

THE OMAHA BEE
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Hunger will tame even an anarchist.

Hungry women and children never call to Uncle Sam in vain.

What about that edict closing the soft drink places till the war-end came?

Readjustment of the shipbuilding program is all right if it does not contemplate an abandonment of the industry.

Those candidates' expense accounts, modest as they are, must represent more or less of heartfelt interest for the losers.

Report has it that the crown prince "cried like a baby" while he signed his renunciation. Not like a Belgian baby, however.

Pancho Villa is reported sick and likely to die in bed. And this is the man we were going to get at all costs a few months ago.

Germany stood firm for a strong peace, and will get one strong enough to hold its most energetic warrior for a long, long time.

Timid warriors who make complaint of last Monday's racket may be reassured. They will very likely never witness another like it.

One of the potent factors in the slump in cotton prices has been the refusal of consumers to buy at the extortionate figures quoted.

The Nebraska grain belt, which includes the state as a whole, has just had another good wetting down, increasing the promise for next year.

Censorship has been removed from all wires. Does that mean that we are to say farewell to Creel, or does it open a wider opportunity for his genius for fiction?

The weary drag of routine duty is now ahead of our soldiers, and you can make it lighter for them by helping the war work drive. Give to the soldier boys as liberally now as if the fighting were still going on.

Generosity and magnanimity are becoming, but it is just a bit of fate's irony that supplies for the relief of Germany cannot enter that country without crossing one that felt the oppression of the Hun at its heaviest.

Secretary Daniels asks only \$600,000,000 to carry on his peace program for the navy next year, and he likely will get the most of it. What really interests us is to recall at this time the extreme opposition of the democrats eight years ago to the expenditure of any money on a navy.

Democratic politicians are going to make a fight for control of the senate by undertaking to overturn the senatorial vote in Michigan. This is strictly in accord with their doctrine of state's rights and letting the people rule. Whenever a state votes contrary to their views its choice must be questioned.

A defunct explosives concern paid over a million dollars on an agreement to pay \$4,000,000 to an agent for securing contracts with the French government. The receivers ask that the amount be returned, and the process may open up some details of interest to the public. The profiteer is now coming in for a little delayed attention.

The democratic Brooklyn Eagle demands that republicans choose an eastern man to be speaker of the next house because "the interests of the east, the wealthiest states of the union, need protection more than any other section in the exercise of the taxing power." The good old Eagle, in its traditional bourbonism, overlooks the fact that the republican victory was largely secured as a rebuke to sectionalism. The next house will stand for America and not for any favored region.

William Must Be Tried

The conduct of William Hohenzollern, after his abdication as king of Prussia and German kaiser, was surprising even to his worst enemies. He said, "It may be for the good of Germany." But his actions showed that his sole concern was to save his own skin. Even the pitifully weak Nicholas Romanoff showed less of a craven spirit than William. Instead of staying to try to help Germany in its hour of internal conflict, at risk of his life, he sneaked out of the land he had ruled for over 30 years, a fugitive from popular wrath. But he cannot escape. No nation will dare give him permanent asylum. He may not be turned over to the new government of Germany, but a demand from the allies for his surrender will be heeded. William must be tried for high crimes against civilization. There are two reasons for this. One is firmly to establish the doctrine of personal responsibility of rulers; the other is to settle, once for all, in a high tribunal, on a full hearing of all the evidence, all the disputed questions as to responsibility for this war, and for the barbarous practices that have distinguished it from other modern wars. This will be the only certain way, while witnesses are still living, and documents are available, for ascertaining the historical facts. We owe it to the future to uncover all things that are hidden, to winnow official statements of their half truths and falsehoods and get at the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. In this manner we shall render it impossible for special pleading to present their conflicting theories to confuse the future.—St. Louis Globe Democrat

INTO A NEW WORLD.

