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Uncle Sam needs the money to win the war. Prepare to dig!

Oyster prices escalated 30 per cent "on account of the war." Fear of submarines, doubtless.

If the weather man wants an honorary decoration from King Ak-Sar-Ben he knows how he can earn it.

People are working under such tension these days that a little Ak-Sar-Ben relaxation is just the tonic needed.

Congressman Hefflin wants to "call a spade a spade" - in other words, do a little trench digging on this side of the water.

It takes men, money and munitions to block the kaiser's world-conquest plans. Uncle Sam has all three requisite factors.

One Omaha ambulance company is at last off to camp. Here's wishing them every success and that none of them has to ride in the ambulance.

Consumers, no doubt, will welcome the official news that living costs eased off 4 per cent during June, even though they had not previously realized it.

But Omaha is not the only town in Nebraska where bootleggers are busy, only there are more of them here because of the larger number of possible customers.

One of the encouraging features of the Russian situation lies in the approach of winter. Russia's unfailing friend provides an abundance of ice packs for hot heads.

The obvious conclusion is that if Colonel Roosevelt were president no German ambassador would promote plots to control or intimidate our government and get away with it.

A thousand pies regaled a section of the navy department at Newport. Still some critics persist in saying that Josephus Daniels does not know how to infuse pep into the navy.

Colonel Roosevelt's invasion of the Badger state stirred things above and below ground. "Battling Bob" won a fresh dressing down, loyalists showed their colors and mules dug deeper.

In his announcement of the forthcoming new Liberty loan Secretary McAdoo says he will offer \$3,000,000,000 "or more," not exceeding one-half of the amount oversubscribed. That means more.

The fuel regulation bureau intimates out loud that coal operators are at liberty to sell their product at less than the fixed price. For president of the American Humorists' association we nominate Dr. Harry A. Garfield.

Rumors revive of Governor Neville's desire to abdicate the executive office and Lieutenant Governor Howard no longer repels the thought of a possible call to sit in the governor's chair. Stranger things have happened.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung laments the Bernstorff revelations and wonders how the American government got hold of the documents. The offense itself occasions no regret. Getting caught with the goods alone rends the editorial soul. Censor efficiency forbids more.

"Doing Our Damnedest"
St. Louis Globe-Democrat

It is not a pretty word. We would not use it in aesthetic verse, even in that of the free and unlimited coinage now so unhappily prevalent. It is not current in polite society, although at times it breaks its way into the conversation of the socially elect. It has no place in the literature of refinement nor in the rhetoric of the chateaus.

But nonetheless it is a word of force and virility, expressing a meaning of vigorous thoroughness no other word in the language will convey so fully and satisfactorily. One of the high lights of the literary world, one of the masters in the fine art of English diction, particularly distinguished for his nice discrimination in the use of words, has just used it in the public print, used it, although an Englishman, in reference to us and used it in a way that we appreciate.

"The United States," says Arnold Bennett, in the London Daily News, "will do its damnedest in this war." What other superlative, in or out of the dictionary, could have expressed so much? What other word could have conveyed so completely and forcibly the sense of giving all that is within us of men, of money, of brains, of strength, of spirit and of enthusiasm, in the prosecution of the war to a successful termination? We have but one fault to find in Mr. Bennett's use of the adjective and that is its application in the future tense. The distinguished author is deprived, by the remoteness of his residence, of the facts which are now living flesh and blood to us. He is seeing us with the eyes of faith and understanding which yet lack the knowledge of tremendous events. He is expressing a profound reliance upon our potentiality and does not yet know that it is already unloosed and actively potent. He does not realize that we are "doing our damnedest" now, right now. It will take some time for the world to realize the full meaning of all that is being done in the United States at this moment. Even we who are in the midst of it and who are individually and collectively bending our utmost endeavors toward the triumphant consummation of a common purpose do not fully comprehend the vastness of our labors. But we do know that we are "doing our damnedest" this minute and the coming days will reveal the fulfillment of the faith Mr. Bennett has so vigorously expressed.

Bread Saving and Bread Prices.
Admonitions to American householders to save bread are well in point but, if full response is to be had, something more far-reaching is expected of the food administrator. Bread prices in this country are higher than ever before and while bakers have been saying from time to time that a reduction is coming, nothing has been done to relieve the consumer.

