

THE OMAHA BEE
DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY
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Haig's Campaign Shows Results.
The persistence with which Field Marshal Haig has hammered the right wing of the Hindenburg line is beginning to have its effect. In a news report from London comes information that the kaiser has sent a supplemental reply to the pope's note, agreeing to negotiate peace on the basis of the evacuation of Belgium, stipulating only that Germany be left free to work out its economic enterprises in Belgium, preferably at Antwerp.

Scrutinize All Expenditures.
Senator Martin, in reporting and advocating the passage of the deficiency appropriation bill carrying eight billions of dollars, put himself on record as favoring closer scrutiny of all war expenditures hereafter. The senator is right. Congress has been pouring out money on requisition from the departments at an inconceivable rate, the absolute unreadiness of the nation requiring that the president be given unlimited power and money to repair the neglect. This phase of preparation has nearly passed and for the future less of urgency appears. Appropriations have been made within the last few months to cover the cost of work that should have been spread over the last twenty years. With this out of the way, no harm can follow inspection of department estimates for the future. Americans have pledged all their resources to the war, but expect that it is to be conducted with eyes open and a full knowledge of what is going on. The remarks of the chairman of the senate's finance committee are a strong argument for the budget plan of making appropriations.

Vanderlip as a Volunteer.
Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, America's largest financial institution, has resigned his place to devote his services to war work, without pay. His act is noteworthy only as an indication of the American spirit. Defamers of our nation at home and abroad have shouted, "This is a rich man's war," and have pleaded with the workers of the nation to give it no support. Here is another conclusive answer to this charge. It is only one of many such examples. The best of our citizenry is devoting its efforts to the preservation of free government and battling for democracy, while slackers skulk and maintain a fire in the rear. Frank A. Vanderlip is no better American than the boy who enlists in the ranks, but either is immeasurably above the pacifist who conceals himself behind the miserable assertion that the purpose of this war is to make only profits for the wealthy.

Retailers on a War Basis.
Many suggestions have been made lately for plans to put retail business on a war basis, to the end that cost may be reduced and money saved for the consumers. Various items that enter into the cost of doing business have been gone over thoroughly to determine on which a saving might be effected and some well-digested ideas are now coming forth. Chicago dealers offer a set of rules calculated to secure economy and directly benefit their patrons. One object to be gained besides lowering the cost is to prevent hoarding. Much of the scarcity of food during recent months has been attributable to storage by consumers of large quantities of supplies in excess of normal needs and anticipation of a further rise in prices. Dealers will try to discourage this practice by making it plain no saving can be effected thereby. Two price schedules will be maintained, one for cash and carry-it-home, the other for credit and delivery. In this way the cash customer who takes his purchase with him will have the benefit of the lower price and not be called upon to carry any part of the expense incident to the cost of delivery and extension of credit to the other fellow, who will bear his own burden. Such rules, if enforced, might lead up to a general reform that will greatly modify business methods and costs.

Farmers' Unions and Politics.
In 1914 Nebraska had 274 organizations of farmers, co-operative or joint stock, 160 of which reported to the United States Department of Agriculture a total volume of business exceeding twenty millions of dollars. If those not reporting reached the average of those that did make returns the business done by the farmers in their own name amounted to over \$34,250,000 for that year. What it has been for the last three years can only be conjectured, but it certainly has been much larger. History is repeating, however, and attempts are being made to get the Farmers' Union and Society of Equity to unite with the Nonpartisan League and go into politics. Experience should warn the successful farmers' organizations against this. Associations designed to accomplish economic purposes cannot succeed through political methods; at least they never have. Forty-five years ago the National Grange assumed to become a power in politics and did gain local successes, but its decline was as rapid as its rise. The Knights of Labor flourished as a labor organization, but decayed and died when it entered the political field, and the Farmers' Alliance went the same way. These are but modern instances along the path. Honest and sincere men in such organizations fall easy victims to self-seekers; political hacks, discarded by parties, get control and the usefulness of the economic body is destroyed to form a machine to foist incompetents onto the public as officials. The experience of North Dakota is only a continuation of a series of experiments, all of which have failed. Farmers should apply to their own affairs the lesson they helped teach the railroads and similar corporations. Laws should be made for all the people and not for a class, no matter how important it may be economically. If the Farmers' Union has any legitimate end it can serve it better by keeping out of politics. It would be very unwise to jeopardize a business of thirty-five or more millions annually just to elect a farmers' legislature.