"Old Europe is dead and a new world is slowly emerging," said General Jan Christian Smuts. This hard-headed Boer warrior has passed through such vicissitudes of military and political fortune as entitle his words to careful attention. That he voices a common thought is clear, but that he can give it added importance by an impressive warning is also to advantage to those who are willing to listen to wisdom born of experience.

"There is danger of things going too far," he adds, "and giving Europe a setback from which she will not recover for generations." The danger that threatens Europe in this respect is not confined to that continent. Relief from restraint of centuries is followed there by such disorder as discourages the onlooker, but the hope is felt that soon the urgent necessities of the situation will bring people to a realization of their situation and a better understanding of real responsibility. As the ferment works it is spreading generally, and while its effects may not be so strongly felt in the self-governing lands of the earth, the disturbance cannot be altogether avoided.

The beauty of the new world is likely to be marred unless all classes join in one great effort to make possible the full fruition of the victory. The war was not fought to establish privilege for any, but to secure justice to all. Only when this is completely realized can the world go ahead, and progress means only greater effort just ended is but preliminary to the greater one ahead, and progress means only greater effort for us all.

Let Up on War Taxes.

Secretary McAdoo has addressed to Senator Simmons, chairman of the senate's finance committee, a communication setting out what he conceives to be needs to be provided for by taxation. The secretary suggests that the bill intended to produce eight billions in revenue be cut to six, as the war program reasonably can be reduced from \$24,000,000,000 to \$18,000,000,000. Careful observers are inclined to the opinion that expenditures may be reduced even more than outlined by the secretary with no danger to our future plans. With hostilities definitely suspended, the most important item of military expense is automatically removed. Termination of government contracts will dispose of others. This work already is progressing. In the month of our greatest endeavor in connection with the war the total expenditure was but a little more than \$1,800,000,000, or well below the two-billion monthly charge anticipated. As only a little more than four months of the current fiscal year had passed and in none of them did the expenditures reach the estimate, it is quite possible that the bills may be brought down to a point well below that accepted by Mr. McAdoo as the maximum requirement. Heavy taxes and another big loan are to be expected, but the people are entitled to have the pressure made as light as safety will admit.

Lloyd George and the Election.

Some democratic editors are trying to draw a parallel between Lloyd George and President Wilson in the matter of appeals to the electorate. The comparison does not disclose the close resemblance they would have us admit. Lloyd George has asked that he be continued in office with a parliamentary majority sufficient to enable him to carry out plans for peace already formed. But he has not made support of his plans a test of loyalty.

Party lines long ago all but disappeared in the United Kingdom, the several groups dissolving and different combinations now and then appearing, only to be dissipated as they accomplished a minor purpose or failed to impress the country with their plans. All through the turmoil, however, the insistent purpose of the government to win the war had the unquestioning support of all the people, even that remnant of the Tory party which clung to the vanishing status of hereditary class privilege.

Lloyd George overthrown Asquith and came into power himself as head of a coalition government, in which responsibility was shared by all the political groups, even the socialists having a member of the cabinet. This is directly opposite to the course pursued by our president, who insisted on a partisan cabinet, and on retaining men in his cabinet who were objectionable to a considerable number of his own party. He did not reappoint any member of his cabinet until after Senator Hardwick of Georgia had introduced a resolution inquiring by what show of right the incumbents pretended to discharge the functions of the positions they fill. Then Postmaster General Burleson's name was sent to the senate as a reappointment, and confirmed. All other members of the group are holdovers.

Herein are some of the differences between Lloyd George and President Wilson, and they should not be overlooked.

"Stick for the Big Show."

Workmen on a government job in Brooklyn, who struck because their hours of labor, and consequently wages, had been reduced, typify a spirit that is showing itself in many places throughout the country. It is the spirit of self and not of service; had it prevailed before the war America would not have entered the conflict and the victory might have gone the other way. If it prevails now, we are going to lose much of the fruits of that victory. Most of the grumbling at home has been against the unjustifiable profiteering, and against the continuation of high prices protest is now vigorously made. All this was to have been expected, and rests on reason; but the impossibility of getting back at once to peace-conditions must be apparent to all. Therefore, all must exercise patience now as never before. The natural operation of trade laws will bring about the change sooner, perhaps, than is anticipated. Greed should have no place in our program, and individuals seeking undue gains from trade will soon realize this. Public opinion still is a mighty compelling force in America, and now as ever it will be directed against those who seek unfair advantage. Its effect will be the more manifest if it is soberly applied.

