

THE OMAHA BEE

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AUGUST CIRCULATION
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Last call for Liberty bonds! Get in!

It's the rain, not the Hun, that is checking out boys.

The Kaiser appears to understand what is expected of him.

Looks like Hindenburg might yet be the goat as well as the hero of junkerdom.

Just why is the governor holding back the report of the Americanization committee?

The road to Council Bluffs has lost its last attractions, Iowa having closed the theater, too.

Omaha is well over the top on the Liberty loan, but might as well go ahead and make it a good one.

The Germans are being driven toward Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Anything to get away from kaiser-dom and kaiser-dam.

How will Emperor Karl induce his rebellious subjects to remain under his gentle control? His outlook is as dark as Wilhelm's.

But would luck have come as fast had the president stopped his list of peace terms with "thirteenthly" instead of "fourteenthly"?

How dare McKelvie consult with anybody regarding the campaign unless he have permission from the Hitchcock-Gooch-Mullen machine?

Why should not the "home guard" turn out to greet the "war governor"? What good is there in being commander-in-chief if no one bows to you?

That ancient story about the man who caught the bear by the tail and was afraid either to hang on or let go, might contain a moral for the Kaiser right now.

Read the roorbacks if you will, but do not forget that the last order issued by the traitorous German-American alliance in Nebraska was to vote and get votes for Hitchcock.

The Chicago doctor who ascribes the presence of "flu" to a shortage of sugar is some paragon behind the Omaha man who lays the pestilence at the door of prohibition.

"Flu" is being chased with such zeal that we may expect some smart doctor to land on a panacea, but do not take any unnecessary chances while waiting for the discovery.

Little Luxemburg also calls Uncle Sam's attention to the fact that its territory is occupied against the will of its people. This has not been forgotten and will not be overlooked in the settlement.

Albert of Belgium is realizing now the reward of steadfastness. He is re-entering his country a free man and not a vassal of the Kaiser. The Belgians paid a high price for their liberty, but will find the reward worth all it cost.

Don't overlook the fact while we are fighting to free the world from the shackles of autocracy, only by adopting the home rule charter submitted for ratification in the coming election can we free Omaha from the shackles of election bondage to a legislature at Lincoln.

Wonder where those votes came from that were recorded in the primary against the constitutional amendment to stop voting in Nebraska by subjects of the Kaiser? Will those votes be repeated in the election? It behooves those who believe in full-citizenship franchise to be on their guard.

Money Not Wanted

Some \$500 daily is being received from those entitled to it, but who are refusing their just due from the people, who would wish them to take and keep it. No payment by the government is less grudging than the \$300,000,000 annual allotment to dependents from the payments due to men in all the services who are defending democracy over there while the Liberty loan lags over here. In one day this week 31 relatives sent back to the War Risk Insurance Bureau the checks coming to them in due course. One mother wrote that when the government is asking for billions it is no time for her to be taking money from the government. "I am glad enough to give my boy. I am able to work, and do not think I ought to take it." There are those who ought to blush when they read a letter like that. There are none who ought not to be thankful that the nation has so many such mothers and sons.

Nevertheless, the fine old mother—able to work—is wrong. The money is fairly earned, and freely paid, with thanks for life received. She cannot know what may lie ahead for her or her son. Both may come to need, and the nation never can, while it numbers those of her character and his. The best use of the allotments can be put to, next to sustaining the health and strength of those to whom they are paid, is the purchase of thrift stamps, or savings certificates, or Liberty bonds. The certificates help the country as much as the bonds, and return a larger yield on the investment. Such patriotic relatives as this old mother can use their money in that way with clear consciences, and with the approval of those who are doing less for their country than they.—New York Times.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

Word comes of the delirious joy of the people of Lille when the Allies entered that city. Similar accounts have come concerning the liberation of other communities from the yoke of the invader. It must be true of Ostend, Bruges and Zebrugge, and generally of that region which is now freed from the grip of the Blonde Beast and restored to liberty. Americans can only very faintly conceive of the situation of these people, who for the last four years have been under the most cruel military rule ever known. Nothing that we can imagine exceeds the hardship and the terror of life where everything depends on the whim or the mood of the military commander, whose word is final law. The full tale of outrage and brutality may never be made up; enough is known to justify the belief that nothing has been spared these victims.