In London, by official order, a four-pound loaf of bread sells for 9 pence, or 18 cents in our money, and a one-pound loaf for 2 1/2 pence or 5 cents. Here in Omaha, for example, the loaf of bread is sold at the rate of fourteen ounces for 10 cents or a little more than double the London price. In London the price of flour is fixed at 50 shillings or \$12 for a sack of 280 pounds as against the same price here for 196 pounds or eighty-four pounds less. The government price for the wheat out of which the flour is made is practically the same per bushel in both countries. Further the British bread loaf must be not less than twenty-four hours old and full weight when sold; in insisting on buying "fresh" bread, Americans are paying for quantities of excess moisture that is neither healthful nor economical.

The bread problem confronting our food administrator is plainly not confined to inducing people to abstain from eating the bread after it is put upon the table.

Punishment for Willful Slackers.
Eighteen young men have been indicted by a federal grand jury at Omaha for failure to respond under the call of the selective draft law and now stand in imminent danger of the severe penalties provided by that law. Most, if not all, of these are victims of bad advice, having listened to the gabble of sapped agitators whose ideas of government are indefinitely hazy. Punishment will be inflicted on them because of their defiance of the law, but the men who persuaded them into peril do not stand in the dock beside them. These will escape the penalty of the law, but they deserve to be dealt with in some way that will sensibly impress them with a notion of their responsibility. The tendency to insist on private privilege taking precedence over public need and failure to recognize the right of the nation over the individual, both in person and property, is bringing many close to the prison doors. Slackers, no matter what their station or rank, are to be dealt with as public enemies.

Bavaria and Prussia.
The act of the Bavarian king in sending a separate answer to the pope's peace note may have no special significance, but it is open to the interpretation placed on it by some, who hold that it shows the progress of the German Catholic coalition. Aside from the fact that Bavaria has stood aloof from Prussia on some important political matters, the difference in religion still is a potent factor in the relations between the two kingdoms. The terms of the king's reply to the pope are not yet given out, but the fact that it was sent at all is of moment, although it may be in general tenor identical with that sent from Berlin. Months ago speculation coupled Austria, Bavaria and Wurttemberg in connection with a scheme for the establishment of a Catholic state in central Europe, gossip to which recent events give strong color of probability. Little doubt exists that the pope's deep concern in the war is heightened by his interest in the church in these states, an interest that will not be lessened by the course of King Otto in this matter. The historic jealousy between the north and south Germans has been revived and intensified by the progress of the war and the readjustment yet to come is certain to be in some way affected by this feeling. It is not probable the actual fighting will be in any way modified by the internal politics of the empire, but the present course of events is such as to invite studious attention.

Confirming an Historical Incident.
Theodore Roosevelt, speaking at Chicago, related the story of his personal part in one of the exciting episodes of recent American history, the near approach to war with Germany over Venezuela. German aggression at that time was notorious, efforts at commercial conquest in South America having for the time given an impetus to a determination to colonize there if possible. Feelings toward the United States on part of the kaiser still had some tincture of the Samoan and Philippine incidents and had not been especially softened by reason of certain differences over tariff and other commercial policies. The kaiser found, however, the United States as firmly devoted to the Monroe doctrine as did England a few years before, when President Cleveland interposed and saved Venezuela from attack.

Latin American countries are coming to more fully realize the great services we have performed for them in the last ninety years. Originally intended as an answer to the policy of the Holy Alliance, the Monroe doctrine has not only preserved free government in America, but has resulted in the overthrow of the last vestige of monarchy or despotism in the New World. While the United States declined at the outset to enter into combinations or alliances for offense and defense, it has steadily stood as a strong and staunch protector of the weaker nations of the western world in their efforts to establish government of the people on firm footing. The only interference in their internal affairs on our part has been in the interest of order and to protect the people from irresponsible dictators, such as Castro. At the same time we have accepted a charge that has continually exposed us to war as a result of our devotion to the doctrine, a fact which is not fully recognizable by the nations so benefited.

Self-government among these nations has followed under our influence, with splendid growth and prosperity, a tribute to the spirit and policy of Americanism, so characteristically exemplified by Roosevelt's course with Germany in 1902.

