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Wilson's vetoes are very well placed.
Now, if Hindenburg will stay dead he will save us a lot of trouble.

Considering that "politics is adjourned," the political pot is bubbling quite freely.

Albania is fast falling into the hands of the allies, but where, oh where, is the pretz?

Is it possible that "Long Tom" has encountered a snag in his effort to save Compton? How sad!

Lift your hat to Old Glory today, for what it represents, and thank God that you are living under it.

The "Jacks" and the "Jims" are at it again, and the democratic confabulation will be correspondingly enlivened.

Sioux City's mayor has a distorted idea of citizenship if he finds his ideal in the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Fourteenth of July, celebrated as the French national fete, never had such a world-wide significance as it has today.

Who wrote that peerless panegyric on "Nels" in our hyphenated contemporary? Is it the work of "Harvey" or of "Tom," or is it a collaboration of the two?

Observation of simple and reasonable rules of the road will prevent almost any of the recorded auto wrecks, but the take-a-chance element is too strong with the drivers, who look on safety first as a hindrance.

The German braggarts no longer boast that they will win peace through the drive of battle. At the outset, they told us they were going to dictate terms in Paris. The entrance of America into this war has changed the tune.

The Kaiser's dream of harnessing the rays of the sun was anticipated some years ago by a Salt Lake City councilman, who introduced a resolution to have the moon anchored over the city, thus saving the expense of artificial light.

The Fourteenth of July.
In celebrating Bastille day the French people do not commemorate the single event, that of the destruction of the gloomy prison, but rather the termination of an epoch of which the Bastille was emblematic. For many years the tide of democratic impulse had been rising in France; it had the encouragement of public thought and experience in England, where a king had been headed by the Commons at a time when the monarchy in France was most absolute; in Holland, where a determined people had thrown off the hold of the most bloodthirsty despotism, and finally the example of young America, where the flower of popular government had just put forth its fairest bloom.

Through the dust and smoke that accompanied that fall may be discerned the clear light of human liberty shining over all. Too long did historians dwell upon the somber and terrible deeds of the revolution, succeeded by the "Terror," overlooking the central fact that out of the travail of the people was emerging a great free nation. From 1789 till 1871 the French wrestled with their fate, and finally came up from the depths of a great national disaster, strongly united in self-government and well set on the most brilliant era of their existence.

This year finds France greater than ever in heroic resistance to tyranny and sublime devotion to its liberties. Just as our Fourth of July reached a higher point of significance this year than ever, so the Fourteenth of July is richer in meaning today than at any time in its 129 years of especial importance.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Dr. George Nicholls succeeded Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg as imperial German chancellor.

The Day We Celebrate.
H. A. Jacobberger, with the Kimball laundry, born 1875.

Rear Admiral Presley H. Rixey, surgeon general of the navy, born at Culpeper, Va., 65 years ago.

St. Rev. John H. Thibod, Catholic bishop of Denver, born at Oldenburg, Ind., 57 years ago.

Arthur Capper, governor of Kansas, born at Garnett, Kan., 53 years ago.

Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Boston newspaper publisher, born in Boston, 72 years ago.

This Day in History.
1772—John Penn, the last of the proprietary governors of Pennsylvania, born in London. Died in Pennsylvania, February 9, 1795.

1789—French revolution began with the destruction of the Bastille, the famous state prison in Paris, by a mob of citizens and soldiers.

1824—Edmond Charles Genet, first minister to the United States from republican France, died at Jamaica, N. Y., born at Versailles, France, January 9, 1762.

THEIR FAITH IN U-BOATS IS FALTERING.

The most reassuring feature of the war and as we are advised the feature most discouraging to the Germans is the failure of the unrestricted U-boat campaign to do what was expected of it. Hark back to the famous, or rather infamous, Zimmermann note whose last sentence reads as follows: "Please call to the attention of the president of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months."

This dispatch from the German Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the German minister in Mexico was dated January 19, 1917. In other words 18 months have elapsed since the German people were fed with the promise that the lifting of restrictions on the U-boat would within a very short time take them out of their troubles and hang the wreaths of victory on their banners.

Of course, we must not delude ourselves with the notion that the submarine has not inflicted very great damage on us and our allies, or that the dangers it threatens have been wholly averted. But not even the Kaiser would now pretend that it has fulfilled expectations.

Perhaps we can best see the situation by picturing what might have happened if submarine ruthlessness had not been successfully counteracted. If submarines could have completely, or even seriously, interrupted ocean traffic it would have been impossible for us to have a million soldiers now in France. It would be impossible for us, if we had them there, to keep them supplied with food, equipment and ammunition. It would be impossible for us to reinforce our allies with what they need from this side of the ocean. Worst of all, it would have been impossible for the allies fighting our battles "over there" to have held fast or to have maintained their own morale without knowing reinforcements were coming and that our help could be counted on in spite of U-boat activity.