The Chicago Tribune earnestly hopes that when next Americans are called upon to celebrate a victory they do it with more of order than prevailed last Monday. Directed force, it thinks, will engender more of real enthusiasm than did the frenzied proceedings of the day. Perhaps, and the next time we will try the plan of a definite program just to see how it works.

The Great Reward

New York Evening Post. To have lived to see this day fills up the measure of the happiness of uncounted millions. The thrill which runs through the American people vibrates in the hearts of men everywhere. Even in Germany, the sense of a new day having come for the broadest human rights must help to assuage the bitterness of humiliating defeat and abject surrender. For it is more than a great military victory that the world is celebrating. It is the majestic triumph of ideas. Two systems of government, rather than armies, have been locked in a death struggle for four years, and the system which now lies in irreparable ruin had long been an anachronism and an offense in this modern world of which the breath of life is liberty and free self-expression. It is clear now that the subjects—or victims—of German military autocracy never really believed in it, though they went forward to it, and the speed and joy with which they have seized the opportunity to throw off its hated bonds are fresh proof of the terrorism in which they had been held, soul and body. So that it is not merely the crashing into the dust of the German military machine that we rejoice over today, but the going into powder of the German autocratic government. We celebrate not alone the glory of our arms, but the greater glory of the unconquerable mind of freemen.

Standing today at the climax of our hopes, and with the rich reward of all our sacrifices now in secure possession, we cannot fail to summon our gratitude where it is due. It flows to England, which endured a rain of terrible blows without a whimper, and watched out the dark hours with never a thought of quitting till the labor laid upon it was done. We are grateful to the heroic Belgians and the dauntless French, who fought our fight for us and kept the faith in Greece and Serbia coming in for our unfeigned thanks. But Americans will naturally value their warmest gratitude for those of their own kind and country who took up the burden of battle for liberty, and who gave and worked and suffered that other nations might be free. The wonderful outpouring of American youth and energy to the front, the discipline and made as fine soldiers as ever despatched death in the muck of the battlefield—who that has witnessed this grand spectacle can ever forget it, or cease to thank God for this proof of the noble stuff of which our young manhood is made? As for the men and women, boys and girls, who devoted their brains and their wealth and their work to the support of our activities of the war, there is no need to rise up and call them blessed, for they have felt themselves such all along in their forgetting self and wreaking themselves in willing labors for their country and for humanity. After all, our deepest gratitude must be collective. It is for the people as a whole, who have given us every man in his place, to do what was necessary to see the grim business through, and with their simple but sublime faith in democracy, which all through the struggle has shown no shadow of turning.

To individual leaders the full meed of praise will be given. Now that partisan jealousies and prejudices are temporarily extinguished, Americans of all parties will take an honest pride in their president, whom all the nations are acclaiming. Whatever else may be said of him, it cannot be denied that by him, at least during the last year and a half, the nation's hope and the world's desire have been given substance, apt and powerful expression. No American president ever entered in his lifetime into such a heritage of world-wide fame as has the man who, eight years ago, was simply an American teacher, Woodrow Wilson. Fit to stand with him have been our commanders in the field and on the sea. Unpretentious, modest, but terrible resolute and efficient, General Pershing has been an ideal head of our army in France. For will Americans soon forget the splendid qualities shown by the British commander-in-chief, whom the hurricane could batter, but could not break. Of the supreme commander, Marshal Foch, it is only necessary to say that he has made for himself an immortal name. To the highest military genius he united a mind and spirit that compel admiration to the verge of idolizing. The fact that not one vulgar or bragging word has come from him in the course of his magnificent success shows the good taste of a true gentleman and the poise of a firm-set soul. In Ferdinand Foch is surely realized the vision of the Happy Warrior, whom every man in arms would wish to be.

