

THE OMAHA BEE
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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION
59,022 Daily—Sunday, 52,158
Average circulation for the month of September...

Forward the Liberty bond brigade! Forward to victory!

St. Paul has a street car strike—also Omaha's sympathy.

Do your Christmas shopping early to the boys abroad.

France insists on restitution. Cornered spoil hunters can do no less.

Every investor in Liberty bonds lodges a personal bond for liberty.

Any visitor not fully satisfied with our Ak-Sar-Ben week hospitality? We pause for reply.

The true optimist looks the price tag straight in the eye and orders the goods without flinching.

But Senator La Follette is not the only senator who has been talking indiscreetly, to say nothing of "acting suspiciously."

Still the governor's exchange of titles will simplify the process of advancing his income without a constitutional amendment.

From the White House to the workhouse and the rough house spans the progress of militant suffrage. Martyr crowns scarcely become russed up collifures.

Prospects of the country going on a wooden shoe basis occasions little alarm in political circles. Rubber stocks appear ample for all immediate needs for gumshoes.

The new national party launched at Chicago had little difficulty in building a platform to rest on. Real work begins with the passing of the hat for \$1,000,000 for motive power.

Man power and gun power definitely established by the allies necessarily lend grave uncertainty to the war aims of the central powers. No wonder they hesitate to venture a guess.

Count Laxburg speeds homeward from Argentina on a Spanish steamer. No doubt a reception committee of allied scouts will greet him on his way. His lucid enrichment of German Kultur deserves a searching glad hand.

Herr Thompson of Chicago proposes to run for United States senator for the purpose of getting a referendum on the question of sending American soldiers abroad. Big Bill should study the Schweitzer case and save worry and expense.

With the American troops fighting shoulder to shoulder with them next spring, the British and French now on the west front are convinced the allies will be invincible. If the Kaiser only becomes convinced of it, too, there won't be any fighting there next spring.

Mustering the battalions of finance to man the war should be the easiest task up to the home guard. Not only are Liberty bonds top class security, but the inducements are the highest the nation has offered in forty years. Line up and get paid for doing your bit.

Yes, but in the creation of higher army titles will the administration continue to keep the light of General Leonard Wood under the snuffer? Must one of our most brilliant and efficient military leaders be kept on a back seat merely because he is persona non grata to the powers that be in the War Department?

Liberty Bonds and Advertising
Secretary McAdoo, admitting the obligation Uncle Sam owes to the newspapers for boosting the sale of Liberty bonds, writes us that he is considering the matter of buying space in the newspapers to advertise the sale of the forthcoming issue of bonds. He says it is a difficult problem because he cannot discriminate between newspapers, but must treat all alike, and that means either too much money or not enough to be of any moment to even the humblest newspaper.

It is the railroads' turn to laugh and they are taking full advantage of the opportunity. Disquietude of farmers and others who have come under the ministrations of governmental restraint is entertaining to the railroad men, whose normal occupation for many years has been a struggle against checks placed on them at the beck of men who now themselves feel the power of the government to regulate private business. A policy long ago established to head off extortion and prevent discrimination by transportation companies is now extended to meet the operation of other branches of industry and more or less squirming under its application has been noted. Railroads were the first to come under the power of the government and have so accustomed themselves to the control that they are in better position to enjoy the experience of others. It may not be exactly a charitable spirit, but it is human nature, and while the moguls at the head of the big transcontinental lines are not making a great public to do about it they are nonetheless getting quite a bit of consolation out of the thought that they are not alone any longer.

Rifle Fire in European Battle.
Americans will introduce a new element into the fighting in Europe, that of accurately directed rifle fire. Our soldiers now in training over there are adding knowledge and practice of all the modern modes of fighting, without abandoning their own, the chief of which has been to shoot straight at the mark. French experts are surprised at the stress laid on rifle practice by Americans, just as we have been surprised at the inefficiency of the Europeans in the use of the weapon. French soldiers do not use the rifle sights, but bang away aimlessly, adding greatly to the hubbub, but only accidentally to the mortality list of the melees. The same is true of all other arms engaged there to a great extent. "Snipers," of whom so much is written, are sharpshooters, especially selected, but the average European infantryman is unable to hit a barn door at a decent range. Well-aimed fire has been an attribute of the American soldier from the beginning. Concord and Bunker Hill, Cowpens and New Orleans and many other fields where raw troops overwhelmed trained veterans by reason of their deadly aim attest the value of this form of fighting. Our boys still shoot with their eyes open and a carefully drawn "head" and bad luck awaits any mass formation that undertakes to rush a trench held by American soldiers.