We may be sure, and we have confirmation of the fact, that faith of the German people in the efficacy of the submarine is badly shattered and is steadily waning. We may be sure, too, that this loss of popular faith in his promise is one of the things that is worrying the Kaiser most.

Von Hindenburg.

Definite confirmation of the reported death of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is not at hand, but reason for accepting it exists. He has been reported in poor health since early in April, and it may well be that his age and the hardships of four years of active campaigning have taken final toll of him. Hindenburg is the greatest figure brought out by the war in Germany. When the Russian "steam roller" was flattening out east Prussia, this old war dog was called from retirement, led a Russian army to annihilation in the Masurian swamps, and saved the region. From his successes on the Russian front he went to France and Flanders, where his "strategic retreat" resulted in establishment of the Hindenburg line, whence he launched the terrific drive of March across the plains of Picardy. Here his personal work ended. What other German leader can command and control popular confidence as he did is not known. The moral effect of his death now or whenever it comes is certain to be great.

Hindenburg was the embodiment of the German theory of war. Without mercy, devoid of any fine sentiment, he looked upon his armies as machines to crush resistance. Inexorably he applied this force to his purpose. It has been reported that in March he promised the Reichstag a victory at the cost of a million and a half of German soldiers, and he set about to purchase success at that price. Nothing can better illustrate the working of his mind.

It is not probable his death will change either strategy or tactics for the German army. Hindenburg was merely head of the system, to which place another will succeed. To make the world safe, not men but the system itself must be destroyed.

Von Hertling's Latest "Peace Drive."

The speech of the German imperial chancellor to the Reichstag is getting some attention because of its reference to Belgium and for the further reason that its text has military approval. For the first time, the close connection between the military and civil authority in Germany is openly admitted. What Von Hertling says of "defensive" warfare may be dismissed without consideration. The facts are as against his assertion. Professed plans to restore Belgium as an independent state are qualified by the assertion that it must be "friendly" to Germany. How the Hun hopes to have a Belgian take in friendship a hand dripping with innocent blood is beyond comprehension. Back of it all may be seen the well substantiated ambition of the Germans to hold what they have seized in Russia, and to be left free to work their will on the rest of that empire. This is of far greater value than many Belgians, and means loot beyond anything aimed at or hoped for in 1914. The chancellor should read up on what has been formally set out as the war aims of the allies. A full comprehension of our purpose may enable him to get a clearer view of the situation, and perhaps to modify his expressions.

Views, Reviews and Interviews
In Taking Over the Wires the Government Takes Property It Had Once Before.

The projection of the question of the government taking over the wire systems of the country gives such special significance to the testimony in advocacy of the postal telegraph given by the founder of The Bee before a congressional committee in the early '90s that I am here reprinting some extracts. My father's experience as a military telegraph operator during the civil war had convinced him that government ownership and operation were absolutely necessary in time of war and almost as desirable in time of peace.

Victor Rosewater

Chairman Bingham—First give to the committee your name, together with your relations to the service.
Mr. Rosewater—My name is Edward Rosewater. I am now the editor and chief proprietor of The Omaha Bee. I was for 13 years actively engaged in the telegraph service; for more than two years in the military telegraph corps, and part of that time in the field and for nearly a year in the War department. I was for seven years manager of the Western Union Telegraph company at Omaha and for one year manager of the Atlantic and Pacific and Great Western lines. For more than 25 years I have been firmly convinced that the safety of this government demands the control of the telegraph system by one of the branches of the government—whether it be postal or otherwise, is not so material.

In 1871, on the first day of the session of the Nebraska legislature of which I was then a member, I introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, That the congress of the United States is earnestly requested to secure as early as practicable the full control of the present telegraph system by purchasing or leasing the lines now owned by the different telegraph companies, excepting only lines used and owned by railroad companies for the legitimate business of said roads."

Resolved, That our representatives in the United States senate are instructed, and our representatives in the house of representatives are requested to vote for any bill designed to secure the object set forth in this memorial.

I am not here to advocate any particular bill, nor do I desire to antagonize any particular telegraph company. We are the patrons of the Western Union company to the extent of over \$15,000 a year for special dispatches, and hold a membership in the Associated Press; so that certainly my relations to the Associated Press and the Western Union are not inimical.

I believe for myself and for the people of the country that it is of the most important nature that some step should be taken at an early day for the government to acquire the lines. At the outset the question would be asked, in the language of Dr. Green: "Is it true that in this country the people need to be protected from the government?" My personal observation is to the contrary.

