of the English mission. Major Spender Clay continued:

"Smythe, you know, had a cow that he put into Jones' garden and ate all his grass. Jones asked Smythe what he was going to do about it. And what do you suppose Smythe did?"

Major Clay laughed grimly. "He sent Jones a bill," he said, "for using his cow as a lawn mower."—Washington Star.

SMILING LINES.

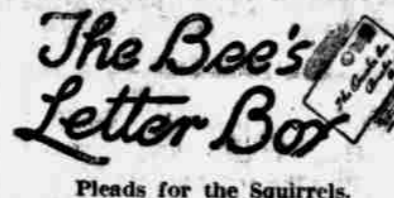
Wife—How many times have I told you not to play poker?
Husband—But my dear, I won last night.

Wife—Well, why didn't you say so before?
Husband—Buffalo Express.

"And what's your idea as to salary?"
"Why—\$10,000 if I give satisfaction and \$15,000 if I don't."—Browning's Magazine.

"There's one I will say for our national anthem."
"What's that?"
"It's a good thing the tune isn't as hard to remember as the words are."—Detroit Free Press.

"Officer, why did you arrest this motorist?"
"Suspicious actions, your honor. He was within the speed limit, sounding his horn properly and trying to keep on the right side of the street."—Philadelphia Bulletin.



Pleas for the Squirrels.

Omaha, Sept. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read a letter from Mr. Frank Agnew in The Bee, and I must confess that the tone of same in my mind was somewhat of a surprise as I have read many letters from Mr. Agnew which were full of good feeling and good sense, but I cannot say as much for his letter of yesterday as he expressed a desire for the destruction of one of nature's clearest and prettiest products—"the bunny."

Not only does he advise the destruction of this pleasant dispositioned little animal, but he seeks to destroy it through the most cruel manner conceivable by exterminating it through the medium of school boys and slingshots. Mr. Agnew will surely admit that it is not consistent with humane instincts to promote murderous characteristics in young boys by instructing them to go to it, wild the slingshot, maim, cripple and kill all the squirrels and sparrows in the parks and elsewhere just because they destroyed some of the prize walnuts on his pet tree, when in fact the walnut tree is a much greater menace to the public than most any other form of foliage, being alive with creeping caterpillars at certain times of the year, and in the presence of a multitude of insects which are a menace to vegetation and health.

Some people are, of course, ready to step on an ant hill every time they get the chance, are ready to kick a dog just because he appears to be a tramp, but let them remember that it is not the little squirrel nor the tramp dog nor the little sparrow that is so destructive to individual and public interest, but it is the boys who have been raised where inhuman treatment of animals was permitted, and the destruction of birds and their nests was made a pastime, which served to harden their hearts to the destruction of human life, and later they have grown to disregard everything but selfish interests, and unless halted in their progress by the laws of the land or their conscience become a menace to the protection in civil life. I will let the little squirrels live. L. A. DILLAVOU, 1820 Dodge street.

Loyalty and Citizenship.

Oxford, Neb., Sept. 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: Under the caption "Plea for Tolerance" and over the signature "American" there is a man of woman writes in The Bee what might be meant for a protest against our state council of defense in its exposure of disloyalty. It is true as this writer states that there is a man of woman writes in The Bee what might be meant for a protest against our state council of defense in its exposure of disloyalty. It is true as this writer states that there is a man of woman writes in The Bee what might be meant for a protest against our state council of defense in its exposure of disloyalty.

Loyal citizens of German birth are loved and respected and they and their sons are touching elbows with all good citizens in the defense of our common lives and American rights. Why then should selfish "American" worry? This writer says going to extremes may lead to disloyalty and in the next breath tells us that loyal citizens of foreign birth deserve our regard more than citizens by the accident of birth. Certainly this is a very extreme statement. A good citizen of foreign birth stands on an equality with the good native born, and he who would exalt one above the other or create a prejudice between them is decidedly in the wrong. But when native born citizens of these United States are called upon to go to extreme has reached its bounds and is not exceeded by the Kaiser, who believes that all governments but his are accidents, while he has the sanction and approval of the Almighty.

