

THE OMAHA BEE
DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Daily and Sunday... By Carrier... By Mail...
Evening and Sunday... By Carrier... By Mail...

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to its staff and also the text here published herein.

REMITTANCE
Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only 2-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, drafts on Omaha and western exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES
Omaha—The Bee Building, 14th & Main St.
Chicago—People's Gas Building, 4th & Dearborn St.
New York—15th St. & Broadway.

CORRESPONDENCE
Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION
59,022 Daily—Sunday, 52,158

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to their new address as soon as possible.

After the pledge card comes performance.

It is well to remember that it's the hit bird that squawks.

The Allies made no mistake when they scrapped Constantine.

Co-operation is the handmaid of Omaha. Together they are war winners.

Every one of those five billions of Liberty bonds polishes a shell for Potsdam.

Austrians have invaded Italy before, but always found the climate too hot for permanent residence.

As an advance agent of war profiteering, opportunity doesn't get half a chance to deliver the customary knock.

"Forward with God!" says the kaiser to Karl. The patience of the Almighty passeth human comprehension.

The honor of firing the first American gun in the right direction naturally fell to a red-headed gunner. Artificial torches are forbidden in the darkness.

So long as Meat Dictator Cotton delivers the goods the public will stake him to the limit. If not, a bale won't make a mouthful for the multitude of chawers.

Omaha is about to complete six months of dryness. The verdict must be that neither the fears of the wets nor the promises of the dries have been realized.

Not enough discussion yet of the proposed \$2,250,000 school bond issue to be voted on next month. The Bee's invitation to our readers to express themselves through our columns is renewed.

Hohenzollern kultur in all its lofty beauty shines in Queen Sophia's reference to the Allies as "infamous pigs." Wonder which one of the unkiltured Allies swiped Sister Sophia's pork sausage?

Intimations from quarters about to market a good thing picture the Thanksgiving turkey chesier than ever before and scarier at that. If Herb Hoover will feature a turkeyless day on November 29, his place in the hall of fame is secure.

The submarine commander who ducked from the ship carrying United States senators doubtless considered discretion the better part of valor. How could he tell from appearance whether a senatorial friend of the kaiser was not on board?

The Ku-Klux treatment of socialist Bigelow is clearly unconstitutional and the provocation equally so. Unfortunately the socialist preacher got his maps mixed and mistook the Rhine of Cincinnati for the Rhine of Germany. One error led to another. Repetitions are unlikely.

Lord Northcliffe's admonition to "tell the truth and the whole truth" about the war, the bad news as well as the good news, may well be headed by our press censorship at Washington. Suppression does not withhold any information from the Germans, who, we may be sure, keep thoroughly posted on everything that is happening.

The German Loan

In October, 1915, the secretary of the German treasury introduced the third war loan. He admitted that the amounts voted up to that time equaled the value of all their railroads and equipment. That the burden was appalling he did not deny, and the only way he could see to deal with future debts was to leave the question for settlement after peace. "If God grants us victory," etc., are their enemies "and not we deserve to drag through the centuries to come the leaden weight of these milliards."

Two years have elapsed and the prospect of shifting the "leaden weight" are not so good as then. Some might even say they have disappeared. Meanwhile, the "burden" has increased. Germany's credits have steadily grown larger. The first asked in August, 1914, was for 5,000,000,000 marks. The last one asked was for 20,000,000,000, but this the Reichstag reduced to 15,000,000,000, making the total now 94,000,000,000. Their own bankers long before this set 100,000,000,000 as the limit of what Germany could stand and the war is costing her \$25,000,000 a day!

Germany has completed subscriptions to her seventh war loan in a war that to date has cost her \$25,000,000,000, or near 30 per cent of her national wealth. Isolated, with a gold stock of about \$800,000,000, her government and people are trading with themselves by means of an inconvertible paper, of which the amount must be appalling. A year ago it was officially stated that the amount of the stuff in circulation was \$2,108,000,000; and in the report of the Imperial bank for 1916 it appears that even iron coins were minted to the nominal value of \$6,250,000. This and paper even less defensible is the "money" represented by the seventh loan, the interest on which, as in all other loans, is to be paid to the people by the same kind of money by further borrowings from the same people. What means it when a man must borrow to pay interest?

