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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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THE BEE'S SERVICE FLAG

Even the weather man has caught the spirit.

* The squeal of the defeated Hun is a natural refrain to his hymn of hate.

Munitions go to the bottom of the list of nonessentials. Hooray!

He may have been "Bad Bill" in Berlin, but in Holland he is "Sweet William."

Hoover still reminds us of our duty to others as regards food. We must save or some will starve.

Carl Hapsburg and Bill Hohenzollern can inaugurate a new series of letters on the topic of "I told you so."

The next procession the world will watch with interest will be that of the German army going home in a barrel.

If Foch left out anything, which does not appear to be so, the omission can be corrected by the peace conference.

Keep right on saving food; millions in Europe are hungry, and will be fed only as America can provide for them.

Suggestions that Christmas shopping be done early are still of all their original force. Distribute the traffic and help save light.

The big revenue bill may undergo some modification, in light of recent events. However, congress should hurry up and let us know the worst as soon as possible.

Poor little Holland has her woes further increased by being required to furnish asylum for the greatest criminal of all time, and as they behave so will they establish themselves before the world.

Hindly offers his sword to the socialists, but they will fall a lot in our estimation if they accept his services. Even a modern packing house could not use such a butcher.

"Jim" Hanley clings to the hope that the soldier vote may elect Lobeck, but why he thinks so does not appear. Is he still of the belief that no republicans need to war?

Mr. Burleson's efficiency plans for railway mail service get fine illustration in the fact that appeals for democratic votes, issued and mailed in New York in October, are just now reaching Omaha.

The united war work drive is just as impressive in all its aspects as ever it was, and the necessity for making it a success is fully as imperative. Make the giving a joy by giving promptly and liberally.

Von Hindenburg is to be questioned by a committee from the soldiers' and workers' council, who will decide whether he is an asset or a liability. If he ever gets back to his Masurian swamps he will be glad to stay there.

Profiteers, big and little, may take warning from the proceedings of Monday. In celebrating the overthrow of the kaiser abroad the people indicate what may be the fate of the meaner lot of oppressors at home.

The Hun was frightful to the very end, a fact attested to by his drenching small French towns with poison gas on Monday morning just before the hour for the armistice to become effective. Those things will be remembered long after peace comes.

Spreading Joy in France

Nothing has so delighted the French who have been brought into touch with the American troops as their wonderful gaiety that neither the hardships nor the tragedies of war can dim or dampen. The Paris L'Illustration has had many an article couched in the highest terms of appreciation, describing the effect upon a French village of the behavior of American troops both before they went into battle as well as after they came out. Their singing and dancing—the dance including the familiar college campus "snap the whip" or "snake dance," their real for cleanliness, their smiling faces, the whiteness of their teeth, their chivalry, and what touches the French above all, their ardent belief in their cause and the idea that they are there to redress a gross wrong, and to be the happy victors of justice to France and to the world. All these things are painted by able French correspondents and writers, so that it is the simple truth and not the fond admiration for its own that leads Sophie Borie Norris to accentuate this phase of the American crusade over there. Indeed, her vivid pen picture of these boys, well or wounded, who have a capacity for gaiety that goes hand in hand with a sound head, even to the insouciance of being inveterate "souvenir collectors" is one of those heartening things that must be read along with the more solemn lists of those who have made the great sacrifice. Only those who have a good cause and a clear conscience can be gay, and that despite their amazement at the "yelling" (college cheers and Indian warwhoops and calypso calls) and at the shrill "whistling," about which they have their doubts, the French see the fine side to this almost rollicking gaiety and are telling their countrymen all about it, it is a fine feather in our cap. With all the horrors, we have a right to be happy in the dream of democracy impending.—Philadelphia Ledger

PART OF THE PEACE PROGRAM.

So many big things confront the world as a result of the end of the war that the best thought will be engaged for some time in arranging the program for future action. Consent will generally be given to the proposal that our first business must be to feed the hungry.

The first long ago pointed out conditions that prevail in central Europe, where more than a hundred million people now face starvation. Had it not been that the barrier raised by Germany was broken down, millions would surely have perished for want of food. With our utmost endeavor many of these will not be reached. To send supplies, then, is the immediate business of the hour.

Fortunately, the change in conditions of ocean traffic will permit the tapping of great stores of food held in the Antipodes, in South America, and other lands where it has been unavailable because of lack of shipping. But this will not be enough, nor can it be reached early enough to meet the emergency. America must provide at once for the wants of Europe.

