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Strikes never pay in any way.
Industrial peace is also a consummation to be wished.

Boost the Boy Scouts. You'll get your dollar's worth.

War-time prohibition in peace time at least sounds like a misuse of words.

No, we won't want Omaha to be a second Winnipeg and it won't be.

Terms offered to Austria may be fatal but the fatality was invited by Austria.

It is barely possible William the Second may yet be known as William the Silent.

Appraisal of the Omaha gas plant will again show how far experts can disagree.

It turns out that the only progeny of that spiritual marriage is a spiritual divorce.

Treat the bankers and the funeral directors here in conclave kindly. Both can be friends in need.

Omaha has the landing spot. What's the matter with getting on the major league flying circuit?

"You can drive a horse to water, but you can't make him drink," runs the old saw. You can give votes to the women, but making them register is a full-sized job.

Third degree police methods may be tolerable for desperate criminals, but they are wholly inexcusable for forcing victims of police brutality to help exculpate the offenders.

Of course it is purely accidental that the head of the Red Cross to whom a copy of the treaty text was turned over happens to be also a member of the Morgan banking firm.

Raw cotton is still going up, which will help assuage the grief of the southern cotton growers over their failure to secure a government guaranteed upset price. When it goes down again, though, they will resume their "holer."

If the democratic pledge of a budget system for federal finances is fulfilled it will be kept by the republican congress after three democratic congresses neglected to deliver. But they won't stop the democratic spellbinders later claiming that they forced the republicans to it.

Every one will agree that the one man who should go over the peace treaty in advance to safeguard American right is Elihu Root, but he should have been called on to help frame it as ranking member of the American peace delegation, instead of as a private citizen left at home out of range of the consultation room.

The question of calling a special session of the legislature to ratify the suffrage amendment is not, "Are the lawmakers willing to reassemble?" but "Will the special session make the amendment operative before the next regular session?" In a nutshell, a special session will be worth the money only if it can do the business.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Boy Scouts of America is one of the largest organizations in the country with a membership of half a million men and boys, but 250 of their leaders are paid officials. What better tribute could be paid a movement that is so fundamentally sound, and so attractive that it can enlist the volunteer services of 100,000 busy men?

Conventions Before Primaries
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

While some of the 1919 legislatures substituted regulated conventions for the cumbersome and ineffective state-wide primary system, others failed to make a change, out of fear of an imaginary sentiment for the primaries. Minnesota and Montana were among the states that made no changes, although most of the legislators privately admitted that the primary was a sort of grab-bag affair, except when controlled by large expenditures of money for creation of sentiment or perfection of precinct organizations. The evils are not restricted to the choice of the candidates who file, but often reach and prevent men of the ability from entering a race. Except where there are sharp divisions inside a party as to public questions, a state-wide primary contest is either a factional or a personal fight. Defeat is personal humiliation. Victory is often considered personal. The very foundations of party responsibility are undermined.

Many Minnesota republicans have decided to have party conventions in 1920, in advance of the primaries, to recommend nominees for all state, congressional and state legislative offices. Jacob J. Jacobson, classed as one of the leaders of the "progressive wing," is urging the plan and receiving encouragement everywhere. It is his purpose to recommend the most acceptable candidates available, and if none offer themselves, to draft strong ones. A platform, setting forth the views of the convention, will give the candidates a definite standing before the people. The primary would serve as a referendum. With attention focused on the convention nominees, all faults would be exposed. The fact that the people can reject the nominees in the subsequent primary would serve to check any unfairness in the convention. This could be called a party caucus, a preferential convention or what not, but it would be a vast improvement over the chaos that now marks primary struggles, particularly as to minor offices.

We have frequently urged preferential conventions on the Missouri republicans. Since the success of the New York democrats' experiment with the method in the last gubernatorial campaign, there may be less resistance. If used it will insure a strong state ticket and worthy nominees for the state senate and house in every county and district.

PEACE TREATY PUBLICITY.

Democrats will get nowhere in their desperate attempts to make people believe that publication of the peace treaty text in this country, after it has been made public in Germany, warrants the charge that the senators insisting on going behind the shroud of secrecy have been "assisting Germany."

Out of the investigation just held, the fact stands out boldly that a copy of the treaty text was in the possession of the head of the biggest banking house on Wall street, that it was not held in any confidential character, that Senator Lodge had seen it as he had said, that whether this copy was circulated broadcast or was locked up in a safe, the great financial interests were in position to know its contents while United States senators, who are part of the treaty-making machinery of the government, were kept in the dark.

For the democrats to say this attack upon pretended secrecy of the "open covenants openly arrived at" is evidence of "venomous partisanship" by the republican members of the senate foreign relations committee, misses the mark. We hardly believe the same epithet will be applied to a former president of the United States who is pleading for acceptance of the treaty, but at the same time charges the president with lack of courtesy and tact and the president in judgment, even though his right to withhold the document be conceded. A signed statement by William Howard Taft says:

The League of Nations, from the first, was known to be part of the treaty. Indeed, in the view of those who advocate the League of Nations, the treaty could not have been made without it. The president gave it to the public, and so to the senate, the full text of the covenant, even as it was reported by the committee to the conference. Subsequently he gave the full text of its revision. Then there was published a very full abstract of the peace treaty as it was submitted to the Germans for their assent and signature. The abstract contained 20,000 words, while the text was said to contain 50,000.