The kaiser in replying to the papal peace note asserts that his "principal and most sacred task is to secure and maintain peace." Violating treaties, making a charnel house of Belgium, bombing of hospitals and slaughtering women and children on unarmed ships, illuminate the character of his peaceful intentions.

From the commonplace to heights of aristocracy spans the leap of the railroad pass. The dignity it has reached in a few years amazes former admirers, and draws from the state railroad commission a badge of exclusiveness calculated to increase the pain of wrecked friendship.

Government food control in Great Britain goes on steadily. Fixed wholesale and retail prices now govern meat, bread, sugar and jam. By the end of the year the government intends taking over all sugar in stock and will control distribution and limit consumption.

The Dwindling Skirt
By Fre Eric J. Has 17

Washington, Sept. 26.—The skirt is passing. Already economic necessity has reduced it to half its former size. Flounces, ruffles and pleats, so dear to the hearts of our grandmothers, are not permitted by the war fabric censors. And now industrial safety forbids the skirt.

A large American accident insurance company recently issued a warning to women employed in factories not to wear skirts and frills. These, it assured the women, were the best answer to the question, "Why are women victims of so many more industrial accidents than men?"

"Just consider the difference in dress between the male and female worker," suggested a representative of the company. "Men wear the snugly-fitting overall and jumper, which reduce to a minimum the chance of injury due to clothing being caught in moving machinery. Women, on the other hand, usually wear full skirts and befrilled shirtwaists and in addition they often wear their hair so that strands of it fly about."

At least this was true of the million or more women employed in manufacturing industries in this country up to the time of the war. But the war has changed this. It has changed women. They have become more serious-minded, more independent. In Europe thousands of women have left lives of frivolous inactivity to enter munitions factories and turn the wheels of war. And in doing so they have also left their skirts. The war was about one month old when the women of Europe went into trousers.

It was about one year old when American women factory workers started discarding their skirts in favor of overalls. Some employers insisted upon it as a safety measure and encountered a storm of shocked opposition. Others were petitioned to permit the change. In most cases newness, encouraged by the pictures of trousered European women in the movies and Sunday supplements, wore trousers or overalls as a matter of course.

The passing of the skirt, however, cannot be laid entirely at the door of war. Before the war women were beginning to feel its limitations. It was all very well for home use, but a frightful nuisance when doing anything strenuous, and women started being strenuous at the beginning of the twentieth century. The first reform—the divided riding skirt—was not introduced without a storm of protest. Denunciations from the pulpit were vociferous; attempts were made to pass laws preventing its appearance and moralists fought it like a plague.

That, of course, was some years ago. Today the divided skirt has given way to riding breeches of the most masculine cut and trousers have become the standard apparel for women's sports. At the beaches where the local authorities permit the skirt has dwindled and disappeared. Wherever women have taken up the pursuits of men they have taken up their clothes. Thus the law of expediency makes and remakes custom.

What primitive man was like can best be determined by a study of the primitive tribes which now populate the earth. From such a study and from the evidence gleaned from ancient records it is apparent that the first clothing was not invented from any sense of innate modesty in man, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. Clothing was invented for two reasons—as a means of protection against the climate and as a means of attraction between the sexes. And in tracing its direct origin the first reason was less important than the last.

The Arabs, for instance, who live in a hot country, wear a great deal of clothing, while the Indians of that bleak, icy strip of land known as Tierra del Fuego wear but the skin of some furry animal about their shoulders. Clothing for climate, therefore, seems to be a development of dress rather than its origin. However, must have been born in man the first time he ever beheld a woman, and vice versa. At any rate, in primitive tribes all over the world may be found various forms of personal adornment for the purpose of mutual attraction between the sexes. In the very early days, before man learned to weave or sew animal skins, the only means of adornment was shaping the body. Eskimo women plucked their lips; many tribes tattooed their bodies; others wore painted scenes on their chests and backs and still others raised huge scars to enhance their beauty. While the average Anglo-Saxon has abandoned these primitive customs, they still exist. Scars are still esteemed by German students, tattooed by the orientals and women of all countries still cling to the use of paint.

