

THE OMAHA BEE

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AUGUST CIRCULATION
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Buy a bond and ring the bell.
First call for cornhuskers now resounds through the west.
The Hun army may be undefeated, but it is certainly worried.
Talk is all right, but it takes money to fight battles. Come on in with your coin!

What a different atmosphere the present conferences of the kaiser and his war lords exude from those held before America went into the war.
We are not fighting for revenge, but for justice, and this does not include condonation of any wrongs committed by the Hun in France or elsewhere.
All hail the memory of Christopher Columbus and hats off at the same time to his lineal descendants who are doing business on the Austro-Italian line.

American airmen are to carry their own air for breathing purposes when they go up hereafter. They will use the ordinary atmosphere to scatter Huns through.
Germany is begging for peace, but keeps right on setting fire to towns in France. As a prelude to a settlement the torch of destruction is not to be commended.
"Go to hell," answered an American major to a call for surrender when his battalion was surrounded. That officer just expressed the sentiments of his countrymen towards the kaiser's peace drive.

The American "Doughgirls"

The poster showing Miss America reporting to Uncle Sam for duty is not a feat of fancy. It is a statement of fact. For example, the motor corps was on a 24-hour tour of duty last week and met all demands. If our soldiers are to be praised for their many qualities, the young women also ought to be praised for their spirit of service, and it is to be noted that the conditions of service impose no special sacrifice of feminine qualities. Who can doubt that their uniforms make them even more attractive? That it is the girls and the uniforms, rather than the less satisfactory combination of the two in private employment, or perhaps it may be said that the uniformed women who work for wages are less glorified in the eyes of beholders than the women who work in the national cause. Whatever the explanation, the private uniforms produce no such effect of trimness and efficiency as are the easy result of the national service uniforms.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE PRESIDENT.

It is plain from press comment, interviews and statements of public men, and debate on the floors of congress, that the president in his cautious handling of the peace offer is not ahead of public opinion, but, if anything, more conservative or less assertive. We have no doubt that if it were possible to put the question to a vote the answer would be an overwhelming "unconditional surrender," which may yet be the final answer. The state of public opinion in this country and in our allied countries as voiced from press, pulpit and rostrum must necessarily be a controlling factor in the position finally taken.
How foolish, then, are the appeals that are being made here-and there to reserve judgment upon the kaiser's peace plea. One well-known man who has been active in various public movements asks everyone to keep quiet and let President Wilson have first chance to pass on every proposition, his argument being that no one has as complete knowledge as has the president, who is, therefore, in better position to judge safely, and further, that our full power cannot be exerted "unless the world knows we are united in aim and the president is the authentic voice of the whole people."

We take direct issue with this suggestion and firmly believe the president himself would spurn it. If he is to be the authentic voice of the whole people he must welcome the free expression of opinion on these peace moves as the only way by which he may be kept advised of the public temper. Just reverse the proposed rule and apply it to Germany, where the popular outcry must be for immediate cessation of war and where, if no one were permitted to pass judgment in advance of the kaiser he might imagine his people united behind him for going on to destruction, when, in fact, many, if not a large majority, are ready to surrender unconditionally and rely on our promise of justice as the best they can hope for.

It fortunately transpires that there is no serious division in this country on the question of peace terms dictated without the help of the Hun, won, if necessary, by fighting it out to the finish. But even if there were dissenting voices, it would be better to have them heard than suppressed, so that we ourselves might at all times know exactly what our own situation is. The unanimity of opinion, as it is, must powerfully reinforce the president in convincing the enemy that he has absolutely no ground to hope for any weakening upon the part of the American people.

Columbus Day: Buy Bonds.
In anticipation of the Liberty loan drive, the president last month suggested that the Columbus day observation be made especially with a view to helping the sale of bonds. Events have justified this. But the president and the secretary of the treasury have addressed themselves to the public in terms of adjuration, urging that greater efforts be put behind the loan, which is sadly lagging. The spirit of enthusiasm that should have made it possible to close up the total sales of bonds within the first week is missing, or wanting in effect. Some communities throughout the land have already oversubscribed their quota, but the schedule as a whole is not being met. Reasons in plenty are assigned for this, none of them adequate. It is not possible that Americans are indifferent to what is involved; it is true they have been asked to do a tremendous thing, but it is not bigger than other things they have done in connection with the war, so it will be done. Celebrate Columbus day by buying Liberty bonds.