This naturally entails on our people a continuation of the food conservation program to which we have become accustomed. Just as we have laid winter to feed Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Spain and the Scandinavian countries, while aiding our Allies to keep up their war effort, so must we give now that starvation will not complete the work the war begun. Until another crop can be sown and harvested in Europe its population must be fed by the world outside, and the greater share of this duty will fall on the United States.

When the food crisis is passed we can take up the other details of the work of restoration there.

Founding a German Republic.

Herr Schiedeman has, according to reports from Berlin, declared the German republic from the steps of the Reichstag building. In general terms, the overthrow of the empire has been made complete and a new government set up. For the present this is essentially socialist, as that party already had the organized machinery of government to seize and exercise control. It is also reported that an agreement has been reached between the moderates and extremists, intended to insure the world against a repetition of the bolshevik excesses such as occurred in Russia. In some way the proceedings remind us of what took place in Paris in 1871, although as yet there has been no conflict between the "Commune" and the National Guard, such as marked the transition in France. That the disorderly and criminal element does exist in Germany is admitted, and the new government will achieve much if it can maintain order without calling on the conquering armies of the Allies to assist in putting down and quieting the turbulent. Also, it may be questioned if in Schiedeman, Liebknecht, Ebert and their kind will be found a group of patriotic statesmen comparable to Thiers, Gambetta, Favre and their associates, who so successfully founded and fostered the French republic. The German people are really on trial now, and as they behave so will they establish themselves before the world.

America at the Peace Table.

Very soon the world will witness the most momentous gathering of nations in its history. Around the peace table will assemble representatives of all the governments of the world, to determine the future of civilized life and national existence. Lessons taught by the war will be crystallized into binding agreements and given the validity of treaties to be supported by the moral and physical force and power of the nations. Our president has never indicated his choice for the American delegation. It is but natural that he will want to present himself, but whether he will break the tradition, as he has others, that has prevented the president from leaving the country during his term of office may not now be answered. The delegation should include our ablest men. In this connection the names of Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge and other great Americans naturally come to mind. The democratic party, too, has its able men, and it should be possible to make up a delegation that will represent the nation and not a political party. Samuel Gompers will undoubtedly be one of the group, and others might be suggested, but the decision is with the president, whose selections will be awaited with interest.

Harsh Terms Justified.

Dr. Solf, German foreign secretary, promptly approaches President Wilson with a request that the conditions of the armistice be "mitigated." This was to have been expected. The nation that endorsed and boasted of Bismarck's perfidy in 1870, when he deliberately destroyed a dispatch that would have preserved peace and substituted one that forced a war; that has gloried in the terms he dictated to conquered France, and has lived since then to enforce those terms, could scarcely be expected to abide the application of justice.

The conditions of the armistice are not intended to crush Germany; they are designed to protect the world outside. Only with a disarmed and impotent Germany can the world feel secure. To plead in the name of the German people at this time is to remind the world that these same people gave their sanction to the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest; that they shared in the loot of Belgium, of France, of Italy and of other countries where the Hun came into control. Not alone the appropriation of property for military uses, but wholesale despoliation scientifically carried on under direction of government experts and supplemented by private theft, this climaxed by the wanton destruction of everything that entered into the home life of the people in occupied territory. All this done with premeditation, careful deliberation and diabolical thoroughness.

"With what measure ye mete it shall be meted out again unto ye" was not spoken in vain. Germany is not to be looted, as were its victims, but will be required to make restitution and reparation. The Hun showed no mercy, and now will receive only justice.

Prophecies that the peak of high prices has been passed were based on the fact that the buying power of the public had reached its limit. Time is ripe for old Hi Cost to come down.

THE BEE: OMAHA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1918.

Right in the Spotlight.

The 80th birthday of Joseph F. Smith will be celebrated today by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon church, of which he is the president.

President Smith is the nephew of the Joseph Smith who founded the church. Was born in the village of Far West, Mo., in 1838, he was but 10 years of age when the great Mormon exodus to the Salt Lake valley took place. The youth drove an ox team in the long journey across the plains and for some years after arriving at Salt Lake he worked as a manual laborer. Then he went to the Sandwich islands as a missionary, returning in 1858 to become a member of the High Council. Further work as a missionary in Europe and other parts was followed in 1866 by his ordination as an apostle. In 1880 he reached the post of second counselor of the church and in 1901, following the death of Lorenzo Snow, he was chosen to the presidency.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Resignation of the Painleve ministry in France.