I will recite briefly some ancient telegraph history. In 1860 the United States and the Dominion of Canada were sub-divided and controlled by what was then known as the Six Nations. These telegraph companies had acquired, territorially, the control in various sections of the country, and had agreed among themselves not to invade each other's territory, not to protect and work with each other. These companies were the American Telegraph company, the Western Union Telegraph company, the Magnetic Telegraph company, the Caton lines and the Dominion company. These companies had an offensive as well as defensive alliance with each other. When the war broke out they actively cooperated to protect the interests of each other, regardless of the interests of the government. I was then in the employ of the Southern company at Nashville, of which company Dr. Green was the president. The headquarters of the company were at Louisville.

When President Lincoln's proclamation was issued discontinuing all communication between the north and south by wire, circulars were sent by the company to the northern cities to parties who were carrying on commerce with the south and more in sympathy with the secession movement, to send their dispatches by mail to Louisville and thence they would be forwarded by telegraph. The operations of this and other companies in the southern states were inimical to the government and all their exertions were directed against the government. When I was in the War department in 1862-63, observing in that was going on, I came to the conclusion that the government was not in safe hands.

No sooner had the war broken out than the Western Union exerted its influence to acquire the control of the military telegraph of the United States. To that end they had their general superintendent, Anson Stager, appointed to take charge of the military lines of the United States. General Stager held two positions at the same time through the entire war—that of general manager of the telegraph system of the Western Union and that of commander-in-chief of the United States military telegraph corps.

To show the relation existing between General Stager and his company, I need only cite one fact. We were always on very good terms and only a few months before he died he told me that his salary as a colonel and assistant quartermaster in the United States army during the entire war was turned over to the Western Union company, and that he never got any part of his salary as an army officer. He was also chief of the military telegraph corps of the United States at the same time.

Now when the war was over, what became of the military telegraph lines? When I came to this city a few days ago I simply had a surmise that these wires, cables and everything that we had built during the war

over their wires were paid at the full toll rate, and the soldier who sent a message to his family paid full rates. The only use the government had of these wires was simply for the transmission of army orders, and that was done by its own military operators. Then as for the patents which they say were violated. What patents? The telegraph was discovered in 1837. If Professor Morse had any patent for stringing telegraph wires on American soil it must have expired within 21 years of that date. I cannot see how anyone was prevented or could have been prevented from building just as many wires in any part of this country as they pleased. The only possible patents that might have been interfered with were those upon some instruments. But even the patents on ordinary instruments had run out by 1861.

Now, I say for myself, with what knowledge I have of the telegraph, that I would rather trust the government of the United States than any private corporation or any manager of any private corporation. We have seen tonight, for instance, that election riots in New York were at least prevented by the telegraph company giving out the proper news to the people as to the result of the election of 1884. What right has the telegraph company to bulletin election news or any other news? Would the government of the United States, if the telegraph had been under its control, publish any bulletins and give away any intelligence transmitted over its wires? Would they violate the mails and open letters which contained such intelligence? Would any express company open the packages that go through their hands? Are not telegraph companies merely public carriers entrusted with transmitting correspondence?

But the showing is here that the telegraph company received \$38,000 for election news in 1888. Eighty-eight thousand dollars! That for selling returns of state elections and congressional elections at different stations, peddled out to pool rooms, delivered at the theaters and at private resorts of every description. It is not, in my opinion, the function of the telegraph and never should be.

Dr. Green at one time testified that the Western Union was the only company in this country that does not deal in news. I transmitted over his news to the extent of \$38,000 worth of election returns. Now, suppose that Mr. Jay Gould was very deeply interested in election returns, would he be less formidable than any postmaster general or than any man interested in the outcome of an election? I question it. And yet, I do not insist that the government shall operate all the wires, although in my opinion it would be best if it were done. But if we cannot do that, the next best thing is to devise some plan to connect the postal service with the telegraph service, and give the people the widest latitude in telegraph facilities.

Whittled to a Point

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The crop of growing optimism is happily one of the largest of the year in all the allied countries.

Louisville Courier Journal: The cutthroat Alexander bagged the world, the reader gleans, but—shades of the great exemplars—watch Wilhelm spill the beans!

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Under the new sugar rules the housewife can not console herself as Mrs. Partington did when she said that sugar was not high as long as she got 50 cents worth for half a dollar.

Baltimore American: The gates of many of our shipbuilding plants are clogged with the autos of the workers. And perhaps, some of them are so kind-hearted as to give the bosses a lift on the way home!

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: What we need is vision. If George the Third had had vision he might have persuaded George the Fifth presiding at an American base ball game, on the Fourth of July and exclaimed to himself, "What's the use?"