Venezuela Seeking Market for Cattle.
Americans long have been hazily familiar with the cattle growing industry of Argentina and other South American countries lying below the equator. Picturesque vaqueros careering over the pampas in pursuit of long-horned steers are made known to us in our earliest geography lessons, and in an indefinite way we associate the industry with the people there and have not troubled ourselves to inquire more specifically as to the facts. Now we get word that Venezuela, north of the equator, and hitherto only a source of embarrassment, has an ambition to become helpful. Land owners of that country now look upon their possessions as useful for raising other things than revolutionary armies, and turn to grazing as the most profitable pursuit, and propose to establish a market for the grass-fed animals in the United States. Great haciendas already hold herds running high into the thousands in numbers, and these can be increased with but little encouragement from this side. New Orleans is to be made the market, according to the present plan, and finishing feeding will be done in the southern states. Difficulties of transportation offer the chief obstacle, but it is not impossible to overcome these. A chance for extension of trade to the mutual advantage of the nations is here presented, and may be given its place in the post-war program.

Germany, Turkey and Armenia.
The massacre of Armenians, of which fragmentary accounts have been coming to this country for many months, is the blackest chapter of the horrors of the whole war. The deliberate attempt of the Turks to exterminate a whole people, marked by ruthless and brutal slaughter of thousands and the starvation of hundreds of thousands, until the total of victims of this diabolical cruelty numbers more than a million, exceeds anything in recorded history. No tale of ancient or modern warfare, no legend of savagery approaches the revolting barbarities of this. The whole force of Turkish brutality was let loose on the defenseless Armenians at the beginning of the war, the chief offense of the victims being that they were of a different religion and occupied lands the Turk coveted. It is beyond belief that Germany could not have foreseen this. The Kaiser has formed an alliance with the Turks as a detail in his Mittel Europa plan, and officers of the German army were in high command in Turkey. Many sporadic outrages against the Armenians pointed to what might be looked for in event of war, but this, too, was a detail. Germans resident in Armenia and Turkey protested to their home government against Turkish excesses, to no purpose. The government at Berlin was cognizant of what was going on, but made no effort to stop it. Now the indictment of civilization must be answered. From bombing school houses and hospitals, through the rape of Belgium, the desolation of Poland and Serbia to the unspeakable horrors of Armenia "kultur" has marked a path history will never forgive.

Consolidating Big Appropriations.
Passage of bills carrying the largest sums of money ever set aside as appropriations and the certainty that other huge sums will be asked for again and again while the war lasts, has sobered congress to a degree that may produce some other good results. In the house, where the appropriation bills must originate, it is now decided that for the time of the war at least, all these measures shall come from one committee. This consolidation of the work will prevent duplication, overlapping and other forms of extravagance or complication. The present plan of having bills brought in by different committees, each concerned with its own department and failing in exact information as to conditions prevailing in others, is cumbersome and unsatisfactory, and almost certain to bring excessive expenditures. Putting the grip all into one hopper will nearly achieve the object of the budget, so often proposed, and which is the true method of controlling appropriations for carrying on the government in peace or war.

Railroads Have Their Turn.
It is the railroads' turn to laugh and they are taking full advantage of the opportunity. Disquietude of farmers and others who have come under the ministrations of governmental restraint is entertaining to the railroad men, whose normal occupation for many years has been a struggle against checks placed on them at the beck of men who now themselves feel the power of the government to regulate private business. A policy long ago established to head off extortion and prevent discrimination by transportation companies is now extended to meet the operation of other branches of industry and more or less squirming under its application has been noted. Railroads were the first to come under the power of the government and have so accustomed themselves to the control that they are in better position to enjoy the experience of others. It may not be exactly a charitable spirit, but it is human nature, and while the moguls at the head of the big transcontinental lines are not making a great public to do about it they are nonetheless getting quite a bit of consolation out of the thought that they are not alone any longer.

The Government's Housing Problem
By Eric J. Has in
Washington, Oct. 5.—Congress has just appropriated \$2,000,000 to build a temporary frame structure to take care of all the extra activities of the government occasioned by the war. Primarily, it is for the War and Navy departments. In times of peace, these two departments are crowded into the same building with the State department and find it fairly comfortable. Now this condition is daily growing more intolerable; for the State, War and Navy building literally bulges with new war bureaus.

Hence, while \$2,000,000 seems a large price for a merely temporary building, the need for it is imperative. It would take five times as long and cost twice as much to build a stone structure of the same size. And, unfortunately, the war will not wait. The new building must contain 1,055,000 square feet of floor space; house 20,000 government employees, and be completed within ninety days. Otherwise a part of the United States government will be compelled to camp on the lawn.

Already the situation is becoming desperate. There is talk of the government confiscating the excursion steamers on the Potomac for office room. The business section of Washington has never been larger and now it appears incredibly small compared to the tremendous volume of business that is coming to town. To own an office building here now is to become a millionaire.

Washington is having a boom such as it never had before. It is harboring all sorts of strange individuals from New York haberdashers and tally vendors to Atlantic City fortune tellers, middle western financiers and Japanese diplomats. Naturally all this growth takes room, and the government consequently suffers. For example, just as it is about to raise a formidable aviation corps is hampered by lack of space in which to do it. Some clerks have been put in the corridors of one building, some have been put in another, and still others are reported to be working in the Union station. As one congressman remarked, "The aviation section has already flown around quite a little, looking for a place to light."