Americans may always have pride in their share of Belgium's story. To our generosity is due the fact that the occupied territory in that land did not repeat the story of starvation that came from ruined Poland. From the first weeks of the war the Commission for Belgian Relief has depended almost exclusively on American contributions. Food and clothing have been furnished from this country, and now we know what hitherto has only been suspected, that frequently the Germans turned this material to their own uses.

Finally, American soldiers in the field have aided in changing the situation, and before the strengthened armies of democracy the hordes of the tyrant are fleeing. These occupied cities come up from the depths of subjugation because we have been true to our ideals, because we have made great sacrifices for our beliefs. We can rejoice with the citizens of Lille and the other towns, but we cannot rest until the world is made safe against the possible repetition of their experience.

Machine Gun to Make Peace.

Colonel Roosevelt is justified in his assertion that the machine gun, and not the typewriter, is the implement with which to make peace. Military experts see no evidence of German collapse. Retirement from occupied territory has been conducted on a scale that implies maintenance of discipline by the Germans, and a determination to resist to the end. Nothing in this will detract from the brilliance or persistence of the attack made in pursuance of the great campaign. The Allies are gaining because of the skill of direction that has characterized their operations, and not because the German will to resist has broken down. Militaristic autocracy is not ready to make the full concession demanded of it, nor is it likely that the terms laid down by the president will be met as long as the Central powers can maintain in the field a force capable of such resistance as reasonably may be expected from the German army on the west front. Until the military situation has advanced much farther, talk of politicians, eagerly seeking to throw up a screen of words, should be discounted.

Hitch Up Both Horses.

A farmer who set out to do a big day's work in the field, leaving one of his horses in the barn, depending on the other to drag a load that called for the full strength of both, would be in exactly the fix the democrats hope to keep the country.

Nationally we face a situation that calls for the closest of unity in thought and action, the employment of every force at the command of our people, but the democratic leaders fail to see the problem from any angle but their own. In shouting that the only way to aid the president is to vote the democratic ticket they are emphasizing their ridiculous claim that the war is a party issue, that it has been and will be carried on by democrats and that the only way to succeed is to continue that organization in control. The truth is precisely opposite.

The war is a two-party job, and the republicans have recognized this from the very beginning, backing up the president and giving him support when his own party had failed him. Now, as never before, the country needs the constructive ability of the republicans, not only for the prosecution of the war to a victory for freedom and liberty, but for the solution of the tremendous problems that will come with peace.

A vote for a republican congress is not a vote to interfere with the wise conduct of the war, but to insure that the president will not be hampered in his plans, and that the country will not suffer because of incompetence when the war is over. Hitch both horses to the load and it will move faster.

Changing the German Constitution.

One of the interesting sidelights on recent developments in the war comes from Copenhagen, in form of an announcement of changes in the constitution of the German Confederation. First of these carries no change of real importance. It adds the Bundesrat or state council and the Reichstag to the emperor in the matter of declaring war, save in cases where the empire has been attacked. This is practically the provision under which the present war was declared, the principal change being to add the Reichstag to the other two powers of the empire.

More important is the alteration of the treaty-making power, which hitherto has been vested in the emperor alone. Now the peace treaty must be acceptable to the Bundesrat and Reichstag also. This palpable attempt to popularize the present constitution of the empire can be considered only as a belated move to gain support of whatever element exists in Germany demanding a more responsive and responsible government. The Kaiser must give his assent to the amendments before they become effective, but that they have the endorsement of the state council, which is the real legislative body of Germany, is assurance that imperial consent to their promulgation will be forthcoming.

Other amendments of a like character, which really make no material difference in the form of the empire, may be expected, that finally the Kaiser and his party can approach the embattled democracies with a pretense that autocracy has been disarmed of its power to make war, and, therefore, has ceased to be a menace. Such transparent subterfuges may satisfy the German mind, but will scarcely be found to measure up to what President Wilson had in view when he declared that autocracy must be destroyed.