Befogging the Issue Again.
The Omaha Hyphenated, through its Washington correspondent, laboriously undertakes to create an impression that republicans in the senate object to the president's public utterances with reference to peace. In this, as in its customary political activities, the lately accredited mouthpiece of kaiserite propaganda is seeking to befog the issue and to provide a smoke screen behind which the retreat of the German-Alliance senator may be covered.
What the republicans in the senate have objected to is an attempt on part of some overzealous democrats to read into the president's utterances an endorsement of purely political policies of his party. For example, it is pretended that the president's statement in opposition to a "war after the war" may only be interpreted as an endorsement of the principle of free trade.

These hidebound partisans overlook the fact that one of the most hideous wrongs laid on Serbia by Austria was an embargo on Serbian products, which had to have an outlet through Austrian ports, thereby enforcing economic slavery on the little country. Against such practices the president directs his condemnation, but it is hardly possible that he had in mind prescribing an economic policy to be invariably followed by any country, much less by Great Britain, already swinging to protection; to Canada, which is committed absolutely to the doctrine, or to France, which has in principle and generally in fact accepted the protective tariff as a sound policy.

Republicans are not trying to mess up the president's plans, but neither will they quietly sit around while the democrats of the south insert a political falacy into the foundations of the temple of Peace.

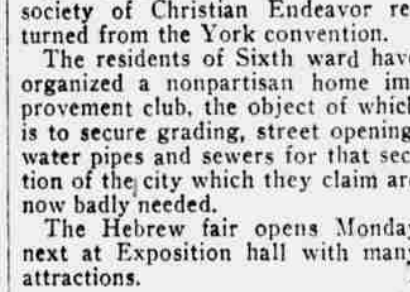
"On Time All the Time."
Jewelers have started a national movement that deserves general support. It is in the interest of punctuality. "On time all the time" means just what it says, and is urged on everybody as good policy, not alone for the duration of the war, but to be a rule of life forever after. In our days of tranquility we fell into certain habits or practices that we might now better discard. One of the most aggravating of these was unpunctuality. In no other way was so much valuable time wasted. A man would make an appointment for a certain hour, and be a few minutes late in keeping it, thus not only interfering with his own plans, but discommmoding to some extent the man he was doing business with. In many other ways was the bad habit manifested. This practice not only extended throughout the business world, but permeated the social life of the country. One of our national characteristics was to be behind-hand in personal affairs. If the jewelers can reform this propensity and get Americans as a nation accustomed to being where they agree to be at the time they set, it will be an accomplishment on which they can rest.

TODAY

Right in the Spotlight.
A song by Enrico Caruso, the most famous singer in the world, is to feature the program of the great concert to be given tonight in the Metropolitan opera house, in New York city, for the benefit of the Queen Margherita Fund for the Blind and Deaf. A native of Italy and a former soldier of the Italian army, Signor Caruso was the first to volunteer his services for the concert. Since the commencement of the war he has been an ardent supporter of the allies. He is reported to have given more than \$100,000 to Italian war charities. He appeared in concerts in South America last year, at which more than \$100,000 was raised for allied war relief purposes. He paid an income tax of \$9,000 into the United States treasury last spring and has invested heavily in each issue of Liberty bonds.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
British under Marshal Haig resumed offensive along Flanders front.
Nine new members of the Dominion War cabinet sworn into office at Ottawa.
Resignation of Vice Admiral Von Capelle, the German Minister of Marine.
Russians reported sinking of German dreadnought near Gulf of Riga.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago Today.
The members of the A. O. U. W. of Omaha and their visiting guests, met at the society hall in the Barker block.
A carload of the members of the society of Christian Endeavor returned from the York convention.
The residents of Sixth ward have organized a nonpartisan home improvement club, the object of which is to secure grading, street opening, water pipes and sewers for that section of the city which they claim are now badly needed.



The Hebrew fair opens Monday next at Exposition hall with many attractions.
The Day We Celebrate.
Maj. Gen. William L. Siebert, who commanded the first division of American troops sent to France, born at Gadsden, Ala., 58 years ago.
Brig.-Gen. Robert C. Davis, who was acting Adjutant-General of the American Expeditionary Force sent to France, born in Philadelphia, 42 years ago.
Edward F. Dunne, former governor of Illinois, born at Waterville, Conn., 65 years ago.
Gen. Julian S. Carr, retired manufacturer and noted confederate veteran, born at Chapel Hill, N. C., 73 years ago.
Chester I. Long, former United States senator from Kansas, born in Perry county, Pa., 88 years ago.

