

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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OFFICES OF THE BEE:
Home Office: 210 North 24th Park, Omaha, Neb.
Branch Office: 1110 North 24th Park, Omaha, Neb.

Subscription rates:
Daily 64,611—Sunday 61,762

You should know that
Omaha is the natural distributing point for the richest per capita trade territory in the world.

Why should Japan be coddled?
Dehorning the "nineteeenth" does not seem to have troubled Nebraska golfers.

Henry Ford says he is willing now to fight for peace. This is one result of experience.

"Home brewers" are immune in Iowa, where some blessings of liberty still are enjoyed.

Another first-class hotel has been contracted for in Omaha. It is just an indication of the city's growth.

"Chance leads police to big liquor haul," says a headline, but the "coppers" will claim they meant it all the time.

Secretary Daniels is to speak here next month. Maybe he will tell how to revive Omaha's merchant marine.

The federal district attorney in Chicago is conducting an inquiry into food profiteering. He has chosen a good place to start.

Having harvested the biggest wheat crop in its history, purse-proud Kansas is now bragging about the number of automobiles it owns.

A really notable event took place in Washington on Tuesday, when the president met his cabinet. This has not happened very often of late.

The scent of easy money has reached New York again, where the bulls have staged a carnival on Wall street. The suckers will settle as usual.

Wonder if Lieutenant "Hard-Boiled" Smith is any relation to General "Hell-Roaring" Jake" Smith, who made prisoners behave when he was in the Philippines?

Defending the Shantung deal is now thrust on the democratic senator from Nebraska, who seems to be picked by the administration to do all its unpleasant little jobs.

The federal labor bureau of Kansas City says the west now has all the harvest hands needed, the rush being over in Kansas. Wait till we hear from the Dakotas.

The Omaha boy whose taste for watermelon has landed him in hands of the police ought to go to Texas, where his appetite would be considered a boon rather than a handicap.

The president is willing to talk it over with the senate foreign relations committee now, but he would have saved a lot of trouble if he had adopted this policy six or eight months ago.

All Champ Clark asks is that the blunders of the democrats be forgiven and forgotten. Sentiment is all right, but process would take too long, as the party insists on continuing its course.

It is pleasing to note that the police have won another battle with a highwayman, although regrettable that one should have been seriously wounded in the fray. His pluck deserves an early recovery.

Distressing Russian Mess

Related Associated Press dispatches from Siberia tend to discount the rosy predictions as to the speedy overwhelming of the bolsheviks. So far as fighting ability goes, the bolsheviks, of course, cannot compare with the American soldiers. One of the American marksmen is reported to have killed a bolshevik in one brief engagement, when the Americans fought at tremendous odds. But the bolsheviks are in sufficient numbers to form ambushes and they seem determined to surround all small parties of Americans stationed at isolated places for particular purposes. It is true that they have not, so far as known, and the last engagement reported took place June 25—succeeded in accomplishing much. But there is the disquieting news that the bolsheviks are receiving the co-operation of Russian civilians who have been loudest in protest of friendliness to American and allied troops. It is reported that a decidedly bad situation has now arisen, and that the American marksmen took an active part in the bolshevik attack at Romanovka and that among the snipers killed near the American camp was an elderly man who had been relied upon as one of the most faithful friends of the Americans and one of the bitterest foes of the bolsheviks and all their works.

The Associated Press correspondent at Romanovka, who spent some time in intimate association with the American soldiers, found that their yearning for return home, heretofore very pronounced, had disappeared and the chief desire of the soldiers seemed to be to get revenge for the death of their comrades. They are now hating the bolsheviks both as treacherous foes and as the slayers of their companions, and their hatred includes Russian civilians. It is improbable that all the civilians are pro-bolshevik, but so long as some have been discovered giving the bolsheviks aid and comfort, no confidence can be placed in any. This indicates that a decidedly bad situation is growing rapidly worse. We have been paltering with Russia with our ineffective intervention. We should have abandoned Russia entirely, after the armistice terms were made secure, or we should have grasped the nettle firmly.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

MAKE THE TREATY EFFECTIVE.

No American, from the president down, will object to having the peace treaty made plain. In its present form it is either ambiguous, or it lays on this nation obligations we are not yet ready to contract for. Especially does this apply to the Monroe Doctrine, and to Article X. Spokesmen for the president assert that the treaty preserves the Monroe doctrine in all its purity and force. If that is true, no harm will come from having it so clearly expressed. If the other nations are willing that this established principle be recognized, they will give assent to its being stated in terms that admit of no other interpretation.

Likewise, if Article X does not bind us irrevocably and without appeal to employ soldiers as directed by the great council of the League of Nations, it may well be explicitly so stated.

