

THE OMAHA BEE

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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION

Subscribers leaving the city should have the Bee mailed to them.

A bumper crop and record prices plant prosperity's pennant in the corn belt.

In the Liberty Loan drive, money talks, and the bigger the sum, the louder the noise.

The rest of the world cheerfully concede to Vienna and Berlin a monopoly of peace talk.

A solemn calm swatches the state picnic court at Lincoln. Put your cyclone cellars in order.

When the Greeks meet Bulgars in battle array, King Ferdinand's real estate deals are in for a slump.

Oh pshaw! Better call all those still pending strikes off and mark Omaha up as a city of industrial peace.

A sixteen-ounce bread loaf marketed for 6 cents at Pleasantville, N. J., maps one community living up to its name.

This is home-coming week everywhere for senators and congressmen who have been interned all summer at Washington.

Some of those in high places who "acted suspiciously" before America entered the war are rather suspicious actors now.

Another burning question: Will the Muni coal yard serve as a rope for the city commissioners sponsoring it to hang on to their offices?

If all the factors that have made Ak-Sar-Ben a success get behind the project for an interstate fair in Omaha its success also will be assured.

Over 5,000,000 women are now engaged in gainful occupations in England. War's necessities and burdens reach out and conscript every helping hand.

Not the least significant feature of current events is the determination of the allies to let man power and gun power conclude the argument for peace.

Down in Georgia finding intoxicating liquor in an automobile is conclusive of illegal possession unless disproved. Here is a hint for Nebraska lawmakers.

Salvador explains that its "friendly neutrality" means pan-Americanism first and no second choice. That is to say, every hit scored by Ugly Sam wins a cheer from that section of the grandstand.

One way to insure failure for the Muni coal yard is to run it by political favoritism and personal friendship. "Strictly business" is the motto that must be placed over the gate and invariably adhered to.

Councillor Kunschok of Austria admits that "Europe is sinking to exhaustion" under the burdens of war. The melancholy note contrasts strangely with the joyous whoops which greeted the strangling of Serbia.

Twenty shoe factories at Lynn resumed business after a lockout of seven months, due to demand for increased wages. Estimates place the losses of the companies at \$3,000,000 and of 12,000 workmen at \$1,500,000 in wages. Who won?

Teutonic critics grow indignant over President Wilson's "insults" to Germany, and in the same breath argue that his democratic ideals find no favor among the people. Still the Reichstag committee debates prove the leaven is working in the right way.

War Over the Angels

Many persons are concerned in their minds over the matter of the sex of angels.

Now a judge at Detroit has ruled that the statue of an angel at the gate of a local cemetery must be taken down and changed.

The Christian Herald, which certainly should be an authority, says that if the judge had consulted his Bible he would have found that, where the sex of angels has been indicated, it is masculine.

In any event, the Detroit judge is probably correct in ruling against a fat angel. He will have all the artistic authorities on his side—except, possibly, the sculptor of this particular angel who will doubtless claim that his angel was not fat but plump, and will inveigh against thin, anemic angels as unscriptural.

But in the matter of sex the judge is properly corrected by the Christian Herald. Gabriel and Michael are unquestionably masculine names.

There is no Biblical record of a feminine angel. In the days in which the Biblical records were written woman had not come to her own.

But, of course, we are changing all that. The artist who would paint lady angels today will have as strong support—at least in the western portion of the United States—as the one who confines himself to the letter of scripture and forgets the spirit. And "it is the letter which killeth."

A Magnificent Start.

Omaha has made a most magnificent start in the drive for the second Liberty Loan.

A subscription of nearly \$8,000,000 pledged at a single noon-day meeting, is well calculated to make every patriot sit up and take notice, and also to let the government at Washington and the people of the country at large, know that Omaha is entitled to be written in big letters on the Liberty Loan map.

Omaha deferred beginning active work in the bond campaign until after the Ak-Sar-Ben week had passed, which explains why other cities have been heard from first, but Omaha chimes in now with no uncertain tones and ample proof that the time has not been wasted.

We congratulate the men in charge of the Liberty Loan for Omaha and have no hesitation in predicting a large oversubscription of our quota as the response to their energetic efforts.

League for National Unity.

None of all the organizations for national activity formed since our entry into war is more impressive externally than the League for National Unity, just announced from Washington.

Its purpose should meet ready response from all citizens, while in its composition it is a veritable melting pot. Nothing could better illustrate the solidarity of the foundations of the republic and the solidarity of its citizens than this fusion of the various and varying elements of its social life.

