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THE BEE'S SERVICE FLAG



These fall rains are taking the terror out of

next summer.

Omaha cleaned up well on the war work

drive, but that is a habit we have.

Just be patient a little while longer, and the

fruit of victory will be secured. Overhaste may

destroy it.

The Czech-Slav republic is a fact now; it

has commenced to borrow money from the

United States.

Our French friends are getting ready to fetter

President Wilson on his arrival in Paris. Will

they be disappointed?

If the German army couldn't stop the American

soldiers, how can the weather man hope

to accomplish that feat?

Johnny will be marching home very shortly

now, and will find all set to give him the

proverbial hearty welcome.

Any ketchup in the tax bill will be appreciated

by a nation whose resources were beginning to

feel the strain of big doings.

The proposed Order of the Gold Star has

much merit in it and should be made a perpetual

memorial for real Americans.

Pilsudski is the name of the new head of

Poland. We begin to understand why Freedom

shrieked when Kosciuszko fell.

The British food commissioner sticks to his

guns, just like his Yankee compeer, but that is

not bringing prices down any.

The European deck is being pretty well

stripped of kings and queens right now, but the

other cards have moved up in value.

Why should excess profits escape taxation

now any more than in war time? Secretary

McAdoo's proposal to exempt them hardly is

good.

It has been suggested by a noncombatant

that the Huns be required for a time at least

to subsist on apples from the orchards of north-

ern France.

Restriction on price limit on shoes has been

removed, the War board believing supply and

demand will serve to regulate the business. We

will see whether it does.

French and Yankee soldiers are hustling

along to occupy Metz, and so reassure the popu-

lation of Mulhausen and other towns therea-

bouts that the new order of things means peace.

Now, if ever the world is going to have an

illustration of the vicious circle in relation to

inflated prices, and the chances are that every-

body will suffer some before its effects disap-

pear.

Now we know why the Germans grabbed all

the rolling stock from the railroads they seized

in Belgium, France and Russia. They wanted

the cars to haul food to the starving women

and children at home.

The Los Angeles police magistrate has ruled

that kissing in public is not a crime, thereby

increasing the attractions of the southern Cali-

fornia climate and adding another persuasion

to the boomer's long list.

Secretary Burleson proposes to go ahead

with the wires of the country just as if he really

owned them. If he gets the service into the

same fix he did the postoffice it will be an awful

black eye for public ownership.

"You only had to come out to get it,"

replied Admiral Wemyss to a German naval officer,

who thought the German navy should not

be surrendered because it had not been beaten.

And that tells the whole story.

True to Form

To the German Red Cross nurses who stole

the food that was sent to the British prisoners

are now added the German prison camp keepers

who steal the clothes sent to the American pris-

oners and sell them. This is true to form. For

the men who stole the altar vessels and desec-

rated the cathedral of Laon by turning it into

a stable will not shrink in their last days from

glutting their hate in any way that humanity

may recoil from. But a people learned in his-

tory and the Colosseum, recording and glorifying

inherited all the rights of the Roman empire,

might have been supposed to know of Titus and

the sack of Jerusalem and to recall that history

has ever held against him as the crowning in-

famy the looting of the temple at Jerusalem and

the exposing of his shame in the imperishable

marble of the arch in the Forum that looks

toward the Colosseum, recording and glorifying

in the dead. But, blinded by their own bloodthirst

and greed, the Germans have not hesitated to

put on record their long rule of rapine. The

world will perhaps be all the better for it if

they continue true to form to the last; for a leu-

ONE VERY PRESSING PROBLEM.

Most pressing of all the after-the-war prob-

lems is that of getting away from the high cost

of everything that goes into the material side

of life. This state of affairs is easily ascribable

to the inflation of money, incident to war activ-

ity. But merely to assign the cause will in no

way aid in discovering or applying the remedy.

Irritation that was suppressed while the war

has been heavily on the people is showing its pres-

ence in many ways, and is not in any sense

being allayed by some unwise utterances on

part of men who should know better. Wise

thought is being given the problem, that pru-

dent action may follow and relief be given at

the earliest possible moment. Sudden distur-

bance of existing conditions will invite dis-

aster, so we may expect to see the price level

maintained for many months. This naturally

carries with it the wage scale, as the two must

go together. Gradual return to a lower level

will eventually be accomplished, and may be so

brought about without violence if all keep their

wits. Our national life sustained the severe

shock of sudden turn from peace to war; it

surely can survive the reversal of that process,

but the good of all requires that the change be

gradual. Patience and a little forbearance until

definite plans can be formulated will help every-

body to bear a burden that must fall equally

on all if progress is not to be seriously dis-

turbed.

Four for the Peace Council.

