AILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY FOUNDED BY EDWARD BOSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION

Daily 69,418—Sunday 63,095

abscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed them. Address changed as often as requested. THE BEE'S SERVICE FLAG

More history was made at Brest.

Now speed up your early Christmas shop-

The war-won freedom of the C's insures the afety of the W. W's.

now how a lot of soldiers feel. The French seem as glad to see Wilson as

Red Cross girls who did not get to the front

hey were when Pershing landed. Chile and Peru are now willing to arbitrate. nd another war cloud disappears.

Nebraska's potash industry may be an innt, but it certainly is a lusty one.

"Great victory for the strikers," cries the bor agitator. Why the camouflage?

If the president accepts all the invitations nt him he will be gone longer than six weeks.

The Chilean officer who flew over the Andes as just giving South Americans an object

Renewal of trade relations with Russia is a in that the blessed bolshevik has nearly run

Wet, soggy days are hard on little unshed t, therefore The Bee's free shoe fund derves attention.

Mr. Wilson's mind is reported to be clear as his plans for peace, so that all that remains for him to make them public.

Pershing has a fairly steady stream of solers flowing homewards, making good on the oboken-by-Christmas prophecy.

Help battle the flu by observing all the rules d down by the authorities and you will be ping something in an emergency.

January 1 is to be celebrated as a holiday in erlin, and it is a safe guess there will be ighty little "hoching" of the kaiser.

Germans who are jostling American soldiers they pass on the street might profit by reewing the last year's history of their father-

While over there the president might locate e culprit who perpetrated that premature ace armistice fake and see to it that he, too, ts "justice."

The cost of that eight-day car strike will rure up into the hundreds of thousands of dols. And the money might as well have been nped into the Missouri river.

Three thousand delegates and assistants will ke part in the peace conference, a number that ms small enough when compared to the milone who were engaged in the war.

Establishing aerial mail between London d India will pretty nearly realize the legend Solomon's magic carpet, but many things nost as strange have been brought to pass

The shopper who can't find what he (she) ints in the magnificent display of holiday ods now offered by Omaha retail merchants st have something ailing him (her) that eds looking after.

The New York "nut" who formally aboled all laws, all debts and all responsibilities America is wasting his time here. He should to Petrograd or Berlin, where there is a ld for his sort of activity.

Looking backwards, perhaps it was better it the company did not try to start cars in hance of the threatened violence. To have lew people killed or maimed in a riot would ve done Omaha incalculable harm.

A Commission That Failed

Among the many suggestions presented by Interstate Commerce commission in its ual report for the future control of the railds some may be better than others, but none them will gain much in the importance to be

ached to them because of the particular urce from which they emanate.

After a long and patient trial of the administive methods of the Interstate commerce mmission it has been generally voted a fail-Its membership changes from time to time. regulations and decisions that it issues fically undergo modifications, but after all se years its character and its theory of operaremain the same. It has made of itself a onary body; it has proved a means of obection in practice and a dead weight in the it has failed to justify itself as an agency tworks for the public good with the intelliend of getting the best results.

that ails the Interstate Commerce commisis not lack of powers or lack of laws but of an understanding of business conditions affecting the railroads and industries depennt upon them. So far as it was designed for tain definite purposes of regulation, it has ther met expectations by maintaining an atti-e of judicial impartiallity nor has it succeeded

ppressing the inclination to assume the role gent for the prosecution.

What is naeded first of all is a radical change a commission itself.—New York World.

HOW THE OUTCOME WAS REACHED.

While shaking hands with ourselves over the ending of the street car strike, let us not overlook one important feature-that the termination of the conflict without "that ugly feeling," with all the men going back to work in their old jobs, with agreement to settle remaining differences by arbitration of a disinterested tribunal, is due chiefly to the unceasing efforts of Commissioner Zimman.