Creeds and professions fall away in presence of danger to the nation, and men a full half-circle apart in opinions and interests line up side by side to defend human rights and liberty. The movement emphasizes the claim that our cause is the cause of mankind, and that with our victory all the world will win.

The new organization will be the more powerful because it comes behind the latest declaration of purposes from the president, that "the only way to end the war is by complete victory of the nations representing democratic ideals over the German doctrine of force."

This simply means that kaiserism must be crushed. Acceptance of peace on terms put forward by Germany or Austria will not settle the issue. Such peace would not leave the world safe for democracy.

Only when the strength of militarism is broken, and the right of self-government is fully established, will the victory we seek be ours.

It has been found necessary to organize in America to combat the influence of sinister forces working against the good of the nation, and none of the combinations will do more to overcome the harm that might ensue from the nefarious activities of our enemies than the League for National Unity.

Select Your Seed Corn Now.

Farmers who intend to plant corn next spring should select their seed now. A magnificent crop has been splendidly ripened, and each field contains some ears of more than usual promise.

These are the ones that should be laid aside for seeding. Nothing breeds more true to type than corn; like inevitably produces like in the cornfield. If inferior seed is planted, an inferior crop is produced, and the converse is exactly true.

In the great corn-growing states the average yield per acre has been largely increased because of careful seed selection, although this was not a general practice until a very few years ago.

Good corn land will grow big ears better than rubbins, and it is no more trouble to take care of a crop that will return seventy-five bushels to the acre than it is to look after one that will only run twenty. The only sure way to make the soil do its full duty is to put in good seed.

Right now is the best time to select the smooth, well-filled, perfectly cylindrical ears of corn, to be put away until February, when they may be tested for germination qualities, that the planter may know what to expect.

To Check Stealing of Autos.

One point on which automobile owners and dealers unite is that some means should be devised to check thievery. Annual losses through theft of machines now foot up to many millions, while the practice has come to be a thriving industry in some parts of the country.

Organized gangs boldly operate, and prey at will, and once a machine is stolen the chances are against its ever being recovered by its rightful owner.

Insurance companies and police authorities alike are persistent and vigilant in pursuit of the thieves, but the number of machines stolen does not decrease. One reason for this is that buyers still say "it is naught" and rejoice when they have gone their way. Unless a thief can find a purchaser for his stolen wares, his enterprise avails nothing.

Already in some parts of the country much close supervision is given the sale of used machines, with the effect of discouraging dishonesty. More general application of rules that will not embarrass honest dealers, yet will keep track of all transactions of the kind, is thought to be a feasible solution of the problem.

The old doctrine of let the purchaser beware might well be revived to meet the situation.

Clean-Up Day for Nebraska.

Governor Neville designates November 2 as "clean-up" day for Nebraska. This is just a reminder of what every day should be.

Nebraska's contribution to the fire loss of the nation is entirely too large, and most of it is inexcusable. Very few fires happen but are the result of somebody's carelessness.

Precautions easily taken are the only remedy, and only vigilance can bring safety. It is no credit to our people that so much property is sacrificed needlessly for want of a little forethought.

Care about premises, in handling inflammables, attending to fires for heating and other purposes, inspection of lighting systems, the storage of goods, and other routine observation will save millions in money and discomfort beyond calculation.

It is especially important in time of war, when the nation has need of all it produces, that the offerings to the god of waste be omitted. The state has nothing to waste, and the constant and patriotic duty of its people is to guard against fire at all times.

War's mighty sweep shatters traditions in all directions. Heretofore the United States jealously guarded the ranking title of "General," and bestowed it only on commanders who had won their spurs by the highest military achievement.

Now the situation calls for two full-fledged generals, and the honor falls to Pershing and Bliss, whose tasks are before them.

Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio and Indiana, in the order named, comprise the volunteer banner states of the union, having recruited 100,760 men for the regular army.

Up to October 5 twenty-eight of the forty-eight states had completed their quotas of regulars. Nebraska ranks sixteenth, having recruited 3,776 regulars.

The Old Farm Comes Back

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Oct. 7.—Honorable C. B. Slempp, who is the only republican member of congress from the state of Virginia, has become an ardent proponent of the scientific methods of farming which the Department of Agriculture is striving to establish in all parts of the country.

Mr. Slempp has doubtless always been a partisan of science and progress in farming, but he now has a brand new enthusiasm on the subject derived from a little experiment of his own.

The materials of the experiment were an old Virginia farm that hadn't paid since long before the war, an ambitious young friend who wanted to be a farmer, but didn't know how, and an expert in the Department of Agriculture.

The results of the experiment are embodied in a letter from the young friend, which Mr. Slempp is showing to all and sundry, and which is the basis of this story.