Austro-German troops crossed the Venetian river at the point nearest Venice.

Twenty-seven survivors arriving at an American port reported the sinking of the steamer D. N. Luckenbach in the Bay of Biscay.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago Today.

Secretary Nattinger of the Board of Trade left for Chicago to represent the city at the meeting of the convention for the boards of trade.

A petition signed by fifty citizens was submitted to the council praying for the removal of the W. C. T. U. hospital from the present site.

Mrs. Charles H. Dewey left for the east via Milwaukee.

General J. C. McBride of Lincoln, member-elect of the legislature, is visiting in the city.

Mrs. George M. Cooper and daughter have returned from the east and are at home at 811 South Thirty-third street.

Rev. Mr. Copeland left on the Union Pacific for Spokane and will be three days and four nights on the road.

Miss Maggie O'Brien has returned from Council Bluffs.

James Householder has gone to Hastings, Ia., to engage in the stock shipping business.

The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. F. S. Owen, oculist, born 1856, H. N. Jewett, wholesale lumber merchant, born 1849.

W. H. Rowland, former traveling passenger agent for the Pennsylvania lines here, born 1869.

Joseph F. Smith, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, born at Far West, Mo., 80 years ago.

Louis D. Brandeis, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, born in Louisville, 62 years ago.

Prince Albert, the ruler of the little principality of Monaco, born 70 years ago.

John Drew, one of the foremost actors of the American stage, born in Philadelphia, 65 years ago.

This Day in History.

1732—John Dickinson, author of the celebrated "Farmers' Letters" during the agitation preceding the American Revolution, born in Maryland. Died in Wilmington, Del., February 14, 1808.

1745—Valentine Harvey, who invented the art of printing with raised letters for the blind, born at St. Just. Died in Paris, June 3, 1822.

1867—First passenger train from Omaha arrived at Cheyenne.

1868—Antonio Rossini, celebrated and brilliant musical composer, died in Paris. Born near Bologna, February 29, 1792.

1914—British parliament called for 1,000,000 more men for the army.

1916—British launched new offensive at northern end of the Somme battle line.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

One thousand five hundred and sixty-sixth day of the great war.

War-time economies are to be discussed by the Eastern Ice Manufacturers' association, meeting in annual convention today at Atlantic City.

The Mississippi River commission meets at St. Louis today to begin its annual trip of inspection down the river to New Orleans.

Many men prominent in insurance circles are to gather in Chicago today for the annual convention of the Federation of Mutual Insurance Companies.

Storyette of the Day.

"France's success in this war," said Gen. Oscar L. Standish of San Francisco, "has been due in great measure to the readiness of her come-back. No matter how hard Germany has hit her, France has always returned the blow with speed and vigor."

"France, in fact, has been as ready as the young fellow who proposed to the school teacher. The school teacher said to him scornfully: 'Do you suppose, Mr. Doolittle, that I'd ever marry a boy so long-nosed as to carry a great big horse-shoe in his pocket for luck?'"

"Doolittle smiled. Then, recovering himself quietly, he gave a loud laugh, took out his horse-shoe, laid it on his knee, patted it and said gaily: 'Well old fellow, I guess nobody'll ever doubt your efficacy after this!'"—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Capture of Sedan

New York Times.

France is much beloved of us, and the Tricolor stirs the blood of Americans. We shall always honor the name of Lafayette, and our gratitude for the aid of France in the dark days when the young republic was fighting its way into the light will never die. It has fallen to the lot of the United States to be the first to enter Sedan in the great offensive of the western allies before which the Germans have been retreating to their frontier, leaving thousands of prisoners and great spoil of guns in the hands of the French, British, Belgians, Americans, one of the most disastrous retreats in history.

It seems only the other day that Pershing stood at the grave of the Frenchman so beloved of Washington, and spoke those words that will always be memorable: "We have come, Lafayette, to the 'revanche' for the war that was suffered at Sedan has been written in the hearts of Frenchmen. The word has been a synonym for the defeat, humiliation, and abasement that the Germans inflicted upon a proud nation in the war of 1870. Who could have dreamed in all the intervening years of waiting and forbearance that it would not be the Tricolor, but the Stars and Stripes of the ally of the American revolution which the eyes of Frenchmen living in Sedan would see streaming in victorious battle above their town in the war that was to settle the long score with Germany? To Americans as well as Frenchmen what a thrill there is in the news contained in Mr. James' dispatch to the Times:

"In the first army's remarkable six days' advance of 40 kilometers it not only liberated 100 French villages and several thousand civilians, but also captured the city of Sedan, liberating 5,000 French folk. It also cut the main German railroad system of communication from the western front through Luxembourg. Moreover, the Americans have driven the German Fifth and Third armies, which were holding the pivot of the whole front, in full retreat."