No sufficient explanation has been given why the full text of the treaty was not given out at the time the abstract came. It was supposed at first that the abstract preceded the full text because of the convenience in transmission. If the text of the treaty contained something the public ought not to know until after the Germans had acted, why give out such an abstract at all? To withhold the text when the abstract is given out of course raises curiosity and suspicion as to what the difference is between the abstract and the text. If they both had been given out at the same time, or within a short interval, the public, and indeed many senators, would probably not have read anything but the abstract. Only those senators and others charged with responsibility in respect to the matter or preparing for discussion would have gone carefully through the full text. But now that the text has been withheld so long, it is natural that those opposed to the League of Nations and the president's course in respect to the treaty should make much of the failure to give out the text, and should complain when it is discovered that the text has found its way to New York into the hands of private citizens, although the senate has been denied opportunity to see it.

Mr. Taft, who has been doing more than any other person to enlist public support for the presidential program, and for so doing has been lauded so highly in the democratic press frankly declares that "it was unfortunate that such a course should be taken by an administration that has made so much of the necessity for publicity. It has been reported that the text was withheld at the instance of Mr. Lloyd George, but with no explanation of why he desired to withhold it. Whatever his reason, his request and the compliance with it were a mistake that merely furnishes ammunition for the opponents of the treaty. Probably never in the history of our treaties have the senate and the public been given as full opportunity to know and discuss the controversial points of a treaty in advance of its official submission as in this case. Yet by this last error the administration has lost any credit attaching to such a policy."

Hot Heads to the Rear.
The most deplorable part of the labor unrest breaking out from time to time into strikes is the feeling of mutual distrust and often of undisguised hostility engendered between employers and employees. Each side is kept away from the other by a fear that the other fellow may "put one over" and no matter what kind of a proposal is advanced to open the way for a better understanding, it is foredoomed to be rejected without serious consideration merely because it comes from the other side.

So many false or distorted reports are constantly circulated and freely accepted, so scarce is broad and far-sighted leadership, so willing are misguided people to follow the professional trouble-breeders, so set do all soon become against yielding anything, that once the strike is on, the disposition to listen to reason or to respect the rights of the general public or innocent third parties is well-nigh lost. The hardest thing in the world is to make men in this situation to keep even tempers and see clearly through it to the very first requisite.

The hot-heads on both sides should be sent to the rear.

Observe the Traffic Rules.
A new set of rules having been promulgated governing vehicle traffic in Omaha, the next thing to do is to enforce them.

Good rules are good only when they are enforced. In the past the authorities have been notoriously negligent in seeing that traffic rules, particularly those regulating automobiles, are complied with. Particularly notable in its breach is the rule regarding lights. The glaring headlights is the greatest menace to the safety of both motorists and pedestrians. The regulation is very explicit on this:

"Headlights must be so designed that no portion of the beam of reflected light, when measured 75 feet or more ahead of the lamps, shall rise above 42 inches from the level surface on which the vehicle stands."

Motorists should take it upon themselves to see that their headlights comply with this reasonable regulation. Every motorist knows the annoyance and danger from a glaring headlight on another motorist's car. Let him "do as he would be done by." And let the police do their duty to every one of those who fails to do as he would be done by.

The Disease of Idleness

London Times.
No one cares to plead guilty to the charge of idleness. It is glossed by general consent, and every one is ready to offer evidence which in his judgment proves that he is free from this fault. But if we suspect that our friends are not quite so guiltless we may be sure that our industry is not always so heartily appreciated as might be desired. There are too many sleeping partners in the business life.

Before we can come to any sound judgment about it we must be clear as to the nature of idleness. If we use the word to describe any withdrawal from our ordinary work, then it may be recommended for its high social and moral value. Such periods of idleness are necessary for our highest efficiency. The most fruitful soil must now and again be allowed to lie fallow, and men are to retain the power of doing difficult work must undergo periods of complete freedom from it. Men who never cease from work become its slaves, and are held in the bonds of labor without high purpose, and with no thought beyond its gain. They give themselves to degrading occupation.

The Jews were distinguished among the people of antiquity for their insistence on the dignity of labor. With their work conferred its own honors, and these were not the least valued when they were won by hard manual toil. The Greeks and Romans, on the other hand, considered such work unworthy of a freeman. Many citizens of the Empire preferred to depend for their subsistence on the uncertain gifts of the nation. On the days of the republic they were to work for their daily bread. But if the Jews insisted on the duty of work, it was part of their religion to cease from it at regular intervals. The Sabbath was the solemn sanction of rest. No other people had a day like this in every week for complete withdrawal from work. It gave a special dignity and grace to the nation. On the days of the republic they were to work for their daily bread. But if the Jews insisted on the duty of work, it was part of their religion to cease from it at regular intervals. 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