War alone holds Germany up at this time. When peace comes, if not before, its financial and economic structure must crumble like an over-baked pudding.

New Chancellor—Same Old Policy.
Announcement of the selection of Count George von Hertling to be imperial chancellor for the German empire contains surprise only in the fact that the choice has fallen on him. That Dr. Michaelis was to retire has been certain for weeks. His utter inability to conciliate the opposition in the Reichstag marked him as a failure, and his retirement under fire is not likely to clear the situation. Count von Hertling, as prime minister of Bavaria, has shown none of the attributes that tend toward democracy. In the present crisis he may be expected to develop an approach, if not a coalition, between the centrists and the government party in the Reichstag. This would be a victory for the kaiser, for it would leave the socialists short of a majority, and reduce them to ineffectual protest. Nothing in the new chancellor's career suggests that his presence in the cabinet presages in any way alteration of the kaiser's policy. Supported by gains in Italy, and with the Bavarians mollified, the emperor is not likely to yield any concessions to the socialists in the way of modification of his war plans, or abatement of peace terms. Already Germans are assured they possess strength sufficient to conquer peace, and it is safe to assume that until the effect of the Italian drive wears off, no great popular demand will be heard for a change in policy. The two moves are apparently well timed to extend the kaiser's chance to play his own game in his own way.

Elisha Benjamin Andrews.
Elisha Benjamin Andrews, whose death is reported from his late home in Florida, became known to Nebraskans through serving the University of Nebraska as its chancellor for a decade. Dr. Andrews had attained scholastic distinction before coming to this state, having been president of Brown university at Providence and later superintendent of schools at Chicago. His relations with Brown were interfered with to some extent by his warm espousal of certain of the political doctrines preached at the time by Mr. Bryan, through whose influence he was brought to Nebraska when Chancellor McLean went to Iowa. Dr. Andrews' career at Lincoln was not particularly eventful, although the University of Nebraska under his administration continued to keep pace with the growth of the state. When infirmities of age lessened his activity, he resigned the care of the great institution and made his home most of the time in Florida, where he found a more congenial climate. A veteran of the civil war, a historian and an economist of note, Dr. Andrews found in the history of our country much to attract him, and his best known work, and most useful, "The History of the Last Quarter of a Century," deals with the closing days of the reconstruction period and the development of the nation following it. He will be remembered as a sincere and capable educator, an intense patriot, and a man of scholarly attainments though plainly misguided in accepting the 16-to-1 free silver fallacy.

Germany's Economic Future.
Whatever may have been the guiding motive of the German war party three years ago, it is certain that the course of the war has changed its aspect so far as the self-sufficiency of the empire is concerned. Instead of a political question, Germany is now confronted by a most serious economic situation. Mills and factories are idle, not so much because workers are on the firing line as because supplies of raw material have been exhausted. More than this, the matter of supply in the future is to a considerable extent involved. The world's surplus has been heavily drawn upon by other nations and England and the United States now are using all available materials. If peace were declared at once Germany could not return its soldiers to the workshops, for it has no raw stuff to work up into manufactures to send abroad. All this must be purchased abroad and the German pre-war system of buying is not likely to avail under new conditions. Its "cartels" will find a new industrial world with which they are strangers and that great strategic organization which gave them such prestige and advantage in 1913, for example, will avail them nothing. These facts are understood in Germany and are demanding more thought from the solid men of the country than the political situation.

"Save the Food—Win the War."
The big drive for food pledges is on this week. In its way it is just as important as the Liberty loan. Americans are asked to give a little each day to aid in winning the war. It does not mean privation or serious sacrifice; it simply means moderation. Even if it did call for sacrifice, the little asked can well be given. Food is scarce in the world, and the present purpose is simply to make what we have on hand go as far as possible, to the end that none within our reach go hungry. If supplies are carefully managed, they will be ample. It is not asked that people burden themselves with masses of statistical information, or that they go unfed or unclothed. Simply that they do with as little as will suffice to meet their needs, using available substitutes for articles that can better be sent to the soldiers, and by a little daily saving aid in accumulating the surplus that will make our share in the war a certain success. This is what the food pledge means. Signing it entails no obligation beyond being careful, but it will help to win the war.