Has Germany Forgotten?

Samuel Abbott in Philadelphia Ledger.

Phil Sheridan was with the Prussian army in 1870 as military representative of the United States. As the French surrendered at Metz he watched the proceedings from his saddle at the side of Prince Charles. If any man then living was qualified to pass judgment on the fighting quality of the victorious German army it was that same fiery Phil, who but five years before had led thousands of union sabers in their victorious sweep around Richmond. It is recorded that Sheridan turned to Prince Charles and said: "Give me two divisions of the Sixth corps (Sedgwick's) of the Army of the Potomac and I could cut my way out through your Prussian army."

Has Germany forgotten? Certain recent events precipitated by American boys in khaki on the French front should cause the German general staff to turn to pages of its war histories and refresh his memory as to the fighting stuff that was in our fathers of the Blue and the Gray. For the backbone of our army today is the collective spine of the boys who are lineal descendants of an infantry that ranked among the very best that ever marched at a fought on this globe. That is a pretty tall statement, and we will buttress it with facts. Here are the percentages of the casualties of the victors in six of the world's severest battles fought on European soil:

- Zorndorf, 1758—Prussians and Austrians, 37 per cent. Eylau, 1807—French and Russians, 28 per cent. Waterloo, 1812—French and Russians, 24 per cent. Berodino, 1815—Allies and French, 20 per cent. Vioville, 1870—Prussians and French, 22 per cent. Plevna, 1877—Russians and Turks, 8 per cent.

Since Eylau no single battle in history has equaled in percentage of losses the American casualties of Chickamauga. We give the percentages of losses of the victors in three great civil war battles:

- Antietam, 23 per cent; Gettysburg, 20 per cent; Chickamauga, 27 per cent.

One should note as a side light, an important one, that the typical European struggle of major importance usually ended in the complete rout of the vanquished army. The flight of Napoleon's army from Waterloo is the classic example. In our civil war, after Bull Run, there was virtually no retreat of a beaten force in confusion. Lee was ready, almost willing, to invite a union attack after Gettysburg, either on July 4 or 5, 1863. Time and time again a defeated federal confederate army stood in its tracks ready for more punishment, sullen and awfully dangerous. Hilary Herbert, an old confederate, said that the one mental attribute of the Army of the Potomac that aroused the admiration of the Army of the Northern Virginia was its steadfast courage under defeat, its willingness to try and try again to storm impregnable intrenchments, to fight to the last bayonet thrust, although for months it did not know what to expect from its leader or who that leader would be on the morrow.

The men of the Blue and the Gray were "shock troops." We see with us today a few white-haired remnants. The fight of Napoleon of 1861-65, and we forget that 1,151,438 enlistments in the union army were mere striplings 18 years old. But what terrific fighters those boys became in the red ordeal of war! An historian of the battle of the wilderness tells us that the average age of the thousands of soldiers that lay dead and dying—Blue and Gray side by side—during that mournful night in '64 was under 20 years. They were "shock troops," for they knew but one way to fight, and that was at close quarters, after the roar of musketry, with bayonets and clubbed rifles. An Englishman, Capt. Cecil Battine, Fifteenth King's Hussars, said a few years ago, "The Americans still hold the world's record for hard fighting."

Has Germany forgotten? We invite it to turn to the records of losses in battle suffered by federal and confederate regiments:

- The First Minnesota lost 82 per cent of its men on the second day at Gettysburg in 15 minutes. And, Kaiser, take notice, this loss represents killed and wounded. There was no man "missing."
- The Twentieth Massachusetts, at Fredericksburg, lost 68.4 per cent in one day, and again there was no report "missing."
- The First Maine heavy artillery at Petersburg lost over 70 per cent of its men in seven minutes of fighting.
- The 141st Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, lost 76 per cent of its roster of officers and men.
- Now for the boys in gray. All four of the percentages that follow represent actual losses in killed and wounded, with not a man "missing":

- First Texas, Antietam, 82.3 per cent.
- Twenty-first Georgia, Manassas, 76 per cent.
- Twenty-sixth North Carolina, Gettysburg, 71.7 per cent.
- Sixth Mississippi, Shiloh, 70.5 per cent.