Over the other side, charity would be prompted to draw a veil. Autocracy dies ignobly. Even the tinsel Napoleon III cut a better figure after the first Sedan than the kaiser does after the second. He was a man who sought to die at the head of his troops. William I. flung away to exile. The swaggering monarch who made the world tremble with his angry threats, and used to speak blasphemously of his being the vice regent of the Almighty, leaves the scene like a discharged hostler. What would the accusing spirit of Bismarck say today to the man who has made his name as a minister of the empire that he created? The man who built up? Celebrate we will, rejoice we must, but in all the outbursts of popular joy it is easy to detect a sobering note. We have attained our desired haven earlier than our fondest hopes, but we can still see ahead of us a long and arduous way. The whole work of reconstruction and of healing lies before us. It will tax our best seamanship and try the temper of our people. But we may rest calm and cheerful in the assurance that a nation capable of doing what ours has done within the last two years will not be lacking in the patriotism or the ability to front successfully the giant difficulties which peace will bring in its train.

Lo, the Poor Cotton Grower!

The south appears to be getting disturbed over the decline in the price of cotton. Governor Manning of Georgia recently called a conference to discuss means of "holding cotton off the market until the price reaches a point that will at least cover the cost of production." This talk about the "cost of production" has a familiar ring, but it will not arouse much sympathy among northern farmers, the price of whose products has been raised, while cotton has gone up to unheard of prices without the slightest interference from the government. One defender of the south wrote recently: "It is true that the present price of cotton seems a trifle high, but it is to be remembered that cotton sold for a little over 6 cents a pound four years ago. Then, too, an unduly low price tends to stimulate and benefit the infernal industry of munition making, which must have cotton if it is to go on manufacturing explosives." O, they are public benefactors, those cotton growers! But we can imagine what a shout of protest would go up if northern farmers could get together to hold their wheat from the market to force higher prices. We suppose the case is necessarily different in the north.—Chicago Tribune.

People and Events

Florida voted to go bone dry by law, but the state will remain, as heretofore, supplied with water on three sides and some in the middle. The blowout staged in New York City on the strength of the Oujia hoax hit the public treasury for \$80,000 in street cleaning. There is talk of sending the bill to Oujia. Nebraska is not, after all, the extreme northern line of the goober belt. Montreal boasts of harvesting a crop of peanuts on the island in the St. Lawrence bearing the city's name. Perhaps—mark the saving clause—perhaps the railroads will in due time absorb some of the glowing warmth of peace and infuse a little variety of color in their timetables and like traveling necessities. The dreary black and white and cheap paper looks too much like the state of mind of the democratic congressional committee the morning after November 5, and ought to be banished as a painful reminder.

TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War. Viscount Cowdray, chairman of the British air board, resigned. Premier Clemenceau of France announced the formation of his ministry. President Wilson cabled birthday greetings to King Albert of the Belgians.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago Today. The boys in the Armour-Cudahy packing houses have furnished the house at 1313 Virginia avenue in elegant style for E. E. Ryan, who was married some days ago.



Twentieth street near Lake will be opened tonight. Post office Inspector Waterbury is visiting his family in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Logan returned from the west. C. L. Roberts of Red Oak, Ia., has purchased the flour and feed stock of Kelley Brothers south of Twenty-fifth street.

Savings bank department has been opened in connection with the Union Stock Yards bank.

The Day We Celebrate. Robert L. Carter, manager of the Carter Sheet Metal works, born 1864.

Maj. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U. S. A., retired, former chief of the general staff corps, born in Washington 68 years ago today.

Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston university, born at Mercer, O., 57 years ago.

John H. Kirby, Texas lumber king and financier, born in Tyler county, Tex., 38 years ago today.