It should be known that Mr. Zimman "got into the game" pursuant to his conception of the duty he, as a city official, owes to the public and, with the confidence of the men who authorized him to represent and speak for them, succeeded in bringing the strike leaders and the company heads face to face for an earnest attempt to get together. He induced the strikers to recognize the claims of the public and to withdraw their untenable demand for a closed shop through a union contract made in disregard of the War Labor board's award, and he also persuaded the company to concede immediate correction of the main condition complained of. In a word, the well conducted negotiations initiated by Mr. Zimman reached the point of strike settlement independently of action or advice from Washington or Detroit; in truth, alone made it possible to prevail finally on the strikers to accept and follow the direction of their international president to resume their work and look to the War Labor board for a re-hearing of the former case and interpretation or modification of the award as justice to all concerned may require.

Not that Commissioner Zimman has any claim to credit in which others do not share, but that the people of Omaha may understand how the outcome was reached and that it did not simply come about by itself.

Great Britain's Election.

Several features of the election in Great Britain, where the votes are being cast today, hold great interest. It is the first general election since before the war, making the Parliament recently dissolved one of the longest in history. Party lines have almost entirely disappeared under the attrition of war, and the issues presented in the campaign are mainly not such as would call for partisan alignment. In addition, the electorate has been greatly increased, something like 12,000,000 voters having been added by extension of franchise to include women and soldiers under age. The temper of these first voters is uncertain, for they have few political landmarks to guide them. This assures that the outcome will largely turn on personal preference. As to the issues involved in the post-war program, leaders of previous wide variance as to policy, such as Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and Arthur Balfour, are practically agreed. Generally speaking, the main thing to be settled by the voters whether Mr. George or Mr. Balfour will have a sufficient personal following the next House of Commons to organize the government. Great problems of home policy will be set before that body, some of these already having had preliminary attention, but most of them yet are in an unformed stage as to plans for treatment. While the result of the voting today will be of deeper concern to the British than to the world outside, it will be heard with interest by all.

Self-Government in Germany.

A part of the British press is inclined to take umbrage at the foolish talk of Premier Ebert to the Prussian Guards, when he told them they had never been beaten by the foe. If the present head of affairs at Berlin finds it necessary to indulge in verbal camouflage that he may hold the fealty of the returning soldiers he should not be disturbed. The men who followed the kaiser's fortunes on the field are as fully aware of what happened them in battle as

The maintenance of some semblance of order in Germany just now is of greater importance to the victorious Allies than to the Germans themselves. With Eisner at Munich talking of pure democracy, and Liebknecht at Berlin preaching uncontrolled anarchy, the capacity of the German people for self-government is being tried to the utmost. It would have been a wonder, indeed, had they slipped from autocracy to democracy without a jolt or jar, and it is not yet certain if the transition will be made and no extreme of disorder ensue. Ebert so far has made much better progress than did Kerensky when similarly placed in Russia, but he has not yet shown if he can hold the helm and guide Germany through the dangers that are observed on every side. Until order is completely established there, final peace is not possible, and the longer this is postponed the greater will be the task of the victors.

Anything that will tend to get the disorganized country on a settled basis and provide the Germans with a responsible government will help all the world just now.

Score One for the Home-Grown Spud.

Potatoes grown in Nebraska and Wisconsin swept the prize platter at an exposition at Des Moines, where Iowa and other middle western states were competitors. This will serve as sufficient reply to the calumniators of the homegrown spud, who undertook to discriminate against it a few weeks ago. It was asserted, on behalf of potatoes from other states, that the Nebraska variety was lacking in the delicate flavor, or fell short in appearance, or in some other way did not measure up to the requirements dictated by a delicate discrimination. However, at that time the food administrator intervened and through his authority the tuber from the high ground was given a chance in the home market. Now that it has registered a victory in competition over its boasted rivals, maybe we will hear less of its unworthiness, and perhaps be asked to pay higher prices for the privilege of eating it. It is good, though, to know that we can raise potatoes worthy to be listed with the other champion food products of the state.

Checking work on government housing contracts uncovers further profiteering. This is chargeable to the haste with which we rushed into the side lines of the war, and if we can only apply the lesson maybe the money will not have been spent in vain.