To give one an idea of the savage intensity of the fighting during the closing year of the civil war it is recorded that Lee, with 55,000 men, disposed of 61,000 of the Army of the Potomac before he was crushed into submission. Let us go back to July, 1863, and imagine a great northern daily appearing with the casualty lists of Mead's army alone, with no mention of Lee's sacrifice at Gettysburg. It would require all the columns of the Ledger to give the union names. Has Germany forgotten that story of heroism? And those furious weeks in May and June, 1864, when for days the two armies were locked in bitter battle near Richmond, days that shape themselves in the words, "The Wilderness," "Spottsylvania," "Cold Harbor," when shadowed in the names of the boys in blue and in gray that went down never to rise again, should make the shiver of fear chill the marrow of the most Prussian of all the Prussians. For America repeats itself under the Stars and Stripes.

Germany may have forgotten the years of 1861-65. But the sons of the men who shook hands at Appomattox, will write a chapter in the history of the world that future Prussians will read with awe.

Crumbling Walls of Bigotry

Palestinian war dispatches a few days ago intimated possible military co-operation between Druses and British forces of General Allenby. The significance and importance of the hint may well have escaped general attention, since the world at large knows little of the Druses. The Druses and Maronites inhabit a district in Syria which includes the fastnesses of Mt. Lebanon. The Druses proper are probably mainly of Arab origin, about 90,000 in number, and profess a religion mingling Christianity and Islam with tribal faiths and traditions of great antiquity. They are exclusive, intolerant, fierce and fatalistic, and for ages have maintained their social entity with the utmost jealousy. Never so far known have these peculiar people condescended to co-operate in any way with any other people. They have been bloody persecutors of their neighbors, the Maronite Christians, and in 1860 the European powers intervened, and in 1861 imposed on the district a nominally Christian governor, under Turkish overlordship. The Druses are as opposed to orthodox Islam as to orthodox Christianity.

If they have broken down their exclusiveness sufficiently to co-operate with the British liberators of the Holy Land it may not be unreasonable to expect future results of importance to the scholarship of the world. For in the fastnesses of Lebanon are believed to be concealed the traditions of great antiquity. They are exclusive, intolerant, fierce and fatalistic. Once their exclusiveness crumbles away they may consent to yield these to the inspection of experts to the enrichment of the learning of the world.—New York World.

TODAY

Right in the Spotlight.

Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Ludovic Duff, who is now in America as a member of the British war mission headed by Sir Eric Geddes, has had a long and distinguished naval career, winning honors in active fighting and filling numerous responsible executive positions. He was born in Scotland in 1861 and entered the navy at the age of 20. From 1911 to 1914 he was director of the mobilization division of the Admiralty War Staff, and from 1914 to 1917 he was rear-admiral of the fourth battle squadron, during which time he took part in the battle of Jutland, being mentioned in dispatches and receiving a C. B. for his services. During the past year Admiral Duff has served as assistant chief of the British naval staff.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Germans made another air raid on London, killing 34 persons. Announcement that the Russian government would move from Petrograd to Moscow. Food Administrator at Washington said that German food ration at date was about one-half of normal need.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago Today. Carl Politz, a leading banker of Frankfort-on-the-Main, is in the city, the guest of P. L. Underwood of the waterworks company. The Omaha Democratic club held a meeting near the corner of Capitol avenue and Fifteenth street, which was largely attended. Judge J. M. Woolworth addressed the au-



dience on the tariff, dealing particularly on the wool question. Judge Wakeley, J. E. Riley and J. T. Moriarity also contributed to the oratory of the evening. The meeting of the "Veterans of 1840" held at the headquarters of the republican league on Fourteenth and Harvey streets was largely attended and the assemblage was enthusiastic. Fred Richter and wife of Chicago are the guests of the latter's brother, Ed. Rothery of this city.