This Day in History.
1812—Battle of Queenstown, upper Canada, in which the Americans, at first successful, were finally defeated.
1813—Lynman Trumbull, who was elected to the senate through the withdrawal of Abraham Lincoln, born at Colchester, Conn. Died in Chicago, June 25, 1896.
1851—Capt. Lewis Warrington, who commanded the sloop-of-war Peacock in the war of 1812, died in Washington, D. C. Born at Williamsburg, Va., November 3, 1782.
1870—Gen. Robert E. Lee, the famous military leader of the confederacy, died at Lexington, Va. Born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19, 1807.
1914—Germans occupied the important Belgian city of Ghent.
1915—Austro-Germans took heights south of Belgrade by storm.
1916—British war credits reached total of \$15,660,000,000.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
One thousand and three hundred and thirty-fourth day of the great war.
The 42th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus will, in accordance with the president's proclamation, be observed throughout the United States as Liberty day.
President Wilson and many other notables have accepted invitations to attend the big Liberty day celebration in New York city today, the program for which calls for a mammoth street pageant and numerous other features, culminating with a grand patriotic concert to be held in the Metropolitan opera house.
Danville, Ill., is to be the scene of a notable wedding today when Miss Virginia Cannon Le Seure, niece of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, former speaker of the national house of representatives, becomes the bride of Capt. William Houghteling, United States army, who is a member of one of Chicago's prominent families.

CENTER SHOTS
Brooklyn Eagle: Gerard says that Prince Maximilian is a real man being. No wonder it took the kaiser four years to recognize him.
Baltimore American: Perhaps the next exhibition on the world stage will be the spectacle of the sultan doing the Turkey trot into the camp of the allies.
Washington Post: The Berlin gang now puts up Prince Max of Baden as a decoy post to watch his tail feathers fly as Foch gets the rance.
Minneapolis Tribune: Setting the clock ahead has been such a success to save daylight that it might be well to set the thermometer 10 degrees ahead to save coal.
New York Herald: The prayers of the congregation are requested for the military experts of the monthly magazines, who have to guess what Foch will be doing and where the French, Americans, British and Belgians will be fighting from the time when the articles are written.
New York World: As German imperial chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden will probably do as well as any other the kaiser may be pleased to select. When the proper time comes he, too, will be unloaded to pay for the sins of his Prussian master.

High Cost of War Charity

Literary Digest.
A drastic revision of the work of our relief organization is about to be undertaken. We started with the noble figure of 14,836 agencies of one kind or another devoted to relief, but many have since benefited the agencies at least 50 per cent of the takings. The manifest injustice of this—injustice to the donor—was winked at because the solicitors could not be made to work on any other basis. The number of organizations has finally been reduced to 159, and even this number is unwieldy enough. Ten would be ample, thinks Mr. Arthur H. Fleming, chief of the state council's section of the Council of National Defense, though, better still, in his view, would be the merger of all in the Red Cross. A new organization, called the National Investigation bureau, is about to appeal to the individual states for a revision of their existing plans. As the federal government can exercise no direct authority over the relief efforts of the nation, the new bureau will in an advisory capacity try to effect what can only be done by a centralized will. "A great deal of money given for a noble purpose is now being wasted," says Mr. Fleming in the New York Times. How much this amounts to cannot be said, "because there is no way for checking both contributions and disbursements." He writes: "Some such organization as that now being formed is required in order to correct the abuses now committed. There is no practicable way for the federal government to control the situation. As the societies which solicit the funds act under state authority, it has seemed best to subject them to state control. Under the plans being made in the National Bureau, however, there will be direct connection with the states, with leading states represented on the board of directors and an economical method of investigation by which each of the states can profit by the result of the investigation of a society operating in several states, revoking the license or authority under which it acts in any state if an examination of its affairs shows that the general work of war relief could be carried on better without it than with it."