As man grew more talented with the use of raw materials he began to make and wear necklaces, wristlets, nose and ear ornaments, toe rings, head dresses and girdles. Of these the girdles were the most important, from the modern point of view, for from them sprang the lines around the neck and waist. The girdle, in fact, is still with us. Skirts and trousers still fasten at the waist. As civilization progressed and the subjugation of woman was made complete she was compelled to leave her life in the open and remain in the home. Here the skirt was no handicap. Men, however, who led more strenuous lives, adopted the trousers.

This is largely the situation today, or was until just recently. But economic conditions, which have forced women into mines and factories, are also forcing her into trousers. Wherever women have had to engage in strenuous occupations the skirt has proven inadequate. So for years the women working in the mines of Belgium have worn trousers, as have also the cattle tenders of Switzerland. Now the world is witnessing the greatest change in the status of women that has ever occurred in history. The war has opened up the way of escape for the household drudgery of the home and women are taking their places side by side with men.

As the change, moreover, has come about a change in ideals. The eternal feminine and the clinging vine are disappearing even from romantic literature. In their place has come a strong, athletic, independent type of woman who is capable of maintaining her hold upon the male even though she wears trousers.

Helping Our Friends
St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Food Administrator Hoover makes an appeal to the people of this country to reduce by one-third their consumption of sugar. In France the quantity of sugar available is now so small that the entire population is put on such a small ration that the per capita consumption of sugar is limited to twenty-one pounds in the course of a year, while our per capita consumption is and has long been ninety pounds in a year. What the food commissioner is asking is that each of us shall reduce to sixty pounds a year in order to aid our allies in getting more than twenty-one pounds.

The high value of sugar as food is one of the uncontented facts in dietetics. Almost everything else has been challenged, but nobody has as yet arisen to deny the efficacy of sugar in building flesh and strength and assisting in necessary eliminations. But it can be said of sugar, as of everything else in the way of foods, that it may be possible to get too much of it, and that seven and a half pounds of sugar in the course of every month, if we take our statistics literally, is certainly more than is needed by one person and may be enough to work injury. Besides, there is the praiseworthiness of helping our friends who have far less than enough of this most necessary article of diet, so much needed to conserve their strength in fighting an enemy who is now our enemy as well as theirs.

We have no sugar surplus. Our supply is not more than adequate to meet our normal demand between now and the new year, if the demand is kept up. The food commissioner writes: "If our people will reduce by one-third their purchases and consumption of candy and sugar for other uses than preserving fruit, which we do not wish to interfere with, we can save the French situation."

Today
Right in the Spotlight.

Having sat tight as an alderman for twenty-five years, and filed the office of sheriff for one term, Charles Augustin Hanson today will go through the picturesque ceremony of being elected lord mayor of the city of London. The office is of very ancient origin, dating from the twelfth century. Within the city proper the lord mayor ranks next to the king. He is even technically before the queen consort, not to speak of such dignitaries as the prime minister, the lord chancellor and the archbishop of Canterbury. The new lord mayor, who will take office in November, is 70 years old and hails from Cornwall. His business is that of a stock broker and it is to be taken for granted that he is wealthy, since as lord mayor it will be necessary for him to spend at least double his yearly salary of \$50,000.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
General Haig's troops recovered ground the Germans had taken the day previous near Thiopval.

General Haig's troops recovered ground the Germans had taken the day previous near Thiopval. The British and the French surrounded the Roumanians near Rod Tower Pass and destroyed their army.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
Colonel Chase, Mrs. James M. Woolworth, Menie Woolworth, Miss Fannie Butterfield, Mrs. Paul Horbach and several other Omahans left for Santa Anna, Cal., to attend the wedding of Clem Chase of Omaha to Miss Edwards.

At the Y. M. C. A. literary and social entertainment the following took part:

In the program: Miss M. Wallace, Mr. Holliday, E. Mandel, F. Hoagland and Will Paulson.

The following ladies went to Beatrice to attend the annual meeting of the Lutheran Home society. John S. Kings, Alex. G. Charlton, John F. Flock, S. E. Kennedy, R. Arnot Findlay.

The Sisters of Mercy have secured the Hawthorne building, corner Fourth street and Ninth avenue, for a hospital which will be known as St. Bernard's hospital.

Charles Selkworth, chief clerk in Passenger Auditor Wing's department of the Union Pacific headquarters, has returned to go into business for himself.