Stephen S. Gregory, noted Chicago lawyer, former president of the American Bar association, born in Otsego county, N. Y., 69 years ago.

William F. Kirby, junior United States senator from Arkansas, born in Miller county, Ark., 51 years ago.

This Day in History. 1811—Weavers' riots in Nottingham England, as a result of the introduction of labor saving machinery.

1885—Louis Riel, leader of the rebellion in the Canadian Northwest, executed at Regina.

1915—Premier Asquith, accompanied by four members of his cabinet, arrived in Paris.

1916—British continued Ancre battle, capturing several thousand German prisoners and advancing on wide front.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. Throughout Canada final rallies and demonstrations will be held today to get the Victory loan "over the top."

Boxing shows and athletic carnivals will be held in many of the principal cities of the United States today for the benefit of the United War Work fund.

The season of live stock shows will be ushered in today with the opening of annual exhibitions in Kansas City and San Francisco. The Pacific Northwest International show, to have opened today at Portland, Ore., has been postponed until next month.

Storyette of the Day. In Bavaria, where the crown prince, and indeed all Prussians, are hated, they tell a story about a burglar. A burglar, the story runs, returned home in the dawn light in a dreadful temper.

"What's the matter?" asked his wife. "Didn't you have no luck?" "Luck! Naw!" snarled the burglar. "I made a mistake in the blackness and tried to burgle the palace where the crown prince lives. He was home, too."

"Oh," said the burglar's wife, "what a misfortune! I was wondering how it was that you came back with nothing but your underwear on."—Detroit Free Press.

N. P. SWANSON, Funeral Parlor. (Established 1888.) 17th and Cumings Sts. Doug. 1060.

The Bee's Letter Box

Prices on Foodstuffs. Omaha, Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: The federal food administration is constantly abating the restrictions on the use of foodstuffs on the ground that the cessation of hostilities will lessen the European demand, while at the same time the enormous crops in this country have produced vast surplus stores.

Nobody need be told that the urgent European demand will decline from month to month, and this fact, coupled with the enormous stores held, ought to be enough to induce federal and state food administrators to compel the profiteers in foodstuffs to reduce their prices. No longer can they say to the consumer the European demand compels the sky-rocketing of these prices. The prevailing prices of the necessities of life in Omaha are shamelessly high.

The situation is one calling for drastic action, not only by the food administrators, but by the state and county councils of defense, the city council and every other organized body of citizens. If profiteering in the necessities of life cannot be stopped in any other way, a few prison sentences such as those imposed by England should be resorted to. It seems to me that this issue is paramount to all others since the announcement of the cessation of hostilities.

In mentioning organized efforts to suppress the profiteers let me venture the suggestion that the blatant profiteers might get busy along this line with some chance of being of real service to the consumers of this city and state. The improvement clubs of this city are in a position to take this subject up and advocate the enforcing of drastic action at the hands of law officers whose duty it is to protect the people from these conscienceless profiteers. Let us not forget that profiteering is by no means confined to foodstuffs. We are living amid plentiful supplies of the necessities of life, yet we are compelled to pay famine prices. The people have power to break up all combinations in restraint of trade, but it can't be done without further dusts.

J. B. H. STATE PRESS COMMENT. Blair Enterprise: If "Big Jeff" has the say about it we have faith in his integrity to believe that the appointment of Blair postmaster will not be dollored off to the highest bidder.

Beatrice Express: Willie Hohenzollern now knows just how Arthur Mullen, Gilbert Hitchcock and Herbert Gooch felt when they received the returns from the Nebraska election last Tuesday.

Beatrice Post: Before election a democrat told us the earth would be wet up with republican tears. The next day after election the ground around here was all wet, but it was not with republican tears.

Kearney Hub: Nebraska will have a united and exceptionally strong delegation in congress that will rank with the best from any state in the union. The addition of Jefferson and Andrews especially stands for the brainiest and the best.

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