The appointment of Joseph F. Guffey of Pittsburgh, an oil producer, as supervisor of government oil purchases, doubtless will recall to "Brother Charley" memories of the Denver denunciation of 1908. The son of a father rudely tossed over the political transom as a democratic pariah presses to the front as a potential factor in war while the master hand of that famous coup plucks paragraphs in the shadows of Fairview.

Washington's Boom
By Fre Eric J. Haskin
Washington, Sept. 24.—In this city, which has always been spoken of as having "no business," there is a single concern which has over a thousand visitors a day and every one of them must prove the importance of his business before he is admitted. This firm has contracts to let which will amount to billions and it is backed by a bank which has a large percentage of all the gold in the world. The firm referred to is the War department of the United States government and its backing bank is the treasury. Of course, these two have always been among the greatest business concerns in the world, but not until the United States declared war on Germany did their importance as such become apparent to the nation. Now they are the center of a business and social boom in Washington such as never before was seen.

Every room in every Washington hotel is booked for weeks ahead and boarding houses do a rush business in the overflow. The wide streets of Washington for the first time in their history—except for special occasions like the inauguration—have been busy and crowded. Retail stores are breaking all their previous records and real estate dealers rub their eyes and wonder if it isn't all a dream. For Washington, the city of empty houses, will soon have to hang out a sign, "nothing for rent."

Hotel people and real estate men have estimated that there are 100,000 more people in the District of Columbia than there were a year ago and there is reason to believe that this estimate is conservative. But the numbers of these visitors is not half so important as their wealth. The Council of National Defense, for example, has a thousand members, nearly all of whom are now resident in Washington. Their aggregate wealth is said to be over \$2,000,000,000, while their aggregate social importance is staggering, even to this city of the great, the near-great and the would-be-great.

The food administration, the Red Cross and numbers of lesser organizations rival the Council of National Defense in the numbers of important visitors and residents they have brought to Washington. The town is literally crowded with millionaires. But Washington's boom, while filling the city's coffers with brimming over with gold, has scarcely disturbed the elegant—almost supercilious—character of the city's life. For the thousands who have come probably do not include more than a few hundred working men. The government has added about 20,000 clerks to its force and the great new departments such as the food administration and the Council of National Defense have probably added half as many more. The local Young Women's Christian association has been taking care of girls who have flocked here at the government bid of \$85 to \$100 a month for stenographers. Thousands of ambitious young men have come to seek government jobs, as a stepping stone to something better or a means of education.

Quite different are the manifestations of Washington's prosperity. There are more great motor cars; the F street parade in the afternoon is dressier and more crowded than ever; hotel lobbies swarm and millionaire bread lines wait at the doors of the dining rooms. Great mansions in the northwest section that have long been empty are taken again, at impressive rents. This section, in fact, is a veritable millionaire colony, with liveried servants, limousines, \$1,000 dogs and an air of refined seclusion and with a foreign war mission, full of European and oriental nobility, on every corner. Washington is looking forward to a social season this winter which for cosmopolitanism, brilliance and wealth represented—and spent—will exceed anything in its history.

This boom in the capital is the more welcome and the more striking because for a long time before war was declared Washington was particularly dull. Indeed, it had never been particularly brisk. For a long time after it was officially founded everyone of importance lived in Georgetown and it was only after many years that Washington became in any true sense the home of the government. Even then, despite the growth of the government and the tremendous purchasing power it represented, the city remained little more than a site for government buildings and a home for those who worked in them. In the last few decades the brilliance of Washington official society has attracted some wealthy men from the north and the west, but the government itself never before seemed to draw any but officials and office seekers.

So business was always rather slow. In 1915, according to a report of the commissioners, Washington had over 6,000 vacant dwellings and stores and over 70,000 structures and that was in February, when the social season was at its height and congress in session. With all of the congressmen gone and also everyone else who had money enough to escape the heat, Washington was indeed a quiet place that summer. Its streets were filled with sunshine and emptiness; its hotel lobbies were silent as cathedrals.

The change which less than two years have wrought is almost unbelievable. But Washington business men, after blinking once or twice in amazement, are now up and at it. They are making money while they can, but they are also confident that Washington has entered upon a new era of social and financial importance. The war has been for Washington one gigantic advertisement and in this country advertising never fails.