Omaha and a Public Market.
Food Administrator Wattles is advocating a public market, with which, he reminds us, nearly every city in the world of Omaha's size is equipped. We once built a public market house in response to persistent agitation voiced by The Bee, but the market never overcame the obstacles put in its way and was soon pronounced a failure and eventually dismantled. The Bee believes the institution should have been maintained, but the lesson teaches the futility of a public market without the whole-hearted support of those for whose benefit it is maintained. This much is certain that a well-conducted system of public markets would do more for us toward mitigating the high cost of living all the year round than a muny coal yard, relieving only a seasonal demand.

The matter of picking the right man for the throne of Poland is particularly embarrassing to Wilhelm and Karl at this time. If the selection could be put over until the United States is thoroughly kaiserized, then a draft on Ak-Sar-Ben's roster of kings would simplify the job.

Our New Camera Corps
By Frederic J. Haslin

Washington, Oct. 28.—Official war photographers are now with the United States forces in France. Whenever American soldiers and sailors go they will be followed by the faithful moving picture man, ready at any minute to grind out "United States Troops Go Over the Top" or "Henry Gunther on the Firing Line." Other members of the photographic division will take "stills" and yet others attached to the aviation section are preparing to secure photographs of enemy trenches and fortifications in the face of hostile fire.

Our photographic division was planned and built up almost overnight. It is only a few weeks old, but already it is one of the most important branches of the service. There are no raw recruits in the division. Every man is there because he can do some particular thing and do it well. When the War department decided that the time had come to organize the staff of camera men and laboratory workers it did not wait for casual volunteers. It got in touch with the committee on public information, and the committee immediately produced data on the best available photo scientists, moving picture men and still-camera men in the country.

Two months later the photographic division of the signal corps was occupying four rooms of Washington's priceless office space and four majors, a captain, two or three dozen lieutenants and a number of enlisted men were directing, studying and experimenting in laboratory, office and training camp. If the exact how many men are, or will be, in the division cannot be made public, as this information would indirectly disclose the number of men abroad.

All the best features of the allied war photographic systems are being adapted to fit our particular needs and we are profiting by the experience of all the warring nations. At the beginning of the war official photographers were allowed on all the war fronts by the foreign army authorities. The belligerents quickly learned that this was an unwise procedure, for it resulted in a leakage of valuable military information. Today the official photographer has the field to himself, working as a part of the military machine. The British government has three official camera men to take war news pictures for the public. All of our war pictures will also be official, but our news camera force will run into the hundreds.

From abroad we secured the idea of releasing the pictures for the benefit of the war relief societies. The Russian war news pictures are in the hands of the Skoleff committee, an organization for the relief of Russian wounded in the hands of the enemy. This committee is authorized by the Russian government and headed by a Russian army officer. It sends out its official photographers on assignments and then manufactures and sells the pictures taken, the proceeds going for the benefit of the relief work.

Our use of the Red Cross in this matter will be limited to the distribution of the pictures to picture companies through the nation. A special Red Cross committee will distribute the official pictures that are turned over to it by the committee on public information and the net profit will be added to the Red Cross fund. This method of release will give the various moving picture corporations an equal chance at the pictures. The alternative would be to display all pictures through one company, an arrangement which would involve less work, but would give one concern an advantage over the others.

The photographic division is so new that it seems natural to wonder its activities. The fact is that the fact is that even now its pictures are being printed in the newly created signal corps photo laboratory in Washington and results of its work are ready for use. Lenses, paper and photographic apparatus of all kinds are being studied and improved, though the most up-to-date and labor-saving equipment is in use. Many of the officers in charge of the photo laboratory are news photographers who have seen service on every European front. The enlisted camera man faces the same dangers and hardships as the soldier in the front line of trenches, but the civilian war photographer has a few extra worries, such as being continually taken for a spy and often nearly shot and having his best pictures held up by the censor. Diplomacy is more essential to him than a passport, for by diplomacy a general may be induced to trot out a battalion or so and stage an attack or shoot off a few four-inch guns. He may even, if properly approached, send his army out of a city already taken and let the camera record the triumphal entry of the conquering army. Such pictures are not properly speaking, fakes, but they represent true conditions and merely have the advantage of being taken under favorable circumstances. Most war pictures, however, are snapped without special preparation.

Our official photographers will be attached entirely to the American divisions and staff headquarters and their official status will remove for them many of the difficulties faced by the civilian photographer after news.