The significance of the experiment is, that there are thousands of farms in Virginia and other states, just like this one, which have not paid a hundred dollars a year for over a century, but which the magic wand of method could transform, as it did this one, into paying properties.

The farm in question is located in Lee county, Virginia, and has been in the possession of Mr. Slempp's family for a hundred years. It consists of a good bit of pasture, ten acres of woodland, fifteen or twenty acres of really good soil, and a good many more acres that are worn out by long and unvaried cultivation.

There are seventy acres in all and they are worth perhaps \$50 an acre. The other assets consist of a little farm machinery, a team and an old family carriage which was converted by the enterprising young man into a delivery wagon.

When this young friend first took hold of the property he was filled with ambition and the farming methods of his forefathers. He carefully fertilized a part of the land and planted it in wheat. The rest he planted in corn. He then sat down to wait for the corn and wheat to grow.

In due course he reaped just enough wheat to pay for the fertilizer and just enough corn to feed the team, leaving him where he was when he started minus what it cost him to live.

At this juncture the expert from Washington, whose name is withheld, steps upon the scene. He points out that none of this soil is fit for raising wheat, but that a certain part of it is capable of producing a fine crop of potatoes, and that corn can be raised on another patch of the soil.

He emphasizes the need for a garden, from which fresh vegetables can be gathered for summer use and the residue canned and pickled for the winter.

In this connection he also points out to the young man that he is neglecting a splendid market for produce in the mines, which employ hundreds of men, and are only six miles away on a fine macadam road.

This market, he adds, makes it a matter of the utmost expediency to raise chickens, as there is a ready market for both broilers and eggs. But go feed must be purchased for these fowls, or they will eat up the profit. Sunflowers must be planted. They grow easily and sunflower seed is an ideal chicken food.

A crop of sorghum must be put into the ground at once. The seeds will add to the supply of chicken feed and the cane will do for fodder.

As for the rest of the land, which is worn out and will not produce enough grain to pay for seed and fertilizer, it must be planted in cowpeas; for these legumes are "nitrogen fixing" and will restore the soil to its fertility.

What is to be done with the cowpeas after they are raised? Two brood sows must be purchased. There are a couple of sunny knolls in the south end of the farm which are serving no purpose whatever.

They will make an ideal summer hog pasture and the cowpeas will supply the winter feed.

Down in the pasture there are about ten "volunteer" apple trees, which means trees planted by the birds and raised by the grace of God. They had a good crop of not very high grade apples upon them. Some of these apples must be canned and the rest made into cider.

Nothing must be wasted; the time of the farmer and the resources of the farm must both be utilized in the highest possible degree. Even those patches of wild plum in the meadow with their heavy crop of tart red fruit must be used. Canned they will be worth dollars.

The young man planted those crops exactly as per diagnosis. He got two brood sows, some chickens and a \$15 incubator. He converted the family carry-all into a delivery wagon. He bought some waste lumber from a sawmill and built a barn. In fact he did all the expert had advised and more, too. There is nothing, absolutely nothing, to add to this story except the letter from the young man:

"Well, I guess you will be surprised to hear from me. We have been awfully busy this year, and I feel good to think that I am getting a start.

"Martha and I have seventy-seven gallons of kraut, fifty gallons of beans, ninety pint glasses of jelly, forty cans of tomatoes, fifty cans of corn, fifty cans of beans, thirty-five cans of pickles, thirty-five cans of sweet pickles, two cans of plums, twenty-five cans of berries. We expect to have seventy-five cans of apples when we finish canning. We have about twelve bushels of dried beans and will have about three or four bushels of soap beans, if we have good luck in gathering them.

"We have one-fourth of the barn covered. It is awfully hard to get labor as most everybody is busy cutting corn. We are selling about eight gallons of buttermilk each week at 20 cents per gallon and could sell 100 gallons if I had it. Butter is 35 to 40 cents and eggs 40 to 50 cents.

"My uncle talks like he would buy sixty spring pullets for winter layers, and we would go halves on the profit. I have plenty of sunflower seed and can see for chicken feed and won't have to feed any more. Guess we will have about 150 gallons of molasses from cane raised. I will also have about \$25 in brooms when I get them made.

"I have two nice calves which ought to bring me \$50 to \$60. I almost forgot to tell you that I have a cider press and that we have put up fifty gallons of cider for vinegar out of the waste apples I can't sell. I will have enough to fill another fifty-gallon keg.

"I want to try seven acres in truck patch next season. I am crazy to find something to do this winter that will make me some money. It will not be long before I have all of my crops sold and nothing to do.

"Am sorry that you could not come to see us when our crops were in full bloom. Be sure and come the first chance you have.