Signing the armistice is said to have almost mmediately cured more than 2,000 American soldiers who were suffering from shell shock. It also took some of the swelling out of the

Jobs for Maimed Soldiers

By Samuel Harden Church, President of

Carnegie Institute, in Carry On. I have often wondered what I would do if I were to find myself out of employment with the necessity confronting me of hunting a wagepaying job in order to provide for my family. I cannot imagine any situation that would be more discouraging. I have always, therefore, been careful to receive every person who has ever called upon me in the search for employment, and if unable to find a position for him in any department under my own direction, I have referred him to others or made such suggestions as would lead these applicants into other prom-

ising fields of work. I have never found myself in sympathy with a tendency which has been developing in recent years in some of the industrial establishments, of the country, whereby an age limit was set up against applicants for work. This age limit was at first made thirty-five years, and then, when it was found that a sufficient supply of men could not be obtained, it was raised forty-five years. My feeling is that there should never be any age limit at all, and I feel convinced that the social ideals for which we are all striving will never be accomplished until it becomes possible for every man and every woman upon their own application to find employment suitable to their respective abilities, with a corresponding wage.

The business men who are directing our great establishments have up to a recent time felt themselves impelled, as for example, is done in the army, to demand a physical perfection of one hundred per cent from their employes, and can readily see how such a policy will shut out from a livelihood many thousands of men and women who are physically defective in one way or another, or who have passed the arbitary age limit, and yet are capable of giving intelligent and devoted service in any tasks which might be assigned to them

Very recently I have had personal experience with two defective cases of this kind. The first was that of a young man whose sight, through disease in childhood, had been impaired by the loss of seventy-five per cent of his vision. He bright mentally and strong physically, and had completed the course in chemical engineering, which made him adaptable to some of the most important forms of industrial work. The oculists were able to supply glasses which corrected his vision so that with this aid it was almost normal, but when I sent him to one of our captains of industry with a letter of recommendation, the answer came back that he had been put through an eye-test without his glasses and rejected because of the possible risk of injury to his person which might ensue from his movements among the machinery of the plant. When the war brought on a shortage of labor, however, this young man found employers who were eager for his services and he is now occupying a responsible position in one of the largest establishments of the

The other case was that of a young man who when a child had been run over by a train, with the loss of both of his legs above the knees. He came into my office wearing artificial legs, which did not seen to fit him any too well, and walking more or less laboriously with a cane. He was just the kind of applicant whose physical appearance would cause nine men out of ten to tell him they had nothing for him to do, and yet he had in him a human heart, an intelligent brain, and a rightful ambition to succeed in life. I had no place for him but I kept him going the rounds until finally in this same shortage of labor he found employment as an engraver's apprentice, and he is now learning that trade.

I have described these two cases because they illustrate a common attitude of employers toward the defective members of our race. It calls up Burn's piteous line, "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." We are now face to face with the necessity of furnishing immediate employment to increasing numbers of maimed and wounded soldiers who have had their bodies more or less destroyed as they have rushed into the war to defend their

If my two young friends, the one with his defective vision, the other with his legless trunk, could be absorbed so easily in useful work, why is it not just as reasonable to call upon the employers of labor in every avenue of human industry to take their share of this defective soldier labor and apply and develop it as far as it will go in each case? If the output is not up to the standard let the pay be so much for so much. But when your son-when my son -comes home with his body shattered in the hell and death of battle, let him never go begging for a job. Let the job be ready for himso many jobs for so many shattered men at so many shops, all the time. We must not reject them in an arrogant exercise of power, we must not debase them by the proffer of charity—we must give them the job.

The maximum age limit must go. It has no right of existence in human society, and the old policy of rejecting all applicants except those who are physically perfect must give way to that higher sense of human responsibility whereby every employer of labor must find himself face to face with the age-long cry of conscience that he is not the selfish master of the little field in which he finds himself for a short moment in charge, but that he is, indeed, that higher sympathetic and reciprocal being whose honorable relation to the business life of America finds its full interpretation in the old phrase, "My brother's keeper."