The Central United Presbyterian congregation filed articles of incorporation with the following as trustees: John S. Kings, Alex. G. Charlton, John F. Flock, S. E. Kennedy, R. Arnot Findlay.

The Sisters of Mercy have secured the Hawthorne building, corner Fourth street and Ninth avenue, for a hospital which will be known as St. Bernard's hospital.

This Day in History.
1789—Adjournment of the first session of the first congress of the United States.

1815—In token of national gratitude Holland conferred upon the Duke of Wellington a tract of land near the scene of his triumph over Napoleon at Waterloo.

1825—Daniel Shays, who headed the so-called "Shays' Rebellion," died at Sparta, N. Y. Born at Hopkinton, Mass., in 1747.

1842—Newton Cannon, tenth governor of Tennessee, died in William County, Tenn. Born in North Carolina in 1781.

1867—General Sterling Price, famous confederate commander, died suddenly in St. Louis. Born in Prince Edward county, Va., September 11, 1809.

1882—The steamboat Robert E. Lee was burned on the Mississippi, with a loss of twenty lives.

1890—Centennial of the introduction of cotton spinning celebrated at Pawtucket, R. I.

1914—Germans on western front failed in attempt to pierce the allies' center.

The Day We Celebrate.
George A. Magney was born September 29, 1838. He is county attorney of Douglas county, Mo., but spent the early days of his life on a farm in Cass county.

General Louis Botha, South Africa's famous premier, born at Greytown, Natal, fifty-four years ago today.

Brigadier General Charles H. Lester, U. S. A., commanding the Fifty-first Field Artillery brigade, born in Virginia fifty years ago today.

Dr. Theobald Bethmann-Hollweg, late German imperial chancellor, born at Hohen-Finow sixty-one years ago today.

George F. Kunz, president of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation society, born in New York sixty-one years ago today.

Rev. John S. Lowe, general superintendent of the Universalist church in America, born at Watertown, N. Y., thirty-nine years ago today.

Dr. Charles S. Howe, president of the Case School of Applied Science, born at Nashua, N. H., fifty-nine years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
Michaelmas day.
Charles Augustin Hanson today will be elected 34th lord mayor of London.

HOSPE PIANO SALE
THAT IS
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Discriminating buyers taking advantage of the low prices and recognizing the high quality of Pianos put on the market by

A HOSPE CO.

When you consider that this house carries the world's leading lines, Mason & Hamlin, Kranich & Bach, Vose & Son, Kimball, Bush & Lane, Cable-Nelson, Brambach and Hospe, and then reflect that some of Hospe's New Pianos begin with

\$169 on \$1 Weekly Payments

and the further facts that a full-sized, up-to-the-minute Player Piano, the only one guaranteed for 10 years, is sold here for \$375.00, on easy payments.

Do you wonder that the trade is crowding our Piano warehouses? We are compelled to call for more Piano salesmen.

Don't fail to examine into the closing out of nearly new Pianos in our Exchange Department. Here is a partial list:

- Schubert, Ebony\$100
J. & C. Fischer, Walnut.....\$125
Kimball, Ebony\$145
Vose & Son, Mahogany.....\$150
Kroeger, Walnut.....\$225
Steger & Son, Mahogany \$125
Kimball, Ebony\$135
Schmoller & Mueller, oak \$150
Weser Bros., Mahogany \$175
Emerson, Rosewood\$175

And 200 Others.

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50c Yale's Toilet and Medicinal Articles, at.....39c
Hoffmeister's Beer Extract, for making "home-made beer".....45c
\$1.00 Enos Fruit Salt, for 89c
25c Carter's Little Liver Pills, for.....14c
Colgate's Talcum Powder, 5 kinds, at.....15c
35c Genuine Castoria, for.....21c
Listerine, ...15c, 19c, 43c, 79c
25c Houbigant's Rice Powder, for.....17c
Bromo Seltzer, 10c, 19c, 39c and.....79c
IVORY SOAP—Five Cakes for.....24c
Any 25c Santol Toilet Preparation for.....14c
Coo's Malted Milk, rich in butterfat.....43c, 89c \$3.25
LIGGETT'S and GUTH'S CHOICE CANDIES
50c Pape's Pilepsin for.....34c
25c Cuticura Soap for.....17c

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A Much Dreaded Day.

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