Fire-in-the-Rear Patriots
Boston Transcript
Jeremiah O'Leary, head of the "American Truth society" (which ought to be called the German Lies society), wrote to Bernard H. Ridder, editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, under date of August 9, urging him to "wake heart" and "come out and fight—don't quit." "We are leading the way for you," he said, referring to his own wretched paper, "Bull," which has since been righteously suppressed. "Fight for your German language," he implores Ridder. "do what the French are doing in Canada." Through a long letter, of which the postmaster general publishes a photographic copy in his proceedings against the publication called "Bull," under the provisions of the espionage law, O'Leary indicates that his only thought and motive is to resist the United States government in all it does to prosecute this war. It is to be hoped that Ridder himself gave this letter to the government—though, if he did so, he has taken a little too much time about it. The position of some of the German language papers has been morally creditable when compared with the operations of Irish extremists of the O'Leary type. After all, the German editors are mostly Germans. They have at least, the excuse that the country whose cause, against America, they are openly or covertly fighting for, was their original country. The Irish extremists have no such excuse. They have taken up Germany's cause entirely out of hatred for England, with which country America is now allied. It is hate England first, and support America last—or never. "Bull" was perfectly willing to get the Staats Zeitung into all sorts of trouble by stimulating it to disloyalty, while saving its own precious neck if it could. Its particular form of operations up to the date of this letter had lain in making vicious attacks on loyal German-Americans. That was a most mischievous and detestable way of fighting America. As a pendent to this wretched O'Leary business, read the message of Bernstorff to his government sent in January last, which the State department makes public today. "I request authority to pay up to \$50,000 in order, as on former occasions, to influence congress through the organization you know of, which can prevent war; in the above circumstances a public official declaration in favor of Ireland is highly desirable in order to gain the support of Irish influence here." In view of this, can anyone doubt the treasonable part which certain organizations have played in doing Germany's work in this country?

TODAY
Right in the Spotlight.
H. E. Byram, who today becomes president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in succession to A. J. Baerling, who has been named chairman of the board of directors, is a notable example of the man who has risen to the highest position of importance in the railroad world after starting at the foot of the ladder. Mr. Byram was born in Galesburg, Ill., in 1865. At the age of 16 he began his career as an office boy in the service of the Burlington road in his native town. A few years later he was transferred to the general offices in Chicago, where he was employed as a clerk and stenographer. His first position of importance came to him in 1898, when he was made assistant general superintendent of the Montana Central railway. For some time he occupied responsible positions in the service of the Rock Island system. Then he returned to the Burlington, of which company he eventually became vice president.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
French made gains north and south of the Somme.
Rumanians defeated Austrians in northern Transylvania.
Serbian resisted severe Bulgarian assaults at the Serbian frontier.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.
According to the returns of the census takers, it is expected that there will be about 17,000 souls accredited to South Omaha this year.



premon that several workers of the "queer" have been plying their vocation in this neighborhood.
E. Brandeis of the Fair has left for New York to purchase the entire stock of a New York jewelry store.
James A. Rankin, late superintendent of the gas works, was presented by the employes through the foreman, Mr. Quinn, with a massive gold chain.
Harris received a present at 2 o'clock in the morning in the shape of a bouncing girl baby.
Charles Miles was tendered a surprise at his residence, Eighteenth street and St. Mary's avenue, at which the beauty and gallantry of Omaha were represented by the following young people: Misses Annie McAndrew, Minnie Flannery, Katie Nicholson, Katie Cosgrove, Katie Purcell, Nora Gouly, Maggie Dolan, Sophia Folhoff, Sarah Flannery, Mollie Darling, Ethel Gordon, Ida Livingston, Sadie Revere, May Addison; Messrs. John Cosgrove, William Ormsby, G. E. Cutler, T. Ormsby, W. G. Drake, S. G. Fletcher, H. Blackman, J. H. Jenkins, Dave McAlvey, J. C. Quigley, G. Mattson, L. S. Murray, P. H. McAndrew, John Burdick, J. P. Connolly.

This Day in History.
1722—Hugh Drysdale became governor of Virginia.
1777—Fifth continental congress met at Lancaster, Pa.
1787—The revised constitution of the United States was submitted to congress and signed.
1809—Raphael Semmes, famous Confederate navy commander, born in Charleston, S. C. Died in Mobile, Ala., Aug. 30, 1877.
1813—General William Henry Harrison with 2,500 Americans invaded Canada from Detroit.
1817—Thomas H. Benton and Charles Lucas fought a second duel at St. Louis, in which Lucas was mortally wounded.
1849—Cheyenne was selected as the state capital of Wyoming.
1892—William E. Russell, democrat, was nominated for governor of Massachusetts.
1914—Russians occupied Uzsok pass, leading through the Carpathians into Hungary.
1915—Italian infantry made gains on the Carso plateau near the Adriatic sea.