The Whole Truth

A fine and generous tribute was the one reported as having been paid by Marshal Joffre to the United States in a recent conversation with a visitor from New York. He did not say, of course, that we had "won the war," as is sometimes said by our more thoughtless patriots, but he did say that "it was the weight of America, her moral and material resources, and, surely not least, her very considerable army. thrown into the balance at the crucial moment, that turned the scales and won the victory.'

That is the exact truth, and its assertion in no degree detracts from the honor due to the nations that had been fighting so long and so heroically when we entered the great conflict. The weight we threw into the scale at the crucial moment would not have turned the scale if the scale had been less delicately balanced when we did it. That is what the more thoughtless patriots so often forget-and what some others who are neither thoughtless nor

patriotic deliberately ignore.

The American soldiers went fresh and eager to the battle lines, and naturally and inevitably there was a difference between them and the men who from three years and more of war had learned all about the difficulties and perils to be encountered there. It was not a difference of courage, however, and it is the everlasting glory of the Americans that after brief training from the veterans of England and France they equaled the achievements of the world's best and noblest soldiers. The victory followed, and

In one sense the added weight won that victory, but in another sense, more nearly exact, the winning was done by all who participated in the Great Adventure, and certainly not less by those who were in it from the start than by those whose arrival was delayed by distance and circumstances.—New York Times.

Pershing's Politics.

Middle west talk of General Pershing as the republican candidate for president in 1920 creates little stir in Washington, because no one seems to know what the general's politics are, if he has any. The Washington Post says: "So far as known General Pershing never cast a vote in his life, which makes it a trifle difficult to get a line on his politics." The Post notes that he was born in the democratic atmosphere of Linn county, Missouri, in a congressional district represented by a democrat. "All this is circumstantial evidence, but it is the best light obtainable on the subject in the absence of a definite statement from the general himself or from someone competent to speak for him."

Right in the Spotlight.

David Lloyd George, whose political future is at stake in today's general elections in Great Britain, has just rounded out his second year in the premiership, to which he was called at one of the most critical stages of the war. Lloyd George, dollars a month has been demanded as he is popularly known, is the idol of British democracy. His extreme radicalism has made him at such heavy fines and taxes upon the times "one of the most hated men Belgian people, will now have a dose of England," particularly among the of their own medicine. aristocracy, but on more numerous occasions he has loomed up as "the newspapers express great indignaman of the hour." He is pre- tion over the application of the eminently the British government's energetic. man of "push and go," determined and fearless. Though a newspapers had the idea that the little man, almost frail in physique, terms of the armistice would be aphe has been such a successful fighter | plied to suit Germany. that he scarcely knows the meaning of defeat. A Welshman by blood, he knew the meaning of extreme poy. from Germany, France may ask erty in his youth and received only \$65,000,000,000. Belgium and Serbia a limited education. His public the total wealth of Germany, career began with his election to the war hit it, was about \$80,000. Parliament when 27 years old.

One Year Ago Today in the War. General Kaledine, leader of the Don Cossacks, reported to be under

House naval affairs committee at Washington ordered an investiga- from the training camps abroad, and tion into the Navy department's

onduct of the war.

Secretary Daniels announced the veterans of a hundred fights, who conduct of the war. forming of an allied naval council, including representatives of England, France, the United States, Italy and Japan.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago Today. Beach & Bowers' minstrels gave

real old-fashioned burnt cork perormance at the Boyd. Detective Demosey has been presented with a life sized cravon of nimself, made by Albert Rothery. Franklin S. Smith, for 12 years dentified with the elite musical circles of Omaha, is going on the road as salesman for Max Meyer &

Bros.' piano establishment. A man named Hansen, working at



the distillery, was gored by a steer and taken to his home at Sixth and Pierce.

Cigarmakers are projecting a campaign to boost made-in-Omaha smokes. The Baltimore & Ohio is advertis-

ing "the only vestibuled train from hicago to Washington.'

The Day We Celebrate.