Objection is not directed so much against the league as it is to the uncertainty of the language used in framing the covenant, which may or may not mean what it says. Reservations suggested on behalf of the United States only have to do with the preservation of its sovereignty, and are not intended to thwart the purpose of establishing such concord between the nations of the world as will serve to bring about and preserve universal peace. Agreement between the governments of the world to set up a tribunal before which questions that might lead to war may be examined and disposed of is not a new policy for America. This government from its very foundation has recognized the principle of arbitration as a substitute for armed conflict.

As has been stated again and again, the senate would be faithless if it did not carefully examine the treaty in all its details, and make sure that it gives to America that assurance of protection and limitation of obligation which will preserve us in our rights as an independent self-governing people.

The Army of the Future.

The valetudinary issue of "The Stars and Stripes," which was the special publication of our soldiers with the American expeditionary forces in France, makes some pertinent observations with reference to our army of the future. Assuming that America must maintain a standing army of some size, it urges that the influence of the men who have returned to civil life after active service, should bring about changes in conditions which they accepted without protest under stress of war, but which in time of peace make the life of the soldier unattractive if not intolerable.

The army of America, it declares, should be something better than the one in which, good as it had always shown itself to be, the American public showed so little interest before the war. Reference is made to regulations under which the A. E. F. chafed and swore and lied and evaded, the old poppy-cock of addressing officers only in the third person which died early in the game, defects of the summary court, the system that made it possible for some officers literally to "hold up" their men and force them to do this or that for their own credit, adding, "in short, there is quite a bit of foundation for the thread-bare irony of the next war will be for officers only."

It is only fair to say that the blame for objectionable conditions is not charged against those responsible for the army as it was, but against the army system as a direct descendant of the army of George Washington and a copy of the old world armies, in which officers' commissions went by inheritance like titles of nobility or were bought and sold and the private soldier regarded merely as a vassal of the king or serf of the over-lord entitled to treatment accordingly. While reforms and organization of our American army have been in the direction of improvement, much was by way of adaptation of efficiency standards that were developing the efficiency of the Prussian army, the spirit of which he have just shown to be dangerous to our idea of democracy.

Everyone realizes that war cannot be a pink tea, nor can an army be serviceable with nothing but soft berths. There must be discipline, recognition of authority and unquestioning obedience, but there need not be snobbery, caste, petty tyranny or neglect of the comforts of the men. If the war has lessons in it for us, there is no good reason why the American army of the future should not answer the present demand "that it be so constituted that the youth of the nation would be willing and eager to serve in it with hands held high and feel no abrogation of their status, their liberty in serving."

Six-Cent Car Fare for Omaha.

The decision of the supreme court that the State Railway commission should allow 6-cent fare on the Omaha street railway is a recommendation rather than an order. It will be for the commission to act upon, and it is probable another hearing will be had. That the emergency existing in 1918 still pertains must be determined. What will chiefly interest the citizens is the ruling of the supreme court that nothing in the Omaha charter gives the city any right to fix street railway fares. This contention having been settled against the city makes all the more imperative the adoption of a charter that will give control over home affairs, and remove the city from the disability of having to go to Lincoln to settle points that should be determined right here. Until a home-rule charter is adopted, Omaha will be at the disadvantage of having to travel to the state capital whenever it wants to deal with matters affecting its interests alone. The 6-cent fare will be adjusted on its merits, but the main point rests with the community.

The alternative writ of mandamus is merely the proper method by which to get the prohibition referendum before the court, to decide if the question may properly be submitted to the voters. The wets may be disappointed that the writ is not peremptory, yet even they realize that the orderly proceeding is better in the end.

Suppose the United States had been as firm on the point concerning Shantung as it was on Fiume, what do you think might have happened? We would not be called upon to apologize for an injustice, that is certain.

The house is willing to give the president all the money he wants to carry on vocational training for disabled soldiers, so votes \$18,000,000 in the amended sundry civil appropriation bill. This ought to evade a veto

Educate the Buyer

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.
The field of salesmanship has broadened to so great an extent that universities are now teaching young men how to sell anything from carpet tacks to bascule bridges. There are no sales systems so common as to teach both an art and a science and is taught like oratory, medicine or law. The psychological side of salesmanship is given much attention and poor human nature is stripped naked and held up for the class to gaze upon in all its uncovered weakness.

This general recognition of the fact that the selling cost of an article is as much a matter of round hard dollars as the manufacturing cost, and that it is subject to the same economies and the same approaches to efficiency, is wise and timely. Every short cut toward economy that can be made is to the advantage of humanity. It is not so very long ago that salesmanship was a matter of taking a prospective purchaser around the various saloons and cabarets until he was pop-eyed and groggy, and then he was turned over to some cool-headed individual to sign him up. Showing the customer a good time was a rather expensive way of doing business; it had its own development until the enterprising ceased to even remotely resemble salesmen. But this system was self-destructive, because it was uneconomical, costly alike to buyer and seller. The successful salesman of today is a business man, pure and simple, with a working knowledge of practical psychology and a thorough understanding of every phase of the salesmanship business.

