

THE OMAHA BEE
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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
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Call for service comes next.
The Salvation Army is also a 100-per-cent organization. Get behind it.
Local curiosity is becoming tense over the possible fate of "Mayor Jim" at Washington.

State jobs are looking for takers in Nebraska; what has become of all deserving democrats?
We still have free speech in America, but some of our citizens make the mistake of being too free with it.

Champ Clark gives out that there will be no recess of congress, but he has been known to change his mind.
No details have come as to the share the Nebraska boys had in the job at St. Mihiel, but the folks at home know their work was well done.

Keith Neville will have to unload a lot of other mistakes besides the State Council of Defense if he gets himself in good with the voters again.
Berlin says the St. Mihiel salient was abandoned without interference, but what about the thousands of prisoners left in Pershing's hands?

"To a previously prepared position" has been revived by Ludendorff, who is rapidly adding to the other elements of distinction, that of being a humorist.
Gene Debs will have plenty of time to work out some new theories for the amelioration of all mankind before he gets where he can exploit any of them.

Wonder if any of those Poles who cheered the democratic senator who misrepresents Nebraska ever saw a copy of "Vaterland" with his picture on the front page?
The State Journal, as usual, waxes eloquent over the soft drink parlors of Omaha, to be abandoned when "near beer" goes under the ban, overlooking the fact that one or two similar institutions in Lincoln will likewise be affected.

Germany's imperial vice chancellor talks about putting millions of Serbians, Roumanians and Russians out of action, intimating that the Yankee troops carry no terror for the Hun. He overlooks the fact that the kaiser cannot reach America by the means he used in Russia. Our people will not be caught by such chaff, else we would never have entered the war.

German "Labor" and Peace.
Carl Legien, chief executive of the German labor unions, complains of Samuel Gompers that he is "stifling the flame for peace that was springing up among British labor." If Mr. Gompers is doing this, he is performing a real service to humanity. Any "flame for peace" that might have sprung up among the British working classes, to the encouragement of the German group of which Legien is spokesman, had its origin in the same swamp that gave birth to the bolsheviks.

The Omaha Double-Ender is getting worried over the price of gold, and fears the monetary balance is about to be upset. This sounds well from an organ that shrieked so loudly for the adoption of the sacred 16-to-1 ratio.

Base ball having been put to sleep for the duration of the war, college football comes next in order. "Squads right" will take the place of "tackles back" on the campus and gridiron this fall.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Italians again captured summit of Monte San Gabriele.
Ellihu Root, in a speech at Chicago, denounced the war opponents as traitors.
London announced the recent sinking of the British navy of eight enemy submarines.

The Day We Celebrate.
George T. Lindley, abstractor of titles with Potter, Cobb & Meikle company, born 1855.
Dr. James S. Goetz, practicing physician, born 1878.
Lord Robert Cecil, late British minister of blockade, now assistant secretary of state for foreign affairs, born 54 years ago.

Just 30 Years Ago Today
A part of the machinery of the Omaha Implement company, formerly the John Dierks Manufacturing company, was sold at sheriff's sale.
The work of tearing down the Grady block of tenements on St. Mary's

Over There and Here
A French mother of eleven children named her new daughter for President Wilson. Wilson and Pershing are equally popular baby names over there.
The roundup of Canadians in the United States by the Canadian recruiting mission brought in something over 30,000 men of whom over 25,000 were found to be fit for service overseas.

Center Shots
Minneapolis Tribune: Speaking of "the big series," doesn't Foch put 'em over the plate in fine shape.
Washington Post: German explanations of the defeat are as fraudulent as everything else made in Germany.
Cleveland Plain Dealer: We expect to live to see the day when people will say, "Look at that quaint, old-fashioned fellow—he's wearing a stiff, linen collar!"

Twice Told Tales
Following Advice.
The teacher wanted some plums in order to give an object lesson during school hours, and calling one of the small boys, she gave him 10 cents and dispatched him to the fruit stand down on the corner.
"Before you buy the plums, Willie," she cautioned, "you had better pinch one or two to make sure they are ripe."

POLITICS IN THE WAR.

Chairman Hays of the republican national committee has made such reply to Secretary Tamm's querulous telegram as must dispel any doubt as to where the republican party stands with regard to war and politics. He fairly and squarely meets the democratic insinuation that the continuance of that party in power is essential to winning the war, and renews his challenge, made long ago in reply to Colonel George Harvey's letter, that the democrats join in a sincere effort to "adjourn politics," so far as the war is concerned.

Mr. Hays properly directs attention to the miserable subterfuges adopted in Wisconsin, Michigan, Maine and elsewhere by desperate democrats to delude voters into believing that to vote for republican candidates is to oppose the president. It is regrettable that the president's private secretary questioned Mr. Hays as to his Chicago utterance without having a more definite notion of what really had been said. This act is open to interpretation as meaning that Mr. Wilson is interested in the coming election as a partisan.

Such an act undoubtedly puts the president in a false light. It is not thinkable that he would represent to the world that republicans in congress are not loyal, or that they have not assisted in carrying ahead his war program, and at times when he was meeting with serious opposition from the leaders of his own party. As in 1916, when the warning given by Mr. Wilson in his speech of acceptance, of the serious situation as regards our national safety, was ignored by the leaders and the president was made to appear as if complacent in face of grave danger, so now the resort to palpable and flimsy deception such as is exposed by Mr. Hays shows the length to which the politicians are willing to compromise the White House in order to win.

Mr. Hays makes a pledge for the republican party of the United States that will be redeemed in letter and in spirit that the war is to be won without delay and without partisan politics other than that injected by the democrats.

Pershing's Blow Awakens Praine.

Pershing's swift, successful smash at St. Mihiel has awakened warmest praise in London and Paris. It was the first purely American blow of the war, and was carried through in such workmanlike manner as to bring commendation from those who had been waiting to see what we would do when "on our own." Berlin pays Pershing the tribute of admitting retirement from the salient so long held as a menace to France, adding that it was "accomplished without interference." As the official American communique tells of 9,500 prisoners counted and more to come, it will be accepted that the interference was not effective. The big thing is that Ludendorff has thus been apprised that he has a new front to defend, and that if he gets men enough south of Rheims to hold the Americans back he will be in sore danger of the French and British coming through between there and the sea, and as Foch does not appear inclined to allow the Hun to catch his breath anywhere, it is plain that the operations have entered on a decisive stage. "Standing on new lines which have been prepared," the announcement from Berlin, is but a German euphemism for admitted defeat.

Lesson in Conviction of Debs.

The conviction of Eugene V. Debs on a charge of disloyalty contains more than merely overtaking an individual offender in his folly. It is the vindication of the right of the people to defend itself against attack in the citadel of its rights. Free speech and the permission to criticize the government is one of the dearest possessions of Americans, who have been accustomed to the most liberal use of the privilege. In time of great public danger, when the whole structure of our liberty is at stake, and when every citizen is constrained to use his utmost endeavor to preserve and defend the state, an individual who undertakes to exercise his full right of public or private utterance, without regard to its possible detrimental effect on the welfare of the whole, becomes a menace. Debs, like Rose Pastor Stokes, Bill Hayward and their kind, thrust himself into contact with the law that he might influence others to the extent of embarrassing the government in its legitimate operation. The uninformed, or person of limited mentality, might easily find in his speech incitement to action that would have serious consequences. When Abraham Lincoln was called on to deal with Vallandigham he asked a committee called to protest: "Must I shoot the simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while not a hair of the wily agitator who encouraged him to desert must be harmed?" Uncle Sam is after the wily agitators as never before. The war must not be lost because of fire in the rear.

Waste at the Source

Several members of the house of representatives lifted up their voices yesterday against waste by the government. To hear such protests at Washington is as unusual as it is refreshing. The particular subject up was the waste of paper. With supplies of it short, the government has issued regulations compelling newspapers to cut down their consumption. This is necessary and right. Publishers of periodicals and books have also to economize in paper. They are submitting with good grace. But with what grace, as the representatives asked, can the government, after enforcing such restrictions, itself go on making the most lavish and needless use of white paper? Specifications were not wanting. In the spirit of letting judgment begin at home, the representatives admitted that the Congressional Record is scandalously padded. Having got that confession out of their bosoms, they proceeded to the real heart of the matter, the waste of paper in the public information and other government departments. No one who knows anything about the flood of publications that pours out of Washington can doubt that tons of paper are wasted every day. The government prints too much, distributes heedlessly and extravagantly what it prints, and exhibits in all its publication activities far less coordination and control than are urgently needed.—New York Post.

Crown and Dynasty at Stake
Political Stronghold of the Junkers of Germany

New York Evening Post.

Whenever German militarism looks down, the German democratic movement looks up. Defeat of the German armies always means fresh promises of political rights to the German people. It is no mere coincidence that the German chancellor presses again the bill for a democratic franchise in Prussia at the moment when the Prussian military system is breaking under the blows of Foch and Haig. The two things have a deep inner relation. Last March the kaiser talked only of the glories of his house and of the wonderful things that his armies were going to stand until. Today he calls upon the German people to stand until. And Chancellor von Hertling solemnly warns the Prussian Herrenhaus that "the protection and the preservation of the crown and dynasty are at stake."

What is this measure thus declared vital, and what is its history? It is simply a bill to base representation in the parliament of Prussia upon a one-man one-vote suffrage. The Reichstag is elected on the basis of such a franchise, why not the Prussian parliament? Because the Junkers would not have it so. Because the Junkers and the landlords have a distile and dread of democracy. Because Bismarck and the other framers of the constitution for united Germany saw to it that Prussia should dominate the empire, and that in Prussia a limited class should dominate by having two or three votes to the ordinary man's one. This was a crying grievance long before the war. The war heightened it. The three-vote men had not three lives to give up for their country. Equality of sacrifice on the battlefield sharpened the demand for equality of political privilege at home. Finally, the kaiser had to give way to this demand, and announced that he and his government favored the enactment of a law for an absolutely equal and democratic franchise in Prussia. It was made a government question. Count Hertling went so far as to say last February that "the whole future of Prussia and of Germany" depended upon the acceptance of the bill by the Prussian parliament.

Was it accepted? No, it was only belittled by the obdurate Junkers. The ups and downs of the bill are traced in a clear and chronological manner in an article in "The New Europe" for August 15. The end aimed at, of course, was the abolition of plural voting. But to this the Prussian Junkers would not consent. On the second reading of the bill, May 2, the essential clause was entirely removed. Instead of a single, equal franchise, five special qualifications were set up, each of which would entitle a man to an additional vote. This plan, against the strong protests of the government, was adopted by a vote of 232 to 183. When the bill was read a third time, on May 14, the government moved to restore the equal-suffrage provision as first drawn. But it was voted down, 236 to 185. Finally, a "compromise" was adopted, in the shape of a grudgingly modified form of plural voting; and then there was put into the bill a clause to the effect that any future change in the Prussian constitution must require a vote of three to one. As the writer in "The New Europe" says, "this was intended to bang, bolt, and bar the door on further reform." This, then, is the bill, adopted by the lower House in the teeth of the government, and now under discussion in the upper House, which the chancellor claims the government cannot approve. Admitting that he is theoretically opposed to equal suffrage, Count Hertling warns the Herrenhaus that the time has come when "social distinctions" in the matter of voting must be done away with. And he adds his conviction that upon the right decision of the question may hang the fate of the crown and dynasty.

Attention, Mess Sergeant!

"Gene D. Robison in Plane Somewhere in Russia."
June 19, 1918.
Dearski Steve:—The reason I didn't write you today was that we had horse for dinner. Outside of that they wasn't nothing but regulation khaki, and we didn't have any more than enough time in one afternoon to eat that there steak we have and write a letter too. I bet they ain't. I guess it is all because the mess sergeant can't read these here French calendars and figgers that they call for three months and not three meals a day and if he figgers that way he ought to be decorated for doing his duty. I bet he ought. But outside of that everything is lovely.

They was a stranger come up to eat dinner with us and he asked a bird if he had good meals and this here bird tells him he don't know as he has always figgers on one good meal a week and I will say that it takes figgers as you got to add up the whole weeks meals to be able to say they was one good one and I don't say figgers don't lie either. If this here mess sergeant of ours was to start a restaurant he would have to put on his menu "pay before eating" and even then they would wreck his place with riots. If they was to give him charge of feeding the German army they would be peace in three days and the only reason we don't die from indigestion is that they ain't never nothing "indigestion" and their stomachs has broke off diplomatic relations with our mouths and their ultimatums sent everytime our stomachs figger we is having a meal.

The number of meatless meals we have in a month looks like Ty Cobbs batting record for a season and I guess this here bird of a mess sergeant figgers he is a second Hoover

Several members of the house of representatives lifted up their voices yesterday against waste by the government. To hear such protests at Washington is as unusual as it is refreshing. The particular subject up was the waste of paper. With supplies of it short, the government has issued regulations compelling newspapers to cut down their consumption. This is necessary and right. Publishers of periodicals and books have also to economize in paper. They are submitting with good grace. But with what grace, as the representatives asked, can the government, after enforcing such restrictions, itself go on making the most lavish and needless use of white paper? Specifications were not wanting. In the spirit of letting judgment begin at home, the representatives admitted that the Congressional Record is scandalously padded. Having got that confession out of their bosoms, they proceeded to the real heart of the matter, the waste of paper in the public information and other government departments. No one who knows anything about the flood of publications that pours out of Washington can doubt that tons of paper are wasted every day. The government prints too much, distributes heedlessly and extravagantly what it prints, and exhibits in all its publication activities far less coordination and control than are urgently needed.—New York Post.

Answer soon as they is a war of movement started and leave half of the stamp unlicked for me and hoping you are the same.
Fastingly,
PETE.

War Risk Insurance

Very satisfactory is the report that over 90 per cent of the men in our army and navy have been insured by the war risk bureau. This would seem to be an astonishingly good record. Another excellent feature is that most of the men are asking for the maximum policy of \$10,000. The country has a right to congratulate itself on the complete success of our government's insurance undertaking. And in this matter of insurance, when the war is over, the nation will be in a better position than ever before. Not only shall we be relieved of the financial and political burden of an enormous pension system, but, in addition, thousands of men who never would have taken out insurance will emerge from the conflict amply insured against accident, illness and death. There is no doubt that most of these men will continue the policies which covered them during the war, even in peace times.—New York Post.