Announcement from Washington of four

names of men who may sit on the peace coun-

cil, representing America, is not official, but

may be taken as fairly indicating the president's

selection. It is not likely the White House

would put these forward tentatively unless the

decision to appoint them really had been

reached. It is also clear that the four named

are the ones who obviously would have been

mentioned even by the casual, had a request

been made for suggestions. However, the list

is incomplete as yet, and some notable names

might well be added. That of William Howard

Taft would add greatly by the feeling of confi-

dence it would inspire.

Elihu Root deserves the first place because

of his pre-eminent and admitted qualifications

of ripened statesmanship and experience. His

public service and private character mark him

as particularly fitted for such a duty. Robert

Lansing served his apprenticeship in statecraft

under a master, and his experience in the de-

partment of which he has been head for the last

three years has given him accurate knowledge

of details of all that is involved in the present

war as well as a comprehensive understanding

of the broader problems of international rela-

tions. Of these two no criticism will be made.

Judge Brandeis may meet opposition from

some, for the same reasons that he was assailed

when nominated for the supreme bench. These

do not affect his standing as a jurist, nor will

they carry any weight with thinking people.

His presence on the delegation representing

America, on the other hand, will carry assurance

to a great body of the world's citizenship that

its status will have sympathetic consideration.

Colonel House will represent the president,

unless Mr. Wilson decides to attend in person.

Further word from the White House as to the

exact makeup of the body that will represent

the United States at the great gathering will be

awaited with deep interest.

Mustering Out the Soldiers.

Orders from the general staff for muster out

within two weeks of 200,000 men now in military

service is an indication that the war is about

over. The great job of setting the soldiers back

into their status as civilians has commenced with

commendable promptness, and will doubtless

be carried on with all due celerity. The first

units to be dismissed from further service are

those least needed in times of military inaction.

General Pershing will determine the time and

order for returning men from abroad, and will

doubtless act when he believes conditions war-

rant the movement. Details of the plan for

demobilization so far disclosed show foresight

for the convenience of the men, and properly

carried out will avert any serious disruption of

industry. The important fact is that the mil-

lions of young men who were caught up in the

service of war are now to come back into the

ways of peace, better and stronger for their

short but vivid experience in the army.

Preserving the Monroe Doctrine.

Senator Poinexter's objection to the pro-

posed league of nations on the grounds that it

would abrogate the Monroe doctrine deserves

examination. President Monroe's utterance

was directed against an unholy league of nations

designed to destroy democracy. The United

States could not then intervene in European

affairs, but it was strong enough to prevent any

attempt by European nations to interfere di-

rectly or indirectly in the New World. Great

Britain, already fully established on democratic

grounds, stood by us in this, and North and

South America were made secure for self-

governing people.

Preservation of this doctrine has occasioned

much friction, and even war has narrowly been

avoided on several occasions because of it. This

is one of the brightest chapters in our history.

But has not the downfall of autocracy in Europe

so altered the situation that the Monroe doc-

trine may be preserved without its compelling

us to hold aloof from association with other

democracies when acting together for the com-

mon good?

The danger Senator Poinexter sees is more

apparent than real. Violation of the Monroe

doctrine now could only come through such

movement as a league of nations would effect-

ively prevent. It is inconceivable that such a

league could so bind the United States as to

render it impotent when injustice was being

done one of the smaller American republics.

Justice to all is the aim now of the nations

of the world, and it will can be obtained

through some such organization as that pro-

posed, and doctrine set up almost a century ago

to meet secret plans of despots, conniving to

destroy free governments, might well be laid

aside, if such suspension will help to perpetuate

its ends.

Rioting Hun soldiers in Brussels are giving

special attention to their own officers. All the

hated of forty years of brutal training is being

visited on those who were unfortunate enough

to survive the war and fall into the clutches of

the men they abused

TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

British and German light cruis-

ers came into action in the Hel-

goland. The Austro-Germans crossed the Piave

at Zenson, but were annihilated.

After heavy fighting the bolshe-

viki troops gained a decisive victory

in Moscow.

The Day We Celebrate.

Giuseppe Campanari, operative bar-

itone, born in Venice, Italy, 59 years

ago.

Col. Jacob C. Johnson, U. S. A.,

inspector-general of the first Amer-

ican field army, born in Ohio, 46

years ago.

Henry A. Shute, New Hampshire

jurist and author, born at Exeter,

N. H., 62 years ago.

Rt. Rev. Matthew Harkins, Catho-

lic bishop of Providence, born in

Boston, 75 years ago.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago Today.

The Home Circle-social club open-

ed its eighth season with a most

brilliant party in Masonic hall.

The garison hall at Fort Omaha