The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. William A. Hostetter, practicing physician, born 1866. William H. Johnston, United States Army, born in Ohio, 57 years ago. Major General Francis J. Kernan, U. S. A. born at Jacksonville, Fla., 59 years ago. Rev. Sir George A. Smith, vice-chancellor and principal of Aberdeen University, who recently visited America, born in Calcutta, 62 years ago. Edward Lippincott Tilton, architect and archaeologist, born in New York City, 57 years ago. Dr. John H. Finley, commissioner of education of the state of New York, born at Grand Ridge, Ill., 55 years ago.

This Day in History.

1813—Battle of Lipsic ended in the defeat of Napoleon by the allies. 1847—The cornerstone of a monument to General Washington was laid in New York City. 1864—General Sheridan saved the day for the union forces at Cedar Creek. 1869—Dr. Charles W. Eliot was inaugurated president of Harvard university. 1870—Steamship Cambria, from New York to Glasgow, wrecked off the coast of Derry, with a loss of 170 lives. 1901—M. Santos Dumont made a successful trip in a navigable balloon around the Eiffel tower in Paris. 1914—The armies of the Allies advanced to Roulers, Belgium. 1915—Anglo-French army advanced into Serbia by forced marches. 1916—Cunard Line steamship Albatross sunk by mine in English channel.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Fifteen hundred and forty-first day of the great war. Closing day of the campaign for the fourth United States Liberty loan. Patriotic societies of Maryland today will celebrate "Peggy Stewart day," commemorating the burning of the brig Peggy Stewart in 1774, as a protest against the tea tax.

Storyette of the Day.

H. G. Wells tells a story which reveals the Bulgars in an unflattering light. An angel—so the story goes—appeared before a Bulgar and said: "What does your heart most desire—fame, wealth, love? Think long before you answer, for I am here to grant you any wish you may make." The Bulgar thought hard. Some minutes passed. Then the angel spoke again. "By the way," he said, "there's one thing I forgot to tell you. Whatever I grant you, I grant the double thereof to your neighbor the Rumanian, on the other side of the river." The Bulgar needed to do no more thinking. "Pluck out one of my eyes," he said.

Blouse Specials

Saturday at The Store "Famous for Blouses" Fine quality Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and beautiful Silk stripe blouses special at \$5.95 Julius Orkin, 1508-10 Douglas.

The Bee's Letter Box

Help to the Belgians.

Omaha, Oct. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: I wish to thank you for the assistance you rendered to the Red Cross in the recent drive for Belgian refugee garments. These services were of great assistance to me and to the Omaha Chapter, and will be kindly remembered. W. S. JARDINE, Chairman Committee on Belgian Refugee Garments, Omaha Chapter Red Cross.

About Debaters.

Auburn, Neb., Oct. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: Reading some of the controversies between statesmen, politicians and street harangues calls to mind an incident of more than 50 years ago. I was an attendant at a debating society and my mother asked me to take my little sister that she might learn what a debating society was like, as she was unable to answer all her questions. I complied with the request, and the next morning mother asked sister how she liked the debate and was answered, "They didn't debate; they just quarreled; just what one side said was so the other side said not so, and then they said the other fellows were liars and talk like that." And then she said they acted just as if they didn't have any sense. It is not truly with the noisy politicians of today, but they are a little that way. C. N.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

For the four years of the war our foreign trade reached over \$29,000,000,000, as against \$15,000,000,000 in the immediately preceding four years. Our imports jumped from \$6,887,000,000 to \$9,558,000,000, and our exports from \$5,900,000,000 to \$19,674,000,000.

Alabama, when prisoners were arraigned before him, charged with publishing a bolshevik circular, warned them that free speech does not protect disloyalty and that his

court would discountenance the bolshevik "half-baked idea of government composed of socialism and nihilism."

Major General J. Franklin Bell protested against the conduct of a New York judge in sentencing a convict to enter the army. He says "The national army is composed of the best of the nation and is not a refuge for criminals."