The Bee's Letter Box

What We Are Fighting For.

Omaha, Sept. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: The result of the present war, should the purpose of the allies prevail, will move towards democracy in which government will be controlled, in the European nations at least, by an alert and intelligent public opinion. These governments have clung too long to the notion that people, through force and outward show, may be made to come together. In our country we have the most freedom. Our union comprises all races, and all languages, and all religions, and yet our people are nearer together than anywhere else in the world.

Never in history has any other people rallied to a national cause as the American people have rallied in the present war. We do not use force to waxy people away from racial characteristics. We leave these matters to the genial processes of freedom. We are in this war to "make the world safe for democracy."

In other words we want to do away with the old idea that has been the plague of the world so long, since we have had a record of man's attempt to rule people without their consent. Our declaration of independence stated that "government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed." Nine-tenths of the evils that have afflicted mankind have been caused by a denial of this important truth. Germany and her allies stand for a denial of this doctrine.

Emperor William says: "I get my crown from God alone. On me the spirit of God has descended. I regard my whole task as appointed by heaven." Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, Germany's allies, also contending for the divine right of kings, for the maintenance of autocratic power. Opposed to them are France, England and Italy, and to complete the circle of liberal government, American aid of the human race. President Wilson, in his Mount Vernon address, said that "arbitrary power must be destroyed."

The strong nations must not be permitted to exploit the weak. This is what Germany and her allies have waged this war to accomplish. Millions of people have left these countries to better their condition in coming to our country because this is the land of freedom and opportunity. We are in this war with a determination to extend popular forms of government.

This is our contribution for the betterment of the world, to new and the world has seen nothing like it before. If the fight should go against us our American ideals, for which we stand before the world, would suffer a serious reverse, but we shall not lose because we are fighting for every grain of value to the world. The common people of Europe, especially those of Germany, who have sought our shores to escape from the bondage of arbitrary power should rally to the support of the women of America who are doing so much to bring about the destruction of arbitrary power. They should give their support to men whom the president can rely upon, who will aid him in every way to accomplish the great purpose we have in view in this world war.

Mickel Doesn't Use Sugar.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 11.—To the Editor of The Bee:—People nowadays don't seem to have any more sense than a lot of jackrabbits, especially the women. Now, I'm a woman, I know that's always kicking about the government not allowing them to have more than two pounds of sugar a month. She has to feed herself and every member of the family more than that, she says.

In my family we have never eaten sugar. I brought up my children that way and my wife fell into that way when we were married. She used to eat sweet things, too, but her manager but I soon taught her different. I just didn't allow any sugar to be brought into the house. That was an easy cure. At first she tried to get it by other means and some of the busybody neighbors used to give her some, but I soon put a stop to this. I figure the cost of the sugar saved during my married life, having been married 22 years and raised 10 children, is about \$385, figuring what the average American family eats. We don't eat any and all my children ever got they got away from home. The sum saved is enough to make a payment on a home. And yet some of these people are always yelling that they can't save anything. I get \$70 a month (\$60 before the war) and have a wife and three children at home, my two oldest having left home when they started making enough to keep the home, and we live on less than half my salary and I own my own little home and have money in the bank. I think I have a record to be proud of. A. B. MICKEL.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Gubbins—Gee, another winter nearly here. Fubbins—What makes you think so? Gubbins—Just got my issue of summer underwear today.—Stars and Stripes.

"The discipline in the navy is very strict, 'an' it."

"Sure it is. They even dock a vessel for falling to keep up with the rest."—Detroit Free Press.

"My dear, the man I had fixing here said

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the fastenings were too short to put your picture up on the wall."
"All right. Give me rope enough and I'll hang myself."—Baltimore American.
"Well, I've got my winter supply of coal in, anyhow."
"Is it paid for?"
"Say, why do you always insist on bringing up something disagreeable when a fellow is trying to be optimistic?"—Boston Transcript.
"Was your mule's name?"
"Has he got any regular name. It sort of keeps us both interested for me to think up what to call him as a provocation artist."—Washington Star.
"Did he tell you how much more it cost him to live during these war times?"
"No, but he said he now eats a lunch instead of a luncheon and wears a necktie in place of a cravat."—Browning's Magazine.
"Nearly as I can determine," said the supercilious young woman, "you are what they call a literary hack."
"No," replied the young man, wearily. "I'm not even a hack; I'm a jitney."—Life.
"Oh, for the wings of a dove," sighed the poet.
"Order what you like," replied the practical person, "but I should prefer the breast of a chicken."—London Tid-Bits.



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