The Day We Celebrate.
Postmaster Charles E. Fanning falls from Washington, D. C., and is celebrating his sixty-fourth birthday today. He used to be a paving contractor.
Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, engineer-in-chief of the United States navy, born at Fredericksburg, Va., sixty years ago today.
Major General Francis H. French, commanding Camp Jackson at Columbia, S. C., born in Indiana sixty years ago today.
Louis F. Swift, president of the great packing firm of Swift & Co., born at Sagamore, Mass., fifty-six years ago today.

Martin H. Glynn, former governor of New York, born at Kinderhook, N. Y., forty-six years ago today.
Henry Philippe, eminent capitalist, steam manufacturer and philanthropist, born in Philadelphia seventy-eight years ago today.
H. Douglass Baird, infielder of the St. Louis National league baseball team, born at St. Charles, Mo., twenty-six years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
The annual meeting of the Missouri State Bar association is to be held at Kansas City today for a three-day session.
Representative Jeanette Rankin of Montana is to speak on suffrage and labor problems at a meeting to be held tonight in Madison Square Garden, New York, under the auspices of the Humanitarian Club.
An informal congress and reunion of American Canadian engineers of Norwegian birth or descent is to meet in Chicago today under the auspices of the Chicago Norske club.
Under the auspices of the woman's Liberty loan committee, of which Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, wife of the secretary of the treasury, is the official head, a two-day conference will meet in Washington today to plan a campaign to enlist every woman in the United States in the second Liberty loan campaign.

The opening sessions of the forty-third annual convention of the American Bankers' association, meeting in Atlantic City today, will be featured by addresses on the war and its financing by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Lord Northcliffe and George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National bank of Chicago.

Storvette of the Day.
Miss Edna G. Henry, social service worker, tells a story of the unusual ailment of a negro woman who once met in a local hospital. The woman, one of unusually large proportions, was seated on a frail life bench outside her ward and her face bore only too plainly the marks of evident distress. "What's the matter?" she was asked. "Law, Miss, the doctor didn't leave me any medicine," was the reply. "Didn't leave you any medicine?" "Well, yes; but I want some for my appetite." "Get your appetite all right?" "Law, yes," came the answer. "It's too good. I want some medicine to cut it down. I can't afford such an appetite with the price of food so high."—Indianapolis News.

The Bee's Letter Box
Where Does the Money Go?
York, Neb., Sept. 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: There are a few things that the members of the Grand Army of the Republic do not know. One of the most important at this time is: "Why do the members who go to the reunion at Vicksburg have to pay \$5.75 out of their own pockets while the last legislature appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose of paying the transportation for all who might wish to go?" The committee in charge of the distribution was allowed \$500 for its labor, printing, postage, etc. At this time it reports 532 who have certified their intention of going. With the \$20,000 appropriated and \$5.75 added for each one of the 532 members who are to go we have the sum of \$23,352.25, or \$40 for each member.

The transportation from Lincoln or Omaha to Vicksburg is \$20 for the round trip and \$5 members at \$30 each would be \$17,400. The difference in the amount of money appropriated and asked from each member is \$4,952.25. Will some member of the committee or someone who knows let the old veterans who expected to go and cannot pay the \$5.75 demanded know what is to be done with the \$4,952.25. B. A. WARD.

High Price for Meat.
Omaha, Sept. 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: Talk about wheatless days and meatless days, I just simply wish to quote the receipts of cattle alone on the South Omaha market for yesterday, Monday—350 cars of cattle, estimated at 24,000 head. This establishes a new cattle record, the previous record being 854 cars. I do not refer to this record in a boastful manner, but the point I wish to emphasize is that in the face of these enormous receipts our local markets or our meat vendors have not dropped on the true conditions and are selling at 10 per cent drop on grassers as butcher stuff in the last three weeks has simply been overlooked and has not impressed any very perceptibly that the dear public needs meat, waiting for Mr. Hoover to notify them. I think it high time a tip should be given them. To think of selling liver at 20 cents per pound when a short time ago it was thrown in free. Common steaks selling at 25 to 30 cents per pound, simply outrageous with grass cattle on the block. Instead of meatless days we should have "cheatless days," as viewing this matter from any standpoint there is nothing short of robbery, and if this matter is not regulated and handled in a different manner soon it will invite a revolution that will require a standing army to quell. People will not starve in the face of plenty, and this problem will be solved in the near future one way or another. JAMES HALE.