To the mind of every American soldier so fortunate as to take part in the glorious entry into Sedan must have occurred the contrast between the rout of the Germans, which he was witnessing, and their arrogant triumph in those days of August, 1870, so somber for France. By forced marches the Third and Fourth German armies had taken positions between Metz, where Bazaine was shut up, and Chalons, and the Germans had pressed MacMahon's army back toward the Belgian frontier, forcing his attempt to relieve Bazaine. Defeated in several days of fierce fighting, MacMahon decided to make a stand at Sedan, then a fortress, and he occupied the heights surrounding it on the west, north and east. The Germans, outnumbering the French two to one, encircled MacMahon's army. Battle was joined on September 1, Wurttemberg troops blocking a French retreat upon Metz, and the Bavarians, Saxons, Prussians, and the King's Guard attacking the whole French line. For three days there had been so brief and decisive. After carrying the village of Bazailles the Germans brought their heavy artillery, 500 guns, to the heights above Sedan and began to bombard the town, to which the French had fallen back. On the second day Napoleon III, who was with the ill-starred French army, raised the white flag. Two thousand, nine hundred officers and 83,000 men laid down their arms; the French emperor became a prisoner, and with this disaster the second empire fell.

There is no fortress of Sedan to surrender today. A residential and industrial place now, it is to be hoped that the retreating Germans have spared its churches, the college, museum and the remains of the castle of the 15th century. The battle for Sedan by the Americans began, it may be said, on September 26, and in an advance of 34 miles the fighting has been of a desperate character. For sentimental as well as for strategic reasons the Germans have fought hard to keep the enemy from across the sea out of Sedan. Lines of communication between Metz and Belgium have been cut by the American victory, which must have cost the Germans far greater losses than the French suffered in the Chalons-Sedan campaign.

Sedan now means to Germany a disaster that has eclipsed the triumph of 1870. Americans, who were supposed to be impotent to transport armies across the Atlantic, have been the instruments of the revenge for which the French had longed.

Christmas Gifts for Soldiers

When our government's device of "Christmas coupons," one of which was to be sent home by each soldier abroad to the relative or friend he might select for the privilege of sending him a seasonable gift, was announced the plan was viewed with resignation, if not exactly with favor. That is because it was recognized that, if all of us who could, and would send Christmas presents to the men in France were allowed to do so, the carrying of the packages would take up far more ship space than possibly could now be devoted to other than strictly necessary transportation. With the passage of time, however, resignation to a justifiable restriction has given place in many instances to a feeling much like irritation.

On the other hand, the men across the water are writing home two things—first, that most of them find it difficult, and those engaged in active operations almost impossible, to overcome the many obstacles to getting the coupons from their superior officers, and, second, that not a few of those who could conquer those obstacles are embarrassed when it comes to choosing the recipient of the coupons. This embarrassment has two sources—the invidiousness of a selection among several persons about equally entitled by love or friendship to be thus favored and the delicacy that forbids the making what seems like a demand for a present from anybody.

So, in not a few instances the soldiers have decided not to try to get the coupons.

Here there is growing up the impression that this determination is just the one the military and shipping authorities like best and the one they tried to bring about. Hence the irritation to which reference has been made, and it is to the indignation by which the desired end in considerable measure has been reached rather than to the reaching of the end. If we had all been told that in the existing conditions it would be inexpedient and more than inconvenient to ship even 2,000,000 small Christmas packages from the United States to France, the reasonableness of the statement would have been recognized at once, and nobody would have done any more about the matter than sigh, as so many times before, that "war is war." The providing of a way that wasn't a way was different and—fretting.—New York Times.

Super-Piracy of Huns

Even if it stood by itself on the records of these war-torn times, the case of the Norwegian bark Stifinder and its abandoned crew would be sufficient to convict German frightfulness of outdoing piracy in point of ruthlessness. Such is the conclusion one must reach who reads the plain story of the bark's crew who have just reached New York after long days and nights of torturing, heart-breaking struggles in an open lifeboat.