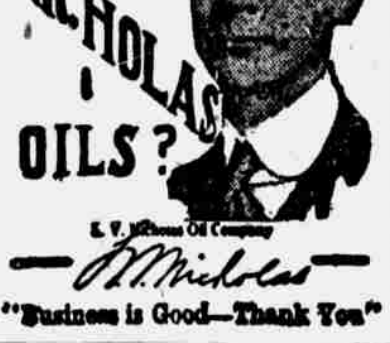
A German U-boat sailor interned in the United States received a letter from his wife saying that she was praying her husband would not be eaten up by Indians or hanged by cowboys with lasso ropes. She said:

Public Esteem

The public esteem in which we are held is a deserved testimonial of the conscientious manner in which we render public service. We are experienced and painstaking and possess an equipment that makes it possible for us to furnish a funeral of marked distinction.

N. P. SWANSON

Funeral Parlor. (Established 1888.) 17th and Cumings Sts. Doug. 1080.



"Business is Good—Thank You"

"If they should wish to scalp you, you should first make appeal to the love of America. Is he also an Indian?"

Hospe Says Ladies' Shopping Bag



Tooled Cordova Leather

Photo Holders, Bill Books, Book Ends, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Hand Bags, Memo Books, Pocketbooks, and many other high class essential Cordova Leather products are works of art in leather. They cost more, but wear longer. Right now you should select your Christmas Buy in this line. Stock is quickly broken.

A. Hospe Co. Everything in Art and Music. 1513 Douglas St. Chicago Opera Co., Nov. 1-2.

Palace Clothing Co. 14th at Douglas. Saturday at 8:30 We Start the Biggest Suit and Overcoat Event of the Year. 2500 Wonderful All-Wool Suits and Overcoats for Men and Young Men, picked up by our New York buyer at ridiculous low prices, go on sale Saturday for only— \$20.00. See These Wonderful Suits and Overcoats in Our Windows. These are truly Remarkable Clothes, made by one of the most reliable clothing manufacturers in New York City. Our buyer wired that he just simply couldn't pass up this wonderful opportunity for us to make a killing, and shipped the entire lot by express. They arrived yesterday, and we decided to place them on sale at once. We can honestly say that these Suits and Overcoats at Saturday's remarkable price of \$20.00 give the men of Omaha the most incomparable opportunity for Big Savings that we have ever known. A Magnificent Display of Styles and Patterns. Classy English and form-fitting effects, new military waist seam and five-panel back styles, and dignified, conservative models. The fabrics are of very fine grade and guaranteed strictly pure wool. A collection unlimited—values simply MARVELOUS! Sizes 34 to 44. Don't miss this Big Sales Event if you need a good Suit or Overcoat. Such garments at this price may never be offered again. Remember Sale Starts at 8:30 A. M. Sharp Be Here Early Saturday. Boys' Suits at Bargain Prices. Exceptional good wearing Suits, made in the newest styles for boys, guaranteed to give extra good wear—sizes 6 to 18, Saturday undepreciated \$5.00. These Suits are remarkably well made and are of the very best all-wool fabrics, in pretty shades and patterns, and have an extra pair of trousers; made for active wear; special for Saturday \$7.98. Boys' Shoes—Lace or button. Solid leather. Guaranteed wear—\$1.98. Furnishings for Men. Look—Big Values in Men's Derby Ribbed Shirts and Drawers—Have soft nap inside, wonderful wearing quality, colors white, gray or cream; worth \$1.25, at... 98c. \$4.50 Wool Union Suits for Men—Special value; don't overlook this opportunity to get a real bargain in gray mixed wool; Union Suits, all sizes, at... \$2.98. Men's Gray or Khaki Flannel Shirts—Collar attached, exceptional value; sizes 14 1/2 to 18, at... \$1.98. Men's Sweaters—With shawl collar, gray, maroon or navy blue; good, heavy, durable material; specially priced at... \$4.48. Men's Soft Hats—All the popular shapes and the newest up-to-date colors; values worth up to \$4.00, for Saturday only... \$2.50. Men's Soft or Stiff Cuff Shirts—Made of finest fast colored percale or corded madras, beautiful new patterns to select from, at... \$1.48. Men's Shirts—With soft or stiff cuff, neckband style a perfect fitting shirt, made of fine washable percale, worth \$1.50. Our bargain for Saturday... 98c. Boys' New Winter Caps—Made with inside band. Can be worn all winter. Extra value—50c. Palace CLOTHING COMPANY COR. 14th & DOUGLAS.