Pictures by our men, stamped with the seal of approval of the committee on public information, will soon be featured at local moving picture theaters; already they are being displayed in newspapers and magazines. These and other pictures of a more technical or confidential character will be studied in training camps and at the War college. Representative pictures will be laid aside for historical purposes, so that America's share in the great war will be vividly preserved for future generations of Americans.

The Bee's Letter Box

Please Send Names.
Will "A. D. M.—A City Woman" please send her name to the editor of The Bee? Otherwise her letter will not be printed. "E. H. H." will also please take notice, as this applies to his letter.

Suggests Death Penalty.
Omaha, Oct. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: The warning sent out by the federal food administrator that a conspiracy to destroy food exists is sufficient justification for a government proclamation that the death penalty will be the medicine administered to all persons convicted of incendiarism or promoting it and that the decree will be rigidly enforced as long as a state of war exists. THOMAS HENRY WATKINS.

"Camouflage."
Omaha, Oct. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: Since some of the local bugs, as the Bumble Bee terms them, squabbled long and con over the existence or nonexistence of a dog and embodied the just-invented word "camouflage" in their literal expostulations, it appears that they were instrumental in promulgating to excess and abuse this very delicate and refined term.

Points on the School Bonds.
Omaha, Oct. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: Let me address this letter to the improvement clubs of Greater Omaha, for they represent the larger number of home owners who are in position to compel public officials to reduce tax levies.

This Day in History.
1740—William Paca, a Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in Hartford county, Maryland. Died 1793.
1847—George Burgess was consecrated Protestant Episcopal bishop of Maine.

The Day We Celebrate.
Charles Z. Gould is 60 years old today. He is a graduate of the Shattuck Military academy and the Trinity college at Hartford, Conn., and has been general agent of the Pennsylvania Mutual here for many years.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
All-Hallow'en.
General celebration of the 400th anniversary of the Protestant Reformation.

Storyette of the Day.
Irene Cobb was on a Boston trolley, riding on the platform, standing next to the gate that protected passengers from cars coming on the other track.

loan. It is the duty of the people of this city to reject all bond propositions during the war. This is a self-evident fact. To say the least, the school board makes an unfortunate blunder in proposing a bond issue at this time.
There is another important reason for suspending building operations during the war, viz: The cost of building material is higher than ever before and will not decline during the war. There is much to say on this point.
Another reason is the unfavorable municipal bond market. I have before me a long list of municipal bonds offered for sale at 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. I saw the squirrel eat the nut to eat about them.
This is the worst time in 50 years to place bonds for sale.
There are other reasons why the school board should be defeated. I hope the improvement clubs will discuss the matter thoroughly. JAMES B. HAYNES.



Indicts the Squirrels.
Omaha, Oct. 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: You were kind enough to publish a letter of mine in The Bee in regard to the Nebraska boys at Mare Island and so I make bold to venture again.
I always read Mr. F. A. Agnew's letters in The Bee. They always contain so much of common sense and, of course, are practical and to the point. I wish I could have told these boys not to build in that tree, for I knew squirrels often ran up among its branches. In a short time the nest was finished and the hen robin laid her eggs. The second day these eggs and destroy the nest. Needless to say, the robins left for other parts.

Our understanding of funeral problems brings us to their solution. Each individual service receives at our hands a polite, painstaking attention that makes of it a memorial of graceful sincerity. N. P. SWANSON

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS
A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.
We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense.
No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method—hold you promptly.

Bevo With a Cold Supper
Try this delicious combination of dairy food and appetizing drink.
Cold salmon on lettuce leaves—mayonnaise dressing—cottage cheese—Bevo.
Every one of the foregoing foods will give you an added enjoyment if you sip Bevo with it. But what if you have failed. We want to see the doctor's leverage, do not overlook its goodness as a refresher at all times. Unusual and unusually good. Bevo—the all-year-round soft drink.

HOTEL MARTINIQUE
Broadway, 32d St., New York
One Block from Pennsylvania Station Equally Convenient for Amusements, Shopping or Business
157 pleasant rooms, with private bath \$2.50 PER DAY
257 excellent rooms with private bath, facing street, southern exposure, \$3.00 PER DAY
Also Attractive Rooms from \$1.50. The Restaurant Prices Are Most Moderate.

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 "The War Cook Book."