There were 17 men on the Stifinder when it left New York, bound for Australia September 26. They took to two boats October 13, when a German submarine first looted and then sank the bark. They were a thousand miles from the nearest shore. The brigands of the sea turned their backs and sailed away. Seven victims of this barbarity are still to be heard from—or never to be heard from. Ten are in this port, the pitiful tale of 17 days of hunger, of ceaseless blistering toil at the oars.

No crew with any prompting of human decency would have treated even a militant enemy as that U-boat-gang treated the men of the Stifinder. That these suffering Norwegians were not fates at all, but sailors of a neutral nation is a fact aggravating the German offense not against humanity alone, but world-laws of belligerency.—New York World.

State Press Comments

York News-Times: The wheat fields look like Nebraska as they try to imitate the Emerald Isle.

Beatrice Express: An extra pound of sugar per person per month, ought to be at least have a tendency to sweeten things up a bit.

Burt County Herald: What has become of Bryan? With so much peace talk in the air it does not seem natural for him to lose such an opportunity to talk.

Kearney Hub: There will not be any break in the program of making the world safe for democracy. Even a democrat can feel perfectly safe. We have a job in common of making the world safe for everybody.

Wayne Republican: Now that the campaign excitement is over, perhaps there will be some developments concerning the identity of two former county commissioners who returned a lot of money to Hamilton county through the agency of the taxpayers' league.

Wayne Herald: The change back to the old time is quite agreeable to rural communities. Many farmers did not make the change in time last spring, but followed the old schedule, finding it more practicable and satisfactory. An additional hour for gardening and recreation in the cities was no doubt worth while. In the country it usually served no advantage.

Peppery Points

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Corn slumped because of the prospect of peace. Now, aren't the wheat farmers thankful that Uncle Sam stands behind their wheat?

Baltimore American: Turkey may be too high for all on Thanksgiving day, but the humblest home will have a feast in comparison with the menu in Austria and Germany, of a dish of crow, with humble pie for dessert.

Philadelphia Ledger: The action of the Croats in raising the Italian flag in Fiume and demanding incorporation with Italy is a striking indication of the difficulties that will be encountered in settling the future of the Adriatic.

Brooklyn Eagle: That \$400,000,000 in Russian gold that Germany did not get, and the Omsk government did get, may be so much direct loss to the allies as things have turned out; but the seizure is just so much saved for Russia, and it needs it all.

Kansas City Times: The quarter-master general announces that contracts have been placed with the British government for 1,800,000 pairs of trousers and 1,400,000 coats for the American Expeditionary Forces. The reason why fewer coats than trousers were ordered doubtless is that the American boys fight with their coats off, differing in this respect from the Scotch who

"We Want Candy Cascarets"

Resolved: That when our tongues turn white, breath feverish, stomach sour and bowels constipated, that our mothers give us Cascarets, the nice candy cathartic, and not nasty castor oil, mineral oil, calomel or pills. Cascarets "work" without griping and never hurt us kids. Cost only 10 cents.

TO MOTHERS! Learn to give harmless Cascarets to your cross, sick, bilious, constipated pets and save coaxing, worry and money. Children love this candy cathartic. Nothing else cleanses the little liver and bowels so effectively. Each 10 cent box of Cascarets contains directions for dosage for children aged one year old and upwards.

The Expectant Mother

"The Shadow of Coming Events" often darkens the days of the expectant mother.

Constipation, always a handicap to the health and happiness of every woman, becomes doubly dangerous to the woman who is preparing to fulfill her highest duty—maternity.

The expectant mother must nourish two. She must be able to get rid of a double waste. Failure to do so poisons herself and the child that she is to bring into the world.

Constipation means more than mere failure to have a regular thorough bowel evacuation. It means stagnation of waste matter in the bowels, production of irritant and poisonous matter, its absorption into the blood, and distribution all over the body.

It means aggravation of all these discomforts that attend the period of pregnancy. It contributes to the tragedies of childbirth. It prejudices the ability of the mother to nurse her child after it has been born.

And, it is dangerous to employ pills, castor oil, purgative mineral waters, salts, etc. that force the bowels to act. But the Nujol Treatment for Constipation is not only harmless but in every way efficient.

Nujol helps Nature to re-establish natural, thorough, bowel evacuation, regular as clockwork.

Nujol is absolutely harmless.

Nujol is not absorbed. It cannot affect the child. It is easy and pleasant to take.

Best of all, Nujol not only overcomes constipation, but it hinders the formation of poisons in the bowels, absorbs and carries them out of the body, thus preventing complications.

Get Nujol from your druggist and take according to directions.

Warning: Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. Insist on Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.

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