Preston B. Myers of the Myers-Dillon Drug company, born 1869. Ashley H. Robertson, recently promoted to be a rear admiral of the United States navy, born in Illinois, 51 years ago.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Long of the United States marine corps, born in Massachusetts, 49 years ago. Prince Albert, second son of Kin George, born 23 years ago. We have respect for those who are still in the land of the living, and if you put us in charge of the necessary funeral ar-rangements we will see to it that none of

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Editorial Snapshots Out of the Ordinary Brooklyn Eagle: In regard to the callroads, the president himself is at

again is in death throws,

Baltimore American:

the last two years.

pation.

wants

their demands.

telligence.

nine-lived cat has been hopelessiy

outdone by the Russian capital in

three million five hundred thousand

from the German commission for the

British and French troops of occu-

Kansas City Star: The German

terms of the armistice, and insist

against it. Apparently, the German

New York World: Great Britain

are more modestly expectant. As

000,000, some claimants may shade

New York World: The apparen

slight to the shipload of wounded

men, who had been on the battle

front, is easily explained. The city

had been forewarned about the ar-

rival of the hale and hearty soldiers

will be made right in time, however,

General Burleson's report empha-

sizes his views in favor of govern-

ment control, permanent govern-ment control of telephone, telegraph

and cable systems. He goes farther.

He wants "a government monopoly over all utilities for the transmission

f intelligence" and asks that "steps

be taken to make these utilities :

part of the postal establishment.

His language is very radical or badly

chosen. Distinctly, a newspaper i

"utility for the transmission of in-

to control all the newspapers from

satisfied to name the editors and tell

without absurd misconstruction of

his words. Accuracy in dialectics is

not the long suit of Lone Star states-

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as the dead

your money is uselessly expended. The character of our funerals matches the reputation of our undertaking establishment that has been builded upon the principles of honorable service and moderate charges.

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e have respect

for the living

his Washington office? Does he

want to edit them all? Would he

them what they might say?

-WHY-

Does the Texan want

Brooklyn Eagle: Postmaster

so were prepared to cheer.

\$40,000,000,000 indemnity

that the nation should

The Germans, who inflicted

Steamship Adonis, one of th Dutch freighters taken over by the American government, brought to Boston Friday 4,367,040 pounds of raw sugar.

America's Answer, a war moving picture, has aroused such enthusiastic pro-American demonstrations at The Hague that the Dutch police were obliged to stop the perform-

A new trial was awarded to a co demned murderer at St. Albans V: because a juryman had made a bet on the outcome of the case before he was drawn for duty.

The California food administrator tells a story of a sheep herder in an isolated district in northern California who walked 20 miles to some sugar when he found he had

Mrs. Elizabeth Norris of New castle, Pa., to express her appreciation of the service of three Newcas tle boys, invalided home from France, wounded, has given them hecks for \$100 each The wife of an army officer living

in Portland, Ore., didn't like the idea paying a dozen dollars for a pair of pumps. So she is wearing shoes made of wood, with black ename They look like patent leath finish. er and wear like pig iron, and the lady says she is well pleased When a tank car filled with \$,000 Telford, Pa., and the molasses began to run out, people came by scores

gallons of molasses was upset near on foot, in carriages and by automo biles, and salvaged some hundreds of gallons of molasses before the railroad men plugged the opening But and left dozens of disappointed ones waiting to get at the outflow.

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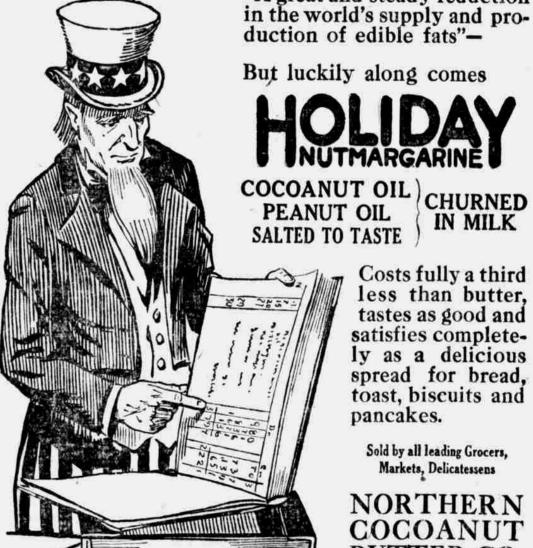
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