Ideal Democracy Temporary Autocracy.
Omaha, Sept. 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: I am proud of the walling and criticisms by internal and external enemies of this country of ours to the effect that our president is a czar, an autocrat, of greater and more absolute power than any European ruler. Americans delight in selecting the right man for the higher position and in giving him full rein and absolute authority to go ahead and do things. We are seldom fooled. Our "autocrats" are selected by the people with a very definite knowledge as to their policies and their capabilities. We know pretty well what they will do and we want them to do it quickly, unhampered and unrestrained. Our "autocrats," when big enough to reach the presidential chair, are big enough and broad enough to do the right thing for you and for me without having to know every reason and petty detail.

"Our autocrat" will soon step down into the citizen ranks and another will take his place. He may have made mistakes, but you or I would have made ten to his one. Rest assured that he has made none intentionally, neither has he been guilty of low-down trickery or deceit. He is just like you or I would be, only bigger, broader and more capable. He knows the dignity and honor of the position and has always before him the knowledge that every act will be written into history and will have to bear the scrutiny of this and all succeeding generations. He who falls or declines to back and support our president in his negotiations or contentions with any foreign nation should properly be put where he can do no harm or else shipped out of the country. This whether alien, naturalized or native-born. GEORGE H. LEE.

HERE AND THERE.
When a large flag was lowered from the flagpole of a school in Dodge City, Kan., it was found that the weight of the flag was so great that it was almost impossible to unbrail it. A few months ago the American Bible society sent to Panama a power boat, the Goodwill, for the use of its new Bible house there in supplying Bibles to the vessels that pass through the canal. Now the boat, mounting a gun, is in the government patrol service.

Too Much Meat Bad For the Kidneys
Most of us eat more meat than our systems require. It creates uric acid, overworks and weakens the kidneys and brings on attacks of backache, rheumatic pains, headaches, dizziness and a dull, drowsy, tired or nervous condition. If you are in this run-down state, lighten the diet a bit and assist the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands praise Doan's for quick, satisfactory results.

Another Omaha Case
Chas. Pulling, 2458, S. Fifteenth St., says: "I was lame and sore across my back and hips. I had awful pains through my loins when I bent over or got up after sitting down a while. I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Schaefer's Drug Store and they cured me of the attack."

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THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU
Washington, D. C.
Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of "Storing Vegetables."

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State

LAUGHING GAS.
Old Gentleman—Boy, be careful you don't pick mushrooms instead of mushrooms. They are very easily confused. Spokesboy—Don't worry, mister. We ain't going to eat 'em ourselves; we're going to sell 'em.—Boston Transcript.

Bill—And don't you think the old-time pirate ships were more decent than the submarines of today? Bill—Why, of course. The old-time pirate ships were on the level.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Vaudeville is getting more sophisticated all the time." "What now?" "A difficult juggling turn used to travel on its own merits, but now it's no good unless performed on roller skates."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ye Fair Knitter—Isn't it dreadful. They say the war may last three years longer? Ye Unfair Knitter—Toobly that will give you time to finish one of these socks you are knitting for the soldiers.—Life.

"I hear Flubhub was arrested and held for \$10 collateral." "Yes, he had money out of that transaction." "How's that?" "He telephoned to fourteen friends and twelve of them sent him the coin."—Pittsburgh Post.

"What's the matter with Senator Wombat?" "He can't seem to realize that he can't end this war with a resolution."—Kansas City Journal.

"I bought a book illustrating 300 ways to make a fortune." "Yes, and I thought you were going ahead now. Why don't you write in and expect a fortune?" "Well, they are all so attractive that I can't make a choice."—Baltimore American.

She—Don't you think you ought at least to make enough money to support me? He—It wouldn't make any difference even then I couldn't support you.—Life.

Holding up an expensive-looking vase, the auctioneer said, "Give me a start." "Five cents," came a voice from the crowd. "What?" exclaimed the auctioneer, and the vase almost dropped from his hands. "I thought that would give him a start," muttered the bidder as he quickly faded away.—Boston Transcript.

Jones—Don't you think our chauffeurs should drive ambulances at the front? Smith—No, they have the training for something a good deal more deadly.—Judge.

Patience—How many times did he kiss you? "Patience—Oh, I don't know." "Didn't you count them?" "Oh, my, no. I was too busy."—Yonkers Statesman.

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