Salesmanship, however, is only one side of the transaction. It takes two to make a bargain. There must be a buyer as well as a seller, and it would seem that the seller is getting all the benefits of this commercial education. It really should be co-educational. As it now stands, the buyer is at a disadvantage, and must contend with orders and scientific aids other than those he secured at the costly school of experience. The buyer should not be left dependent upon his empirical resources. He, too, should be taught something of the tricks of the trade. Otherwise business is certain to become lopsided. If salesmanship is to be made a science, purchasing must eventually be made one, for the bargain hunting lady of the house to the head of the department.

We cannot afford to make the salesman irresistible and leave the buyer without any adequate defense. If we equip the salesman with psychology, manuals of arms and tactics, we should instruct the buyer in fortifications and tactics of defense. After all, there are more buyers than sellers.

Obey the Law

In spite of the fact that the war-time prohibition law was enacted in falsehood and exists in falsehood, it is law. Good people obey laws, even when they are not scientific aids. Upon such obedience rests civilization and in such obedience rests the promise of improvement in future lawmaking.

We have arrived at prohibition in the worst possible way. It has come about, not through the expression of the popular will, but by imposition of a legislative will, and organized and non-organized minorities. Our present prohibition stage as represented by the war-time act is, of course, nothing more than an achievement of deceit, evasion and bulldozing. Nevertheless we have arrived at prohibition. We shall have a temporary alleviation of the condition of legislation, which is unfortunate, but after January 16, we shall be in real earnest. Prohibition is the law. Good citizens will abide within the law.

Meanwhile our interesting congress struggles with the problem of deciding what is an intoxicant. It forgot to do that while it was prohibiting, or, being stampeded, through the prohibition legislation, well organized and organized minorities. Hard liquor is doomed. That is certain. But it is not yet certain it will be impossible to get some of the milder drinks back on the civilized bill of fare. It may be decreed that beer and light wines are not sinful.—Hartford Times

Man of Trouble

What shall be done with William Hohenzollern? Most persons answer by saying easily, "Put him somewhere." But that is not enough. Where shall he be put?
Holland does not want him. A German paper reports that Holland is a thoroughly unwelcome guest in Holland and he does not want him. He will be relieved if he goes. But where could he be sent? We have just learned that St. Helena—little St. Helena, the island that possesses experience in harboring emperors out of jobs—is excited over the possibility that he might be sent there. St. Helena does not want him, and if St. Helena rebels, who would take him?
There are some persons in Germany who appear to wish him back. Why not let them have their wish, first taking proper precautions? The former emperor talked too much. By his speeches he provoked hate against Germany and added to German troubles, and brought on strife. Why not restore him to Germany, but with a muzzle? Wouldn't that please Holland and St. Helena and the German worshippers? And wouldn't it punish William beyond anything else?—Buffalo Express

Universal Protection for the Weak

By way of commentary on the peace treaty, M. Clemenceau stated in a letter to Premier Paderewski, that in Poland special protection for the Jews would be expected by the nations signing the peace compact. This, in view of the known race antipathies existing in the Near East, particularly as touching the Jews in that part of the world.

The principle announced, taken in conjunction with the flat denial of the appeal of the Turkish delegates for a continuance of the Turkish empire in Europe, is splendid evidence that the makers of the world's greatest treaty of peace intended, from the outset, to put a stop to the persecution of helpless races. Thousands of Armenians, Gregorians, Jews, Poles, Finns, together with thousands of every named race that has appeared on the earth, have been swept into eternity by ruthless and murderous persecutions. The world has progressed to a point where a combination of the greatest nations and races calls for such a halt on such practice, and announces that such crimes shall be no more.—Toledo Blade

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.
Edward F. Leary, attorney-at-law, born 1883.
R. B. Weller, president Weller Bros. wholesale lumber company, born 1870.
Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, who was chief of German propaganda in the United States, born in Berlin, 54 years ago.
Bishop Wilson S. Lewis, of the Methodist Episcopal church, born at Russell, N. Y., 62 years ago.
Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.
The deed transferring Boyd's opera house to the American Banking and Trust company was recorded, at a consideration of \$250,000, the purchasers to assume a mortgage of \$50,000.
Thomas F. Boyd and D. W. Hayne have leased Boyd's opera house from its new owners, for a period of 10 years.
W. H. Cleveland, landscape gardener who has prepared plans for the improvement of Jefferson square, and will prepare similar plans for the improvement of the city centering with the park board.
The Missouri Valley Stone Contractor's and Journeymen's association held a successful meeting.

Friend of the Soldier

Replