

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By carrier per year \$6.00. By mail per year \$4.00. Daily without Sunday \$5.00. Evening and Sunday \$4.00. Sunday only \$2.00. Send notice of change of address or complaints of irregularity in delivery to Omaha Bee, Circulation Department.

REMITTANCE. Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only two-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, 218 N. Street. Council Bluffs—14 North Main street. Lincoln—26 Little Building. Chicago—901 Heart Building. New York—Room 190, 285 Fifth avenue. St. Louis—502 New Bank of Commerce. Washington—25 Fourteenth St., N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

AUGUST CIRCULATION. 56,554

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, Circuit Clerk of the Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of August, 1914, was 56,554.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 1st day of September, 1914. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Begin to get ready for Ak-Sar-Ben. Yes, but will that new wart cure remove political warts?

It is hard to arouse interest in the world's base ball championship while the world's cannon ball series is on.

Nobody defends the jail-feeding graft except the grafters, and nobody upholds the fee steal except the fee-grabbers.

It looks as if our old friend, Matt Spader, had stirred up a hornetnest, but we have no doubt he is quite able to take care of himself.

Only 35,000 German soldiers decorated with the Iron Cross since the beginning of the war. My, but those Iron Cross factories must be booming!

Secretary McAdoo threatens to bowl out all the bad banks caught oppressing the public. Another high tribute to the curative power of publicity.

Talk is a useful preliminary to reaching out for international trade disrupted by the war. But the time for talk is past. Success demands action.

Now, let the proper city authorities see to it that public works contracts are completed before cold weather sets in, so that all our streets may be in good passable condition throughout the winter months.

Democrats are shedding crocodile tears over the necessity of levying "war taxes" in times of peace, but if the revenue was destined for the "pork barrel" their tear ducts would not yield a drop of the briny.

Secretary Bryan announces that there positively will be no postponement of the San Francisco exposition, which will open on the date as originally planned, February 20, 1915. All right, we will have our new hotel ready by that time.

The straw vote on the postmastership at Lincoln seems to favor Bryan's preference, whose nomination the president has already sent to the senate. That recalls the question, "Is Casey good for a drink?" "Has he had it?" "He has."

Servia does not occupy much space on the average map of Europe, but even Austria concedes that the Serbs can brew more kinds of trouble and pull off more devilment than any nation of bobcats on earth. Austria speaks from painful experience.

It is taken for granted that the leaf turned over by Ak-Sar-Ben last year in excluding from the street fair the catch-penny gambling games and border-line shows is not to be turned back. Ak-Sar-Ben not only lost nothing by its cleanup of the midway, but, firmly adhered to, will be the gainer in the long run.

The old world is fortunate in having the United States to turn to in times of distress. Every cause of humanity finds a generous response in this country, and the present disastrous war is no exception to the rule. The country is fortunate in possessing the spirit of giving as well as the means to give.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha. The one and only Barnum's showed to full seats despite showers. Among the attractions were "Jumbo," the modern mammoth, and "Chang," the Chinese giant, together with the "congress of nations," made up of aborigines gathered from all over the world.

Four Factors in Military Success. The four factors to which the success of German arms in the early operations of the war is ascribed are (1) heavy artillery, (2) the field kitchens, (3) the sturdy legs of the soldiers and (4) the scouting service of the aviation corps.

Now, every nation that aspires to military glory knows what it must do to score high on the boards and failure to take advantage of this knowledge will be suicidal.

First and foremost, it is just absolutely necessary that the winning force put in the field have bigger big guns than the enemy's big guns, and more of them.

It is also necessary to mobilize the culinary department and put the kettles and ovens on wheels with plenty of cooks, bakers and tasters to keep the lunch counter running night and day.

For sturdy legs for the soldiers, dependence must be placed in natural selection, or, better yet, an effort should be made to produce a Shanghai breed of fighters with better and speedier underpinning than the normal average.

Finally, no army can hope to hold its own without a swarm of eagle-eyed birdmen for reconnoitering. The aircraft is the compass and telescope of the strategy board, without which all sense of distance and direction would be lost.

The lessons of this war are coming fast. It is the eyes, ears, legs and stomachs of the army that demand special care and cultivation if it is to approach the perfection of a military machine.

If Women Want to Vote. If women really want to vote at the coming election in Omaha, they are to have an opportunity to do so. Under the law of Nebraska, women with children of school age, or possessing property upon which they pay taxes, may participate in school elections.

While heretofore the women have rarely taken advantage of this qualified suffrage in appreciable numbers, County Assessor Counsman has kindly come to the rescue with an offer to facilitate their qualifying.

He invites women who want to vote to list their property for assessment in his office in amount of \$50 or more, and has extended the time limit for this purpose to the end of next week.

He further explains that on the minimum amount of taxable property, namely, \$50, the tax will be only about 85 cents, which is less than the usual poll tax imposed in many states.

Now, how many women want to vote on these terms?

For the Truth of History. The political statisticians down in Lincoln have compiled some figures given out for public consumption through the Lincoln Journal as follows:

Table showing 1912 Mr. Howell as a candidate at the primary for national committeeman. Total vote in county: 9,691. Per cent of Howell's vote: 53.4.

Table showing Howell's majority over both. Total vote in county: 9,714. Per cent of Howell's vote: 60.6.

Table showing 1914 NEBRASKA COUNTY PRIMARY. For Governor: Howell 23,410; Hammond 17,131; Kemp 14,374; Stevens 6,295; Yeiser 3,852; Cepelcha 2,008.

Table showing 1914 DOUGLAS COUNTY PRIMARY. For Governor: Howell 5,887; Kemp 2,269; Hammond 1,858; Yeiser 487; Stevens 287; Cepelcha 320.

Table showing 1914 DOUGLAS COUNTY PRIMARY. Total: 10,858. Combined opposition: 4,971. Per cent of Howell vote: 54.1.

From these official returns it will be seen that the Lincoln Journal's exhibit does not tell the real story, although what bearing the Journal sees in this on the present campaign is not clear.

Mexican Instability. Just as everyone thought we were safely out of the Mexican woods, new complications seem to have set in fraught with possibility of further trouble.

When we finished installing the first native government in Cuba, and took our departure, we were called back in a very short time to straighten out the snarl again, and did the job then with less compunction, but with more permanency.

The trouble in Mexico seems to be like that in Cuba—a factional discord in which every side that cannot refuse to submit to a rule of the other. If we are to have a peaceful and orderly government in Mexico, it must be a government supported by the great mass of the people in sufficient numbers to justify a claim that it is really representative.

Regardless of the merits of the controversy between Carranza and Villa and other ambitious leaders, it may yet devolve upon the United States to help our Mexican neighbors set their house in order.

The Hon. Carranza has a few troubles on his own hands. Perhaps he should not have been in such a hurry with his demand for withdrawal of American troops from Vera Cruz.

Topics of the War

Mortality in Battle. New York World. To read of a battle in which 2,000,000 men are engaged naturally raises visions of wholesale slaughter.

Yet, based estimates on authentic historical records, there is good reason to assume that the number of men killed in any one battle in France will be surprisingly low when compared with the death-rate under normal circumstances among the same number of men.

At Gettysburg, for instance, the death-rate per 1,000 was 55.5, the highest in twenty-one battles in the civil war. According to the figures published by the Northwestern Mutual Life company in the American Experience Table of Mortality, for every 1,000 men living at the age of 40 there will be 55.6 deaths before reaching the age of 55.

For all purposes, therefore, this is exactly the same rate of mortality as that on the field of Gettysburg. That is to say, each soldier had the same chance of surviving the battle of Gettysburg that a man now 45 years old has of living to be 53.

These figures are surprising in showing how far we are likely to be led astray in calculating the relative mortality in battle.

Age in Warfare. Philadelphia Record. When General Grant came prominently to the front in 1863 by his capture of Vicksburg, he was 41 years old.

Meade, the victor of Gettysburg, was at the same time 38. Sherman was 41, and Sheridan was 32 years old. When Stonewall Jackson was killed in that same year he was but 35, and when McClellan was placed in command of the union forces in 1861 he was only 35.

These ages are interesting because they are in such striking contrast with the advanced years of the men who are in command of the armies now battling in Europe.

On the German side General Von Emmich, the victor of the Marne, is 66, and General Von Kluck, the victor of the Marne, is 66.

General Von Hausen, who recently gave up the command of the Saxony army, is 68. General Von Heeringer is 64; General Von Elmen, 61, and General Von Buelow 68.

General Von Moltke, chief of the German general staff, is 66, and General Von Hindenburg, who is in command in East Prussia, is 67.

Nearly all these officers took part in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. On the allies' side Karl Kitchener is 61. Smith-Dorrien is 56, and Sir John French 62.

The three French generals, Pau, Joffre and Gallieni, are all approaching 70.

From this statement of years it is easy to infer that modern warfare demands in generals mature judgment and experience rather than the superabundant energy and high personal courage that were supposed to be the distinguishing marks of the old-time warrior.

Paris and London at Night. New York Tribune. The contrast between London and Paris in wartime is astonishingly great.

How Paris goes to bed at 8, with no theaters open and the whole gay life of the boulevards replaced by silent, empty spaces.

Mr. Davis has told us. In London, on the contrary, there is much cheer and entertainment. The bulk of the theaters are running as usual.

Historical plays in praise of old England's heroes have the call, but "Hello Ragtime" is not less successful, with "special war news indicated to the audience."

The London Stage reports bookings and business a almost up to normal for the season.

The managers seem to feel that some defense of these open houses is due. For one theater, a repertory house in Bristol, lines were written by John Massfield expounding the English situation and explaining why—"Because (as we believe) a nation needs a temper and support in times of strain, Beauty for sojourn when the spirit bleeds, Laughter for respite to the weary brain."

Of course, the chief explanation lies in the fact that France is invaded and Paris threatened, while England sits at peace behind her fleet.

Also the stake in the case of France is existence itself, and her whole male population strong enough to be of use is under arms. England's stake is large and her proposed army of 1,600,000 men is a huge one.

Even so, hers is only a representative army, upon a volunteer basis, and there is no such universal tragedy as in France. No less a person than the bishop of Winchester has applauded the London theaters for remaining open and cheering the English through their tense period of trial.

Like the British regulars marching to battle with "It's a long way to Tipperary" on their lips, the stay-at-home Britishers are taking their anxious days with several chuckles on the side.

Petty Side of War. Cincinnati Times-Star. The ridiculous extremes to which war hatreds may lead otherwise sane people are daily shown in the press dispatches.

In London Wagner, Brahms and Beethoven compositions have been stricken from numerous programs, because the composers were German.

It is a movement in Berlin to cancel the expression "adieu" because it is of French origin. Berlin messenger boys have been made to surrender their little round caps because of their British design.

Russian, English and French paintings have been removed from various German galleries. All Russian towns bearing names of German origin are being renamed. Paris styles have disappeared from Berlin, and German styles from London.

We are the circumstances in which these animosities were born less tragic the incidents would be ludicrous. But instead they are a pathetic reminder of how far the boasted coming of universal brotherhood has gone astray.

Not in our day or generation will French, English, German or Russian men and women meet in the various relations of life without the heritage of 1914 rising up between them. The loss of good will by this war is inestimably more deplorable than the loss of treasure.

The Bee's Letter Box

War's Irreparable Damage. OMAHA, Sept. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your editorial, "War's Irreparable Damage," was first published in this paper.

War has ever been destructive of property, and if property, no matter of what nature, gets in its way of the military commanders believes it necessary to accomplish his aim, it will be destroyed (right or wrong). But what is property to the slaying of thousands of the best of every land?

Oh, the horror of it all! It should make everybody determined that this shall be the last war among civilized nations. Any who is responsible for this war? I believe the future historian will point his finger to the abominable czar and his cohorts, and to the intrigue and hypocrisy of the English cabinet, headed by Sir Lord Grey.

H. FISCHER.

The United States of Europe. OMAHA, Sept. 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: What a charming sound the above expression has to American ears!

Hitherto it has been the dream of patriots, but now that it is suggested by the Autokrat of the Russia, it begins to assume an aspect of reality.

Germany has always charged Russia with sinister design upon Europe, but this suggestion shows the charge utterly groundless. Despitic as the government of Russia is, there is much to be said in its favor.

It greatly needs Port Arthur as an outlet for its Asiatic possessions. It is the originator of The Hague tribunal; it always opposed the Turk; it made a naval demonstration to show its sympathy in our civil war; it has granted Poland autonomy, and now suggests a federation of the states of Europe, if this war should bring about such a result, it will be worth all its costs.

What has emphatically been called "the balance of power" has maintained an unstable peace in Europe for centuries and has been but little better than armed neutrality, ready to spring at each other on the least provocation.

This federation needs not be as close as that of the United States, because some of the states would want to be republics and some constitutional monarchies, but absolute monarchies should not be allowed. That such union is possible, no intelligent man can deny.

This would remove the incubus of standing armies, except for police purposes, mutual distrust, petty tariffs, examination of passports and rummaging of trunks, etc., every few hours, as one travels through those countries.

It would greatly facilitate trade and travel and lead to unification of language and brotherhood, as it does in this country. Such a war as is now going on would be impossible, because there would be no provocation and no armies to carry it on.

Europe can never have permanent peace till such union is effected. That the most despotic and powerful state in this federation voluntarily offers to put herself on an equality with weaker states is most auspicious and her proposition should be accepted at once. D. C. JOHN.

Reasons for German Sympathy. OMAHA, Sept. 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: One of your correspondents does me the honor to criticize my recent communication, in which I express my inability to understand the hostility to the German cause reflected in so many of our papers.

I disclaim all intent of offense, because of English or French birth or descent, who I consider have just as good a right to sympathize with their compatriots as the Germans or any other nationality.

My sympathies are with all the stricken people engaged in this deplorable war, no matter of what kin. Being German born, however, I naturally resent the extreme partisanship for the allies' cause, conceived in ignorance, by certain native editors and writers, who should heed President Wilson's admonition for strict neutrality, which means impartiality.

If your correspondent could read some of the articles published editorially by certain rabid Germanophobic eastern papers, he would readily understand my resentment, and my anxiety to correct the false impressions created thereby.

The Boer general, Beyers, who just resigned his commission in the English army because he disapproved of England's course against Germany, says that, "a strong minority cannot be convinced of the righteousness of war with Germany," meaning that only a small majority was in its favor. I do not admit even that, and believe that only a minority, i. e. the large financial and commercial interests, which here would be called Wall street and the trusts were in favor of it.

The split in the English cabinet was certainly significant. I believe that a referendum to the English people would begining would have condemned the war. Now since English blood has been shed, it must be fought out, as Lord Grey says, until Germany is annihilated, although Norman Hapgood, the mental Narcissus of Harper's Weekly is "perfectly sure that England would never consent to having Germany maimed," while, he says, if Germany wins, it will be all over with Great Britain and the United States, which will then be reduced to German dependencies.

One writer says that Germans had set up a new gospel which ordains that "Germany is the only God and Krupp is his prophet." What an absurdity, when Bismarck said that "We Germans fear God, but nothing else in the world." He speaks of Germany as "a nation which has won by conquest everything it possesses, and a people in whom the principle of aggression would seem to be inborn." Either he is ignorant of history or he proclaims a deliberate falsehood. He cannot add that a single square mile has been added to Germany in Europe for generations to that it did not have a perfect title. Schleswig and Holstein were German duchies with German population for centuries. Passing to Denmark by doubtful inheritance they revolted against the Danish yoke in 1864 but Denmark succeeded in suppressing the rebellion. Then eighteen years later, by the wish of their people and by their own initiative, they became a part of Germany, a case almost parallel to the annexation of Texas by the United States.

The kingdom of Poland was divided between Russia, Austria and Prussia because, through internal dissensions and faulty statesmanship and through lack of understanding between its nobles and peasants, it had become a hotbed of revolutions and therefore a menace to the peace of its neighbors.

In 1869 Alsace-Lorraine was stolen from Germany by Louis XIV of France (who at the same time devastated all the regions of the Rhine), but had to be restored to their rightful owners in 1811.

Herzogovina and Bosnia were practically granted to Austria by the great powers of Europe (except Russia) in 1878,

because they were infested and largely dominated by robber bands and needed a strong hand to bring order out of chaos. We have an illustration of such conditions very close at home. Austria not only accomplished that, but increased the prosperity of these countries a hundredfold.