"In my opinion the great work of war relief could be conducted much more effectively if the number of organizations enlisted in it were reduced to a very few, less than 10, I should say. I believe it would be still better if the whole thing were turned over to the American Red Cross. In the list of active war-relief organizations there are numerous meritorious ones, and unquestionably much self-sacrificing effort is being made in the field. But only in the case of the Red Cross do the methods in use provide for a complete official auditing of accounts, and surely everyone who gives a dollar for war relief is entitled to this surety. "It is true that accounts of subscriptions and the details of transactions in this country can be audited, and all of the organizations of standing are careful that this be done. But there is no acceptable method of checking disbursements and expenditures on the other side except in the case of the Red Cross, the disbursements and expenditures of which are audited by the War department. There is only a measure of protection in the existing order that all supplies for war relief shipped abroad must go in charge of the American Red Cross."

It was found in the investigation made for the Council of National Defense that "the benevolent energies of the country were being dissipated in the efforts of the many societies formed for this purpose. The expense of the flotation of government loans, as well as subscriptions to other worthy and legitimate purposes, was one of danger unless some method of regulation and control were adopted. Mr. Fleming continues: "A copy of the resolutions was sent to each home of the State Councils of Defense asking them to supervise all such appeals for money. It was understood that this resolution would not apply to the societies doing work in and about the camps under the supervision of the commission on training camp activities. But as methods to be adopted in the various states must vary, we made no explicit recommendations. The fact that the matter has had to be handled by the states themselves has been a handicap, and has prevented, in large degree, the attainment of the object sought. In order to put a stop to evils that exist an organization different from ours is required—one springing from the states themselves and before assuming the necessary authority to put an end to unnecessary or improperly conducted war relief societies. It is for that reason that I approve of the National Investigation bureau and believe it is conceived in such a way as to provide the required machinery."

Mr. Fleming points out "three main abuses" uncovered by the investigation: "One is the payment of commissions for the solicitation of funds. These in some instances ran very high, as great as 50 per cent. A woman connected with one of the organizations, when I referred to this, said that she thought it was all right, because that was the only way they could raise the money. When I asked her to place herself in the position of the donor and asked her how she would feel if she found out that the \$50 out of \$100 she gave for war relief went to the solicitor, she said she did not think it all right. "Another abuse is excessive expenses. Large salaries are often paid to managers and others connected with relief organizations. With such a personal interest at stake such managers are anxious to perpetuate their particular organization, whether it is filling a useful place or not. They are prejudiced and cannot look fairly at the question whether their organization is duplicating the work of another. "A further abuse, related to the one just mentioned, is inefficient management. Those at the head of some of these societies I found have had no business experience, so that the money is wasted because of bad administration. "There is much duplication of effort. In some cases, though not very many, societies have got together of their own accord. They have recognized that every dollar given for this great cause should be expended so as to bring the largest return and have decided to cooperate in their special field. Two Belgian organizations did this recently on this basis; that one should have sole charge of the solicitation of funds in this country and the other sole charge of the disbursement in Belgium of the funds so collected. "I know that among the societies now active there are a good many which do not use solicitors on commission, and that some are making efforts to prevent duplicating the work of other organizations. But even granting this, and commending such efforts, I think the only way to attain real efficiency in the handling of war relief money is to do away with all but a very few of the war relief organizations; or, better still, to place the whole work in the hands of the American Red Cross. "When I say this I refer to relief work and relief organizations, and not to the societies working so ably under the supervision of the commission on training camp activities, which provide for the comfort and recreation of our men in service."

People and Events
No trouble to get a fit out of the revised 150 models of wartime shoes. The pinch gets its work in through the price tag. "Land a knockout!" exclaimed Colonel Roosevelt at Alliance. That's the stuff. Poise your list for a pen stroke on a Liberty bond subscription; make it big and clear, and you will get steam behind the knockout on the other side. In the interest of peace and good will every precaution should be taken to prolong Medicine Hat's fall beauty sleep. Doc Garfield might add considerable weight to his fuel bin fame by increasing the sleeping potion of Canada's big windy giant. Thirty blocks of Fifth avenue, New York, is one mass of flags in honor of the Liberty loan drive, and is appropriately named "Avenue of the Allies." The fluttering mass of color, radiating confidence in victory, surpasses Gotham's best efforts in bunting decorations.