Then, there is the adjutant general's office. It is growing so fast that it cannot keep up with itself. The number of clerks required increases so rapidly that before congress has a chance to act upon one request of the adjutant general for more clerks, he is back again with the statement that a thousand or so more will be needed. Take, also, the Ordnance department. It alone is going to spend \$3,000,000,000 for the government this year in purchasing supplies and equipment. It is impossible to estimate at present the number of employees it will take to handle, inspect and audit the infinite number of details connected with such an expenditure.

The secretary of war is now working sixteen hours a day in his office. His clerks work in two shifts. Many of them, inspired by their energetic executive, voluntarily work overtime, although the hours have already been lengthened an hour and a half. Formerly the hours were from 9 to 4:30 o'clock; now they are from 8 to 5 p. m. All of them are working under a handicap of too little sleep.

Right in the Spotlight.
George W. Anderson, who has been appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce commission, is a New Englander and for several years has held the office of United States district attorney for the Eastern district of Massachusetts. He was born at Acworth, N. H., in 1861, and received his collegiate education at Williams college.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Austro-Germans recaptured Kronstadt, Transylvania, which the Roumanians took on August 20. The British and Norwegian steamships (four British, one Norwegian and one Dutch) sunk off Nantucket by German submarine, U-53.

General Wheaton, chief marshal of the Cleveland reception parade, was at the Board of Trade to receive reports from organizations that will participate. Superintendent James has sent notice to the several schools of the city that they will be dismissed next Wednesday from recess to noon for occasion.

Dr. Bridges has moved his residence to 312 North Twenty-second street. A. H. Gustafson has become a member of the firm of Odell Brothers & Co., loan, real estate and insurance agents.

W. T. Seaman gives notice of dissolution of that branch of his business known as Council Bluffs & Omaha Express. He will relocate his wagon and buggy business from Eleventh and Farnam to Sixteenth street.

Rev. H. C. Waddell will open classes in Christian mind healing at Omaha and Council Bluffs, beginning Monday, October 17.

1750—Jonathan Mayhew, who was the first to preach in behalf of liberty for the American colonies, born in Martha's Vineyard. Died in Boston, July 9, 1786.

1811—John C. Calhoun of South Carolina became secretary of war in the cabinet of President Monroe.

1812—John H. Reagan, the last surviving member of the Confederate States cabinet, died at Palestine, Tex., March 6, 1905.

1840—The self-acting "mule" for cotton machines was patented. In 1870 the French pulled the attack of the Germans on St. Quentin.

1892—Raleigh, N. C., celebrated its centennial.

1914—The Russians bombarded the Premysl fort. Austro-German invaders hurled back on all parts of Serbian front in first fighting.

The Bee's Letter Box
Oust All Enemies.
Omaha, Oct. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: Ever since the Kaiser unleashed his war dogs on the world I contended that by keeping Bernstorff in this country we were nursing a snake on our bosom; that Von Papen and Boy-Ed were merely tools and hirelings in the service of the chief escapist, Bernstorff, who was really the instigator of all the devilment. We now know that the contention was correct. We know that Bernstorff is a diplomat of a friendly power was plotting and intriguing in most treacherous and dastardly methods against the country that looked upon him as a friend and whose hospitality he enjoyed, only to place the knife ready in the hands of those who would think our experience with the Kaiser's diplomacy and his diplomats would suffice not to trust any diplomat or representative of any foreign power which is a friend of the Kaiser's.

They Also Serve.
Simeon Warren Mace.
All cannot answer to the war alarms And rush to hurl their might against the foe...

Only Doing His Duty.
Omaha, Oct. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: On October 4 appeared an article concerning my brother, Arthur C. Thomsen, and his family. There is but one correction that I believe readers of The Bee ought to know and I feel of so much importance as to mention it here.

Wage for Corn Husking.
Omaha, Oct. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: I wish to say that I quite agree that the Nebraska State Council of Defense has now an opportunity to do real service. But it is a disgrace that the farmer is foolish who offers to pay 10 cents per bushel for having his corn husked. I wonder if Mr. Wooster has stopped to consider that when he got his corn husked at 5 cents per bushel that other living commodities cost about one-half what they do at present.

Camouflaged?
Omaha, Oct. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have seen the picture contribution to the Letter Box he includes the following: "It is thought by many that my fine English setter dog that disappeared in such a mysterious manner in August may have been possessed of by someone with poison for not the slightest trace of him has ever been found."

Soldiers and Social Distinctions.
Omaha, Oct. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: Of all absurd nobilities perpetuated on the people the rule barring private soldiers from the Ak-Sar-Ben ball caps the climax. The United States is expressly in a war for democracy and it would be well for us to remember the fact that it is unfortunate that we adopted the British idea of rank and file in the army, and it is time for us to correct the mistake.

Locomotive Auto Oil
The Best Oil We Know
51c Per Gallon
The L. V. Nicholas Oil Company

ANNOUNCEMENT
The City Ticket Office of the
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL
RAILWAY
is now in its new location at
407 SOUTH 15th STREET
Opposite Orpheum Theater
The City Freight Office is now at
Room 539 Range Building
EUGENE DUVAL, General Agent.
W. E. BOCK, City Passenger Agent.