HOSPE SAYS: The July Piano Drive
will put Pianos in the homes. You save money by putting it into the much needed article of the home. Music soothes, it brightens, it encourages.
Every army has its bands, to put added pep into the soldier; it eases marching; it brings new life into monotony.
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To assist you in the ownership of an Instrument, one with a Hospe Guarantee, a 100 per cent value, we will make tempting offers in Price and Terms.
High-Class Grand Pianos in art finished mahogany. Price from \$495 and better.
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Such world famous makes as the Mason & Hamlin, Kranich & Bach, Vose, Fischer, Bush & Lane, Cable Nelson, Kimball, Hospe and many others, at prices from \$285.00 up.
The July Piano Drive will carry with it over 100 newly new Pianos, the best we have ever offered. You get the Best Possible Cash Prices. You get the Most Reasonable Terms.
Don't fail to visit our Piano Bargain Rooms. Pianos as low as \$150, on \$5 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
A. Hospe Co. Everything in Art and Music. 1513-1515 Douglas Street. Mason & Hamlin Pianos Victor Victrolas

Just 30 Years Ago Today

Miss Flora Donahue has gone to Springfield, Ill., where she will spend two months.

By special request, the Templeton Opera company will give one more performance of "Giroffe Giroffa" at the Grand opera house tonight.

William H. Riddle, the well known draper and salesman of the firm of S. A. Orchard, departed for the east on his summer vacation.

Carl S. Molander and Miss Augusta M. West were married and will make their future home in Omaha.

Dr. and Mrs. C. N. Dietz left for Spirit Lake.

Mrs. P. W. Lynch is making a three weeks' visit in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Mirror of Thought.
The young writer we met the other day told me he looks into his heart and writes.

"Yes, it is evident he does not look at his head."

Around the Cútes

Philadelphia boasts of a "war chest" of \$2,000,000 to finance war relief measures having the right credentials.

Salt Lake's assessed valuation for the current year stands at \$11,539,942, an increase of \$1,400,000 over last year.

El Paso, Tex., is esteemed by those concerned as a 'household' paradise. Mexican girls at \$3 a week solve the servant problem for families unable to get away.

St. Joe has its halo on straight once more, this time in honor of its teaching corps. Almost the entire staff of 425 will be back on the job in September, thus banishing fears of a teaching famine.

Twenty-five miles of new track will be added to New York's underground transit system this year. This will double traveling facilities above Forty-second street and triple accommodations below that point.

War time bonuses for teachers in New York public schools will take \$3,000,000 for the four months beginning September 1. The maximum is \$100 a year and the minimum \$40. Eleven thousand teachers will share in the distribution.

Although surrounding lakes give the Twin cities superior facilities for stocking up with ice, so deftly is nature's abundance hooked up with householders pay just as much for summer's necessity as householders in less favored regions.

Fifty cents a pound, delivered in small quantities is the ruling price.

Over There and Here

Among the 100 per cent Americans who are boosting Red Cross work at Standline Rock agency are Amos Horsteth, George Cheesetone and George Laundry.

Over in Holland where thrift abides the native money changers size up the German mark and have 38 per cent of its face value, while Austria's paper money is scraped 60 per cent.

One Count Room of Goerlitz insists that Germany's peace terms shall include an indemnity of \$45,000,000 from the allies.

Some of the American Revolution propose to raise within the order \$101,000,000 for investment in Liberty bonds. The service flag of the order has 240 blue stars and two gold ones to indicate members lost on battlefields.

People on the mainland may feel somewhat chesny over Liberty bond subscriptions. There are others. The Ellingtons shook down their treasure boxes and invested \$8,000,000 in Uncle Sam's prime paper. Our wards know a good thing and hop to it.

The greatest wool deal in history has been closed by the British government which has ordered the entire wool clip of Australia during the war "and one year after, dating from July 1 after peace is signed to June 30 in the following year."

Charles H. Brown's transaction involves for two clips alone over \$100,000,000.

Signposts of Progress

The number of women factory workers in Michigan has more than doubled the last year, according to official estimates.

Eighty thousand American women are now employed in industries supplying canned goods to the War and Navy departments.

In five hours 400 men put up a hospital building 230 by 38 feet, including heating plant, light and sewer connections on Station Island.

The largest and fastest battle cruiser in the world is being built by the United States. It will have 18,000 horsepower and a speed of 35 knots.

The Australian federal government has contracted to sell to the British government the whole output of zinc concentrates in Australia for the period of the war and 10 years thereafter.

There are 40 flax mills in Ontario, and while a large proportion of the Canadian flax crop is grown for seed, the province will produce considerable fiber for the manufacture of fabric for aeroplanes as well as for used.

A rapidly growing interest in kindergarten is indicated by the report of the committee on kindergartens of the West China Christian Educational Union, recently made public. It appears that kindergartens under the union's supervision are located in Suifu, Kiating and Chengtu, and that at each attendance and interest are at a high mark.