

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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MAY CIRCULATION, 53,345

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of May, 1915, was 53,345.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 30th day of May, 1915. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Thought for the Day. Selected by George L. Miller. The purest treasure mortal times afford is spotless reputation; that away, Men are but gilded loam or painted clay. -Shakespeare. (Richard III.)

July has a lot of temperature deficiency to make up for June.

All hopes of peace are off. New York is hopelessly anchored in "the enemies' country."

Peace talk breaking over the censorship walls of Europe is a hopeful sign of the times.

Hitch your wagon to a star. We want a 200,000 population Omaha in 1920 and then some.

James Gordon Bennett's resignation cartoon evidently carried the sting which provoked the screaming retort.

With the rivers running full of water, this ought to be a good time to build that Platte river power canal once more.

An increase of \$7,000,000 in deposits in Omaha banks as compared with this time last year is another sign of the times.

Incidentally, let us remind the governor that until court reconvenes in September the public defender will have nothing to do except draw the pay.

After entertaining the chief of the weather bureau, the Commercial club was certainly entitled to more generous consideration for its field day.

Can it be that the World-Herald has taken up the single tax on land values propaganda, or does it favor it only for Newfoundland, New Zealand and other far-away places?

Having failed to draft one lawyer for the \$1,200 job of public defender, Governor Morehead says he will wait for applicants who want the money. He won't have to wait long.

There is one chance in a million of Americanizing New York newspaper editors, and leading them to flowered paths of righteousness and truth. Move the Comptroller to Hoboken or thereabouts.

The announced suspension of Count von Reventlow's paper in Berlin accords with military wisdom. Allowing the count to waste his fighting skill in words while miles of battle front welcomes titled heroes worked injustice to an editor eager apparently to translate fierce words into iron cross deeds.

Whatever objectionable features the weather develops during the next two months must be laid to the overtaxed capacity of the local plant. By September the enlarged weather factory in the Elkhorn valley, equipped with the latest appliances, will be in operation. Meanwhile, farmers should exercise patience, cheered by the promise of a perfect product later on.

Thirteen Years Ago This Day in Omaha. The new postage stamp law became effective today, the most novel feature being the provision for the use of a special 10-cent stamp to insure speedy delivery. The law also changes the unit of weight from half an ounce to one ounce for 3-cent letters.

Preparations are completed for the Fourth of July celebration in Omaha with the parade in the morning and athletic games and contests in the afternoon and fireworks in the evening.

The Musical Union orchestra concert in Met's Garden last evening drew a large audience. The musicians taking part were: George F. Bauer, H. T. Irvine, B. Zerkowky, A. Mohr, F. Motta, S. Morrison, J. Kaufman, violin; W. Karbach, A. Cahn, Julius Thiele, Thomas Pennel, cello; F. A. Kemmerling, bass; Julius Meyer, H. Schwab, flutes; F. Holman, M. Olson, L. Nachizal, clarinets; J. Mavotti, E. Drost, H. Rolin, cornets; C. Von Osten, Charles Rohlfender, horns; J. Haas, H. G. Robinson, trombones; F. Pruchaska, E. Allen, tuba; M. Barnes, timpani.

Mrs. Nathaniel Grant and her niece, Agnes Miller, of Kansas City, are visiting the Misses McChesne, 223 Capitol avenue.

Miss L. Lorene Gibson, one of Omaha's sweetest singers, has gone to Boshaw, Idaho, where she will spend the summer. She was accompanied as far as Salt Lake City by Miss Desjardis.

Pat O. Hawn has returned from Concordia, where he has been attending his brother-in-law, Kent Haden, through a serious illness.

Again "The Enemy's Country."

The significant feature to us of Mr. Bryan's home-coming speech at Lincoln is the palpable effort to arouse anew the old sectional issue originally embodied in his arraignment of the east nearly twenty years ago as "the enemy's country." At that time, of course, Mr. Bryan was preaching his free silver crusade which appealed to the debtor parts of the country, and made the creditors believe that it meant debt scaling and repudiation. The east then, more than now, contained the creditor states, and when Mr. Bryan set out for the citadel of the so-called money power, he referred to it as an expedition into "the enemy's country."

And now in his appeal to the people for his peace propaganda, Mr. Bryan depicts the Alleghenias as the dividing line separating the intolerant and prejudiced east from the open-minded wealth producers of the Mississippi valley and the west, in the evident belief that he can rally public sentiment here by holding up another bogey man from whose rapacity the people must protect themselves. Instead of dwelling on the unity of the nation, and the common interest of the entire people for the maintenance of peace, the covert suggestion sticks out that the peace-lovers are to be found west of the Alleghenias, and that the states east of the mountains are inhabited by selfish money-grabbers who want war in order to fatten upon it.

We do not believe the pursuit of world peace is helped by injecting such a sectional issue. There may be a difference of opinion as to the best methods, as Mr. Bryan admits there is between himself and President Wilson, but we do not believe that there is any "enemy's country" on the peace map of the United States.

Crushing the Muscovite.

Germany's tremendous drive against the Russians has put the army of the kaiser on the roll of the czar. All the advantage of the present war now rests with the German. But the resilience of the Russian is as well known to Germany as to the rest of the world. The army now driven back will form again, and when the German retreats it will follow him. Napoleon's march to Moscow may be repeated, but without the tragic fate of the Grand Army.

Crushing the Muscovite is a game as old as modern history; it has been played many times, and by some magnificent military leaders, but each time the Muscovite has arisen stronger and more capable than he was before his defeat. The Slav is a dreamer, and his world moves in cycles of centuries, rather than of years. All the peoples under the czar have not as yet been welded into the homogeneity essential to true national greatness, but in the fierce heat of the world war they are undergoing the change, and the pounding they are now getting from the hammer of German military genius is developing the fiber that makes for better co-ordination of national impulse.

The Romanoff is learning from his war the lesson Napoleon taught the Hohenzollern a century or more ago—that all faith can not safely be placed in the privileged classes, and that the people must be relied upon to protect their country and maintain its institutions. Whatever the ultimate result of the present war may be, no nation will profit from it more than Russia, which is breaking away from medievalism and is being opened up to the reception of modern thought.

Mexican Peace Conference.

If the word that comes from Mexican sources is to be relied upon, the detention of Victoriano Huerta at El Paso is bringing results much sooner than might have been expected. It is now reported that Carranza has reconsidered his previously announced intention, and has consented to meet with Villa for the purpose of discussing terms of peace. No secret is made that this determination was brought about by the arrest of Huerta. The action of the United States in this case, and the refusal of President Wilson to meet Felipe Angeles, late Villa lieutenant, has made very clear to the chieftains in Mexico that no advantage will come to either that the other does not share by reason of any action that may be taken by our government. Huerta's new activity is a menace to all of them, and they openly express the fear that the new party will, if permitted to go on, so complicate the situation that intervention by the United States can not be avoided. Understanding this point, it is also very plain to the Mexicans that if they can now sink their personal interests, the way to peace is open.

Public and Private Employment.

One interesting feature of the European war as affecting America is now developing in connection with the manufacture of arms and ammunition in this country. Private firms are bidding for services at such high prices that numbers of the experts trained by the United States are leaving the government service and entering the employ of private firms. Superficial examination of the situation would lead to the ready conclusion that these officers and specially trained workmen are wholly within their rights in making a change of employer, when the change is to their advantage. Deeper thought will bring to view the ethical point involved. The United States, in training the officers of its army and navy makes a certain investment in them that ought not to be entirely lost sight of. To a lesser extent this is true of the enlisted man, and in some degree of the civilian employe.

Does not this investment, which takes the form of special care, training in particular pursuits, and the development of special facilities, carry with it, if only by implication, an obligation on part of the recipient to serve faithfully the public interest, without regard to the temptations of private employments?

For the moment the private employers are able to outbid the government for the services of these experts, but should not loyalty to the service outweigh the temporary advantage thus presented?

Colonel Bryan's advice to the people to write to the president reflects a peculiarly ardent friendship for the chief executive. A deluge of letters bearing all kinds of opinions would enhance the joy of living at the summer White House, swell postal receipts and fortify the president against the danger of vacation fatigue. Can you beat it?

The Railroads in Warfare

The Railway Age Gazette.

One of the big achievements of the war in Europe has been the handling of the transportation situation by the railroads. One general has called it a "war of railroads," because of the vast role played by them in getting troops, provisions and munitions to the front and on time, the victory being with the army that goes first to a critical point. The oft-quoted remark of Napoleon, "An army is as strong as its feet," has been adapted to read, "An army is as strong as its railroads."

Every railroad man today knows that Germany has been able to keep up a remarkable fight on its two frontiers by its government-owned military railroad system, which enables it to shunt the same troops back and forth from one frontier to the other. It is not known that the French railroads have received an equally great service in France and at the same time, with the exception of the first two weeks of the war, practically continued on their regular schedule for civil passengers and commercial freight. And all this wonderful work has been done without any noteworthy accident, and it has been done with a constant reouting of large numbers of troops and munitions to meet some battle conditions on a front 100 kilometers (62 miles) long, from the English Channel to the Swiss frontier. It has been done with a decrease of rolling stock in the face of an ever decreasing coal supply and always with the same or a smaller number of railroad men.

During the critical period from August 1 to 20 last, no less than 1,000,000 soldiers were got to the front and such training as they needed in three times, so that in reality 3,000,000 troops were delivered at the required points. While these troops were being moved, with possibly 5,000,000 of the civil population were also traveling, while two armies were being hurried into Alsace and Lorraine to begin a double campaign to turn the German army heading for Belgium, on August 3, a special train was provided to conduct the German ambassador, M. de Schoen, to Berlin. No, there was no panic among the railroad employes, there was no breakdown of the French railroad system.

One must have seen the handling of an army corps to get an idea of what work these inoffensive-looking French trains have accomplished and still are accomplishing. Let railroad officers who have sweated over a 100-car circus movement consider that an army corps consists of no fewer than 20,000 men, all told; and that to boot there are cannon, horses, kitchen equipment, engineers' equipment, wagons, aeroplanes, ammunition boxes, provisions—enough things to make the moving of a trainload of wild animals seem tame in comparison.

It takes two trains of fifty cars each to transport the men of an infantry regiment. This regiment is subdivided into three battalions of 1,000 men each, and each battalion into four companies. The military end of the affair is easy. Get your cars there and the soldiers, company by company, hop in quickly, with their gear and baggage. Your cars of infantry regiments are easily got rid of. But you need an extra 100 cars to carry nothing but the immediate infantry equipment—military trunks, regiment wagons and odds and ends of baggage.

Then you need another extra twenty trains for the artillery of this army corps. Only one cannon can be set on a flat car including its limber. About fifty cars are necessary for each regiment's cannon. Next there must be cars for the horses that drag the cannon, cars for the artillerymen and for all the other equipment that goes with cannon.

If the cavalry regiments travel with the army corps, the job is still worse, for no cavalry regiment. Add to these trains the ones required by the commissary, the hospitals, the heavy artillery, the trench diggers, the bridge builders and no fewer than seventy trains of fifty cars, or about fifty big circuses are necessary to move an army corps. And the French railroads, if you please, had to move no fewer than forty-two army corps in twenty days.

Twice Told Tales

Had Some Good Points. The Smiths had been married about four months and since wife could more tunefully perform on the piano than on the kitchen range Smith had eaten things that reminded him of Fourth of July punk.

"Oh, Harry," enthusiastically exclaimed the wife, carrying in a dish one evening as he seated himself at the dining room table, "I have been cooking you some old-fashioned crullers."

"That was very kind of you, dear," responded hubby, taking one of the dainties and heroically beginning to eat.

"I got the recipe from a cook book," continued wife, with a pleased expression. "Now do you like them?"

"Well," cautiously answered hubby, slowly munching the tasteless crumbs, "the holes couldn't possibly be better."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Terrible Threat.

In a little Tennessee town lived a justice of the peace who had been re-elected for many terms, although he was the only republican in the district. At last, one campaign when political excitement was high, it was determined to oust him and put in a democrat.

The republican was frightened. Then he resolved upon a bold plan. The election was held in an old distillery, and before a vote was cast the justice of the peace announced his intention of making a speech. "Feller citizens," he said, from the top of a barrel, "I've been justice of the peace here s'long 'n twenty years, an' a good many times I've saved many of you from goin' to the penitentiary, an' now you're tryin' to put me out of office. But I just want to tell you something. I've got the constitution and the laws of the state of Tennessee in my pocket, and just as sure as you turn me out of office I'll burn 'em up—blame me, if I don't—and you may all go to ruin together."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Feeling the Enemy.

Rain was falling steadily as the weary cyclist plodded on through the English mud. At last he spied a figure walking toward him through the gloom. Gladly he sprang off his machine and asked the native:

"How far off is the village of Poppington?"

"Just ten miles the other way, sir," was the reply. "The other way!" exclaimed the cyclist, "but the last sign post I passed said it was in this direction."

"Ah, said the native, with a knowing grin, "as you see, we turned that there post round so 'as to fog those 'ere Zeppylings!"—London Mail.

People and Events

Just to show what can be done when woman wills, Mrs. Permelia Smith of Havana, O., at 83, does all her own housework and cultivates an acre of garden.

A 3,000,000 candle power portable searchlight is the latest invention reported at the Edison workshops. It is very small and the power is supplied by storage batteries.

He gave the name of Solomon Perlmutter to a Brooklyn court, but declined to give an apology for an alleged insult to a woman on the elevated train, and stood trial. Exonerated left Solomon's glory unimpaired.

Word comes from the campus of Harvard that the spygrammer is a blooming success. The specialty of the machine is to spot files on the spot, especially college files, which, owing to their rarity, are difficult to detect by ordinary means.



Is This the Way to Save Money?

OMAHA, June 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: It is a sad thing to see poor, silly people of the twentieth century complaining of the high cost of living and saying they can't live on salaries of \$600 all the way up to \$5,000. For fifteen years my salary has ranged from \$100 to \$50, and I have a good sum of money in the bank, a wife and six children. I manage things on a common sense basis. No footballs, Nickels spent on moving pictures and candy and ice cream are wasted. Money spent on finery is wasted.

In my family we have nothing in the way of luxuries—just the plain everyday food. I do the buying myself. Cereals, oatmeal and similar foods form the bulk of our diet. We buy one pound of steak a week. I have a piece of it every day because I need meat to sustain my strength for my work. The rest of the family do not need meat—in fact, are better off without it. The only luxury we buy is tobacco, and the cost of that comes to only 40 cents a week. We save much on buying bread that is a day old, thus increasing the buying power of our money 100 per cent. Cheese I find a good substitute for butter and more nutritious, as well as costing only half as much. It is a very simple thing to raise a family on a small salary if a man just has common sense and doesn't leave the buying to his wife, and sees to it that tradesmen give him a dollar's worth for every dollar he spends. I have only been in Omaha a year, but I guarantee I have made my money go further than any other working man in the city, and I can prove it if necessary. A. E. MICKLER.

Enthusias Over Garden Club Work.

OMAHA, June 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: I note that the fathers and mothers of Omaha extend a vote of thanks to the powers that control the garden club work in the grade schools. Surely it is a boon to parents to know that their children are pulling weeds and nursing vegetables to healthy growth in garden plots of school hours and incidentally keeping weeds out of and nursing to healthy growth thrifty thoughts in the garden plots of their young hearts, instead of running the streets or thinking up wild and woolly adventures (if nothing worse). But most especially must we thank the little man who gets out among these young people and does the work. He is constantly encouraging, directing, advising. The children know in him an understanding friend—not just a name to which they are responsible.

All who were fortunate enough to see the result of the children's efforts as displayed at the Young Men's Christian association will agree with me that Mr. Dale has done a big thing and is deserving of our thanks. Such work as this is a big work and is worthy of the heartiest co-operation that can be offered by parents and business men in our American cities. Have the children grow up with nature; instill into them the healthy desire to make things grow and the social problems of the next generation are half solved before they develop. M. A. B., A PARENT.

Protective Tariff in Needed.

OMAHA, June 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: If our people desire general employment at good living wages to produce general and lasting prosperity, write members of congress to pass laws advancing the tariff (on articles our people can and should produce, that gives our people employment) sufficient to stop importations of these.

The old world and the new will purchase what our people desire to sell if our people meet competition in prices, and in protecting our people by stopping labor immigration and importations of what our people can and should produce will not deter foreign nations from buying our goods and foodstuffs and many other articles. If our people desire that our greatest industry—lumber—shall continue, appeal to members of congress to pass a law compelling our government and land owners to grow a certain number of specified trees for every acre, and if this is done, then, inside of fifteen years the United States will have more and better trees for commercial uses than ever before to produce lumber sufficient for our people and reduce present prices of lumber 50 per cent or more, as every county in every state would have saw and planing mills, and the only expense to the people outside of the prices would be a short wagon haul.

I favor the highest protection; always have since able to read and understand, on every article our people can and should produce, to give our people the necessary employment to produce general and lasting prosperity.

My protective ideas are not monopolistic, but create honest and just competition, reducing prices on what our people consume, and gives our coastwise vessels through our Panama canal, for the purpose of increasing our coastwise water transportation to reduce excessive and unjust rail rates all over our United States. H. N. JEWETT.

Editorial Siftings

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Judge Landis has established his claim to fame as the longest-ruling jurist, contrasting his \$2,500,000 impost on the Standard and his fine of 2 cents on a Chicago culprit. But it would have been more remarkable if both had been collected.

Baltimore American: The victory of the American Red Cross over typhus in Serbia is one of the most notable of the war, and is the greater for the fact that it was won by saving and not destroying lives. As a great human achievement it will stand far above any of the victories won on the field.

St. Louis Republic: In the recent census bulletin showing there were 12,000 industrial accidents in the United States in 1913 there is seen the strongest argument for a workmen's compensation law. The enormous bulk of pain and deprivation which these figures imply is a part of the inevitable cost of industry which industry should pay.

Brooklyn Eagle: The obvious and unquestionable concrete advantages of a west war to a great neutral power, in the swelling of trade profits and the increasing of industrial production are coming to the United States. A million-dollar balance of trade in our favor for the year is likely. We sent to Ottawa and across the ocean about \$20,000,000 of our gold before January 1. Since then more than \$27,000,000 has come back to us, the tide is still running strong, and our fall shipments of food grains are said to be completed. More and more gold will come.

LAUGHING GAS.

"You are careful to set an example for your son?" "I used to try to set him an example," replied the serious man. "But now I study him attentively to ascertain what kind of clothes I ought to wear, and the style of conversation that is considered smart."—Washington Star.

"The new issues are certainly mixing language." "How do you mean?" "The pretty little woman I met lately told me her husband was overeating in the clouds, and I didn't like to ask her if he was abstracted or an aviator."—Baltimore American.

KABIBBLE KABARET

SEE WRITES TO MANY CUSTOMERS INCURRED BY MISTER MEYERS, TO THE WAY SHE REMIX CHANGES IT, THAT BRINGS HIM ALL HIS BUYERS

"Pa, what makes the people in the automobile hold their hands out when they go around a corner?" "They are offering a friendly shake, my son, to show they have no hard feelings when the people they knock down and run over jar them a bit."—Baltimore American.

Newlywed—Guess I'll make some lemonade, dear. Mrs. N.—I'm afraid you'll have to wait till morning, darling. My bread is beginning to rise, and you won't be able to get into the kitchen.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

Thomas Campbell (1777-1844). Our bugle sang truce, for the night cloud had lowered, And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky; And thousands had sunk on the ground overpowered, The weary to sleep and the wounded to die.

When reposing that night on my pallet of straw, By the wolf-scaring faggot that guarded the slain, At the dead of the night a sweet vision I saw, And thrice ere the morning I dreamt it again.

Methought from the battlefield's dreadful array, Far, far I had roamed on a desolate track; 'Twas autumn, and sunshine arose on the way To the home of my fathers, that welcomed me back.

I flew to the pleasant fields traversed so oft In life's morning march, when my bosom was young; I heard my own mountain goats bleating aloft, And knew the sweet strain that the corn-reapers sung.

Then pledged we the wine cup, and fondly I swore From my home and my weeping friends never to part; My little ones kissed me a thousand times o'er, And my wife sobbed aloud in her fullness of heart.

"Stay, stay with us! rest!—thou art weary and worn!" And faint was their war-broken soldier to stay;— But sorrow returned with the dawning of morn, And the voice in my dreaming ear melted away.

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