"P. S.—I have \$1,003 in the bank."

Wages of Fighting Men

Thomas F. Logan in Leslie's

Capturing American "Sammies" is a decidedly more lucrative occupation for the Prussian soldiers than fighting for the fatherland.

When the kaiser offered a bonus of \$75 to the first man of his forces in France who captured an American soldier he fixed a sum that represents more than three years' pay of a private in the German army.

The pay given German soldiers compared with the pay of the British Tommy, the French poilu, the Italian Alpini, the German boche and the other fighting men of Europe seems handsome wages.

The American second-class private will receive \$33 a month. The French soldier receives exactly \$31.50 less, or \$1.50 a month. The Russian private gets 32 cents a month; the Austro-Hungarian troops are given 2 1/2 cents a day. Great Britain allows its fighting men \$7.60 a month at home, with an additional allowance for service in France, Mesopotamia and other foreign territories.

Italy ranks second in generosity, allowing a monthly minimum of \$5.83. Spain compensates its soldiers with a monthly wage of \$4.42; Germany has a wage scale beginning at \$1.65; Japan's soldiers at home receive \$8 a year, and Turkey grants its men \$11 a year.

"Sure Thing" Shure is a sure enough saloon keeper at Chicago. Believing that a sure shot salesman sold him diluted booze, Shure caused his arrest. The salesman turned the tables on Shure in court and had him locked up for false arrest. Sure thing, Shure!

TODAY

Right in the Spotlight.

Dr. Washington Gladden, known as the Nestor of Congregationalism, will be the most conspicuous figure in the annual conference of the National Council of Congregational Churches, which is to meet today in his home city of Columbus, O.

Dr. Gladden has been prominent through a long career as an ethical teacher, for his combined gifts as a speaker and writer, inasmuch as pastoral duties in Brooklyn, N. Y., Springfield, Mass., and Columbus, have not prevented him from writing much for journals of the highest class.

He was one of the first clergymen in the United States to indicate an understanding of and sympathy with the cause of organized labor. He has been a steady and consistent foe of business monopolies and was the originator of the phrase "tainted money." Dr. Gladden is a native of Pennsylvania and is now in his eighty-second year.

One Year Ago Today in the War. British House of Commons agreed to thirteen war credit of \$1,500,000.

Washington government rejected British contention submarines were not entitled to enter American ports, holding that they must be treated exactly as other warships.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today. The board of public works met for the purpose of considering bids for the new city hall.

A small blaze was discovered in the basement under the Wabash ticket office near the corner of Fifteenth and Farnam streets. It was promptly extinguished by the chemical.

Mrs. Hellman, president of the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing society, has requested the secretary to call the third annual meeting of that body Thursday next to elect officers for the ensuing year and to organize work for the poor and needy during the coming winter.

Colonel Crocker, vice president of the Central Pacific railroad, passed through Omaha to New York in his special car "Buenos Aires."

Edwin Sherwood and H. T. McCormick have just returned from an extended trip to Wyoming.

On occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the wedding of Colonel John H. Gibson of the uniform rank of Knights of Pythias of Omaha, between thirty and forty members of the order offered their congratulations to the colonel and his wife last Friday.

The National Cash Register system, which is now being shown in the Paxton, is attracting a good deal of attention among our retail business men.

A committee of gentlemen came over from Council Bluffs to see if more cars could not be furnished by the Union Pacific on the occasion of President Cleveland's visit on Wednesday next.

The bank clearings were \$59,061.25.

This Day in History. 1775—The last colonial governor of Massachusetts sailed for England.

1797—Carter Braxton, a Virginia signer of the Declaration of Independence, died in Richmond. Born at Newington, Va., September 10, 1738.

1845—Formal opening of the United States Naval academy.

1847—Jerome Bonaparte returned to France after having lived in exile thirty-two years.

1870—The Bavarians defeated part of French army of the Loire near Orleans.

1882—Two-cent letter postage went into effect in the United States.

1888—Sixty-one persons were killed in a railroad collision near Penn Haven, Pa.

1902—A congress on German colonial enterprise met at Berlin.

1914—British air squadron bombed Zeppelin hangar at Düsseldorf.

1915—Bulgarians began their invasion of Serbia.

The Day We Celebrate. Isaac W. Carpenter, president of the Carpenter Fraternity, was born in Illinois sixty-one years ago today.

J. Fred Smith is celebrating his fifty-seventh birthday today. He is proprietor of the Smith Brick company.

John H. Lionberger, manager of the Elk Rubber company here, is today celebrating his forty-first birthday.