This writer over "American" would have us believe that the court records prove that German people stand prominently above native born citizens in the matter of law observance. That is simply rot, which shows the bias of the writer. Our German born citizens are no better and no worse than native born. We are justly in this war with Germany, she has murdered our women and children, ignored our demands that such murders must not be repeated, and trampled under foot international law as well as all laws of humanity. None more than our citizens of German birth should rejoice that our rights are to be vindicated and none more than they should desire the speedy success of our arms. Germany regards this class of our citizens as deserters and traitors to the fatherland and certainly is not entitled to any sympathy from them in this war.

A. C. RANKIN.

Minneapolis Labor Congress.

Omaha, Sept. 7.—To the Editor of The Bee: I trust that the affairs at Minneapolis have a tendency to show some sincere but misguided friends of the labor movement, as well as other economic reformers, what a mistake they have been making. I entirely second the statements of Russell and others that every movement of whatever character made today pretending to be for peace is, either consciously or unconsciously, in the interest of

the Kaiser. As such it follows that every such movement must mean a prolongation of the war, an addition to the number of the slaughtered among our boys, more weeping wives and orphaned children, more of our people brought to mourn. If that statement be true and I cannot conceive of a successful refutation of it, our citizens have a right to look upon every such move as a move of the enemy.

It is not and it has not been true that "single taxes" as a correspondent infers are opposing this war. Louis F. Post, the dean of all single taxers, the founder of the Public, as well as that paper itself, now owned by Mrs. Felt, and the Single Tax Herald all are working to the utmost in backing the government in its enterprise. The ablest and most unanswerable articles I have seen defending the policy of conscription as against depending upon the volunteer system have been written by Mr. Post. There is in this country but one single conspicuous single taxer who has shown his opposition to our government. That is Daniel Kiefer, formerly chairman of the Fols fund committee, and he is so because he is pro-German. I happen to know also, for I have seen the correspondence, that his action has been repudiated by practically every leading single taxer in the country.

Single taxers are primarily peace advocates, because they understand perhaps better than any other students the fundamental causes of wars. They are, however, fundamental democrats and they are able to perceive the foundation of democratic governments. When they see these foundations attacked, as they have been attacked by the German Kaiser, there is never a doubt as to where they will stand in defense of them.

James H. Barry, editor and publisher of the San Francisco Star, Dr. Eggleston and W. S. U'Ren, the two leading single taxers of the Pacific coast, and William Marion Reedy, editor and publisher of Reedy's Mirror, St. Louis, all are ardent champions of our cause. In fact no one can mention a single leading single taxer of the country, with the one exception I have mentioned, who has not taken from the very beginning of this war substantially the same position I have taken—unqualified support of our government in its course.

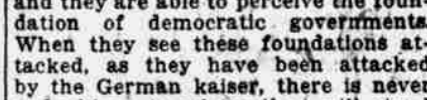
I am a champion of free speech and a free press, but I insist that those who exercise these privileges shall also understand the obligation that accompanies them. They are responsible for what they speak and write. If they cannot understand this responsibility they are unfit to exercise the right.

L. J. QUINBY.

AROUND THE CITIES.

Argentina has built near Bahia Blanca the largest dry docks in South America capable of handling the ironclads of its navy.

An inventor has patented a fly trap to be attached to any window screen, but luring insects into a receptacle holding poison.



Locomotive Auto Oil
The Best Oil We Know
51c Per Gallon
The L. V. Nichols Oil Company
M. Nichols
GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG. President.

ASTHMA SUFFERERS STOP! LOOK!

Victims of asthma, who have been severely relieved by Asthma-Stop, should get their names on the list of cured cases. Write for free literature. AS-NO-BOR CO., Dept. 100 Des Moines, Iowa.

HOTEL PURITAN

Commonwealth Ave., Boston. The Distinctive Boston House. The Puritan is one of the most beautiful hotels in the world. Send for our Little Book. G. B. Coe, Mgr., Thirty-Five Rooms from Boston.

NUXATED IRON

Increases strength of delicate, nervous, run-down people 100 per cent in ten days in many instances. \$1.00 per bottle. It is sold by all druggists. Write for our Little Book. Sherman & McConnell Drug Stores always carry it in stock.