Why Not?
NICHOL'S OILS?
L. V. Nichols of Chicago

The Bee's Letter Box

Why Lobbeck?
Omaha, Oct. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: Why Lobbeck? Why should the voters be asked to continue this messenger boy in congress? Is it because his presence there is vitally necessary to winning the war? Let us look a moment at the record he has kept since he was first sent to congress. Mr. Lobbeck entered the house as a member of the 62d congress, which opened on March 4, 1911. His record on preparedness has been consistently one of opposition. In the second session of the 62d congress he voted against the establishment of a program of two first-class battleships a year, and voted with the democrats against building any battleships. In the third session of the 62d congress he voted against two battleships and in favor of only one. Later on, when the conference report on the bill was before the house he again voted against the establishment of a naval program. In the 63d congress, six months after the outbreak of the European war, Mr. Lobbeck again voted against the naval program of two battleships and in favor of only one. In the 64th congress, on June 2, 1916, Mr. Lobbeck again voted against two battleships and in favor of but one. Thus his record of opposing naval readiness is complete and consistent. His record in regard to the army is equally so. In the 62d congress Lobbeck voted in favor of abolishing five regiments of cavalry; against giving our soldiers in foreign service an additional amount of pay; in 1915, almost a year after the outbreak of the European war, he voted against an appropriation of \$700,000 to buy airplanes for the army, although it then had none; in 1917, just before America entered the war, he voted against the Kahn amendment to increase the army from 90,000 to 220,000; later he again voted against an amendment by Kahn to increase the size of the army to 250,000, and this when our entry to the war was certain. After we were in the war, Mr. Lobbeck voted against the selective draft and in favor of the "volunteer" system, although the president wanted the draft. He voted against tabling the McLemore resolution, an action the president had interpreted as voting for it, and for which he has condemned other congressmen. He voted in favor of the Cooper amendment to the armed neutrality bill which placed an embargo on arms or ammunition consigned to any of the belligerents. Mr. Wilson has said: "The McLemore resolution, the embargo issue and the armed neutrality measure presented the first opportunity to apply the acid test in our country to disclose true loyalty, and genuine Americanism." And Mr. Lobbeck absolutely failed to meet the president's acid test as to loyalty and Americanism. Is this "Why Lobbeck?" AMERICAN.

WHITTLED TO A POINT
"His knew his record like a book, but she whittled him to reform him." "Did he?" "He broke the record."—Judge. "What has become of that wonderful political machine out here?" "It has gone the way of all mechanical devices," replied Senator Sorghum. "Human ingenuity cannot construct a machine, political or any other kind, in such a way as to render it fool-proof."—Washington Star. Prospective Tenant—You say a music teacher lives next door—that is not pleasant. "What do you think gave your wife the shock?" "It happened this way, doctor. Our cook said she was going away for a few days." "Yes." "And asked my wife if she would hold the position open for her until she got back."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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OMAHA'S VALUING FURNITURE STORE
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Values in Wire Mats
Save that Rug by buying one of our Wire Door Mats, 26 x16. Don't carry mud into the house when you can get a value like this for 85c

Blanket Values
Wool and cotton Blankets, full size, representing the best mills in America, shown in plain colors, stripes, and plaids. Be sure and see these values, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$8.50 \$10 and \$12.50

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House cleaning time possible will find you in need of an extra pair or so of curtains. We have some splendid values in nets, scrims, lace and Marquisettes at each, 35c, 50c, 75c, 85c \$1.20, and up. \$1.10

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In Oak and Mahogany. A most useful household article and well finished, \$4.25, \$4.75 \$5.50 (Like Cut.)

Do Not Buy Until You See Our
Values in the Mattress Dept
Every Mattress is Built As We Specify and We Know How They Should Be Built.
Felt Top—\$3.75, \$5.50, \$6.50
A Fine Layer Mattress OUR PRIDE at \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.50
High Grade Felt Mattress, all sizes—\$12.00
Felt Top and Bottom—\$4.00, \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10.
48-lb., extra fine—\$18.00
Felt Pads, for cribs and sanitary couches \$4.25, \$5.75, \$7.50 and \$9.00
Our Superb De Luxe, at—\$26.00

Advertisement for A. Hospe Co. featuring 'Patriotic Portraits are the rage.' and 'Visit Our Stove Department for Some Real VALUES'. Includes a portrait of a man and an image of a stove.