Harry S. Weller was born in Macon, Ga., forty-nine years ago. He is vice president of the Richardson Drug company.

Brigadier General George B. Duncan, U. S. A., who has been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French government, born in Kentucky, fifty-six years ago today.

Major General John W. Ruckman, U. S. A., who has been in command of the South Atlantic Coast artillery district, born in Illinois, fifty-nine years ago today.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, famous Arctic explorer, now head of the Norwegian Mission to the United States, born near Christiania, fifty-two years ago today.

Lord Reading, long chief justice of Great Britain, now on a special mission to the United States, born in London, fifty-seven years ago today.

Admiral Edward von Cappelle, German minister of marine and directing hand of Germany's submarine warfare, born sixty-two years ago today.

John D. Ryan, president of the world's biggest copper mining corporation, born at Hancock, Mich., fifty-three years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. Catholic temperance societies throughout the world today will observe the 126th anniversary of the birth of Father Mathew, the "Apostle of Temperance."

Today is the independence day of the Chinese republic, being the sixth anniversary of the beginning of the great revolution against the Manchu monarchial rule.

St. Louis is to be the meeting place today of the annual convention of the National Association of Casualty and Surety Agents.

"Christian usefulness" is to be the theme of the thirty-second national convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which is to begin its sessions today in Philadelphia.

Leading members of the Congregational denomination from all sections of the United States, together with missionaries from foreign lands, are to gather at Columbus, O., today to take part in the biennial meeting of the National Council of Congregational Churches.

Storyteller of the Day. At the Century club, in New York, a number of literateurs were complaining bitterly about the age of magazine editors.

"Yes, yes, they're too old," said a critic. "A bunch of fossils. No wonder they get out such rotten magazines."

Alfred Noyes, the poet, looked up from a reflected threnody which he was tiding with a rubber eraser previous to sending it off on its rounds again.

"What is the average age of these men?" he asked.

"Sixty-four," the critic answered.

"That's it!" said Mr. Noyes. "That's just it!—at all times of declining years."—Washington Star.

The Bee's Letter Box

Conservation and Car Fares.

Omaha, Oct. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: In a recent issue of The Bee a very bitter attack was made on the live stock interests and I have been informed that same came through Food Commissioner Wattle's suggestion.

The yard traders, order buyers and in particular the commission men were flayed for their methods of doing business.

It is very evident that the author of the article knew little about live stock conditions, otherwise such an article would never have appeared in print.

Mr. Wattle also seemed to be very much perturbed over the fact that recently the live stock commission merchants raised their fees a trifle in keeping with the advance in operating their business and immediately demanded that same be cut to the old schedule during the war.

Mr. Wattle seems to be of the impression that conservation is a necessary thing in every line of business but his own. You know there is not a more patriotic class of men in the world than the live stock men in general, and they give up their money more freely for all good causes than any other class.

It is a well known fact that Mr. Wattle owns and controls the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway system, and has made millions out of the operation of this company. Now would it not be in keeping with Mr. Wattle's ideas of conservation, to cut the street car fares in two as long as the war continues? This would be some food conservation.

Just think of the millions of loaves of bread that it would furnish the poor boys in the trenches, who are giving up their life's blood for our country.

Let's make this a fifty-fifty proposition. Let the man who can best afford to, show his hand in the same manner that the working people do in giving up their "bit" to help win the war.

GENE MELADY.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

There are about 100,000 Turks in the United States.

The residents of Newcastle, England, are called Novocastrians.

If the United States adopted the same vigorous military calling-up standard as Germany, it could raise an army of 17,000,000 men.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT JEWELERS

LOFTIS

409 So. 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

DIAMONDS WATCHES ON CREDIT

Our Diamonds are superior gems of distinctive beauty, full of the brilliancy and dazzling fire that captivates.

With the crisp autumn nights come dancing and parties, and Halloween is not far off. Social occasions demand handsome jewelry—a Diamond Ring, La Valere, Scarf Pin, Wrist Watch, etc. You can wear and own anything desired by simply opening an account with us. The small weekly or monthly payments will never be missed.

280—Round Belcher Diamond Ring, 1 1/2 carats, \$65

280—Loftis Perfection Ring, 1 1/2 carat solid gold, big value, \$50

280—Military Wrist Watch, leather strap, unbreakable glass, high grade, full jewel movement, illuminated dial. Specially priced, \$15

280—Military Wrist Watch, leather strap, unbreakable glass, high grade, full jewel movement, illuminated dial. Specially priced, \$15

280—Military Wrist Watch, leather strap, unbreakable glass, high grade, full jewel movement, illuminated dial. Specially priced, \$15