Germany's only conquest has been the peaceful conquest of science, art, literature, commerce and industry. Some want to make it appear that they only hate the Kaiser, but bear no ill will towards Germany in America or abroad. Yet they insist that Germany must be crushed, no matter at what cost, and accuse Germans here and at home of Pan-German agitation as a menace to the United States with sinister purposes against the Monroe doctrine, etc. A. L. MEYER.

WHITTLED TO A POINT. "Pop, there's one thing I want to know about a civil wedding."

"What's that, my son?" "Are civil weddings the kind they have in polite society?"—Baltimore American.

"Oratory is a great gift!" "Gift nothing!" rejoined the county fair manager. "We have never succeeded in engaging a high-class orator without paying him several hundred dollars."—Washington Star.

"Well, Jean, are you content about your examination?" "Yes, grandpa. I answered all the questions."

"And how did you answer them?" "I answered that I didn't know."—Kansas City Star.

Willie—Paw, what is a widow? Paw—"A widow is a woman who knows that her husband isn't running around with some other woman, my son."—Maw—Willie, you go to bed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

RETRIBUTION. Baltimore American. When Peace her olive branch held out, And wooed the nations to her arms, They rudely drove her from their side, And turned their backs upon her charms. In vain she tried the world to save From all the horrors of grim war, That opened up a nation's grave.

So, driven forth, she fled away No more to come with outstretched hand, But to remain across the seas Safe sheltered in a friendly land. And now they slink and long for her, And strain their horror-stricken eyes To catch a glimpse of her white robe, Until the hope within them dies.

But now 'tis they who must seek her, And tollsome is the dreadful way, Through carnage fields and burning homes, Past piles of dead and savage fray, Knee deep in bloody rivers' flow, Through scenes whose terrors never cease, This is the way they now must go, The nations, when they seek for peace.

Brandeis Stores Semi-Annual Yard Goods Sale BEGINS Next Monday SEPTEMBER 28 Read tomorrow's (Sunday) papers for full particulars.

Reo the Fifth A Super-Car \$1,175 with Electric Equipment, f. o. b. Lansing

A Better Car Than Need Be—Vast Over-Capacity For Men Who Buy to Keep The latest model of Reo the Fifth is on exhibit now. Come see its outer attractions, its lines, its finish, its equipment. You will see that Reo designers excel in other than hidden parts.

Its Chief Appeal Rare Value But, with all these beauties, the chief appeal still lies below the body. This car—designed by R. E. Olds—is based on 27 years spent in car building. It is better-built than it need be for normal service or for one-season satisfaction. It is built to render years of perfect service. Reo the Fifth, with all its improvements, costs \$220 less than it used to cost. That is due to mammoth output, new machinery, new efficiency. No other car in this class today offers equal value. It will save you in trouble, upkeep and repairs. It will keep its newness when lesser cars grow old. About 35,000 men who bought cars to keep have selected this Reo the Fifth. The present demand is the largest ever known. Come and see the latest model. Let us show you the costly construction. Come now. The coming days are the best of the year for driving. Decide on your new car now. REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Lansing, Mich. L. E. DOTY 2027-2029 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska

Twice Told Tales. Wanted to Take No Chances. Young Mawks had decided to enlist and go to war, and his wife was objecting.

But, darling, be argued, "even if I were killed, just think how fine it would be to be the widow of a hero!"

"Oh, no, Wilfrid," pleaded the young wife earnestly, her mind reverting to a familiar proverb; "I would rather be the wife of a live jackass than the widow of a dead lion."—Judge.

Digging for Money. The workman was digging. The wayfarer of the inquisitive turn of mind stopped for a moment to look on.

"My man," said the wayfarer, at length, "what are you digging for?" "Money," he looked up.

"Money!" ejaculated the amazed wayfarer. "And when do you expect to strike it?"

"Saturday," replied the workman, and resumed operations.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

It All Depends. When James A. Garfield was president of Oberlin college, a man brought for entrance as a student his son, for whom he wished a shorter course than the regular one.

"The boy can never take all that in," said the father. "He wants to get through quicker. Can you arrange it for him?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a short course; it all depends on what you want to make him. When God wants to make an oak he takes a hundred years, but He only takes two months to make a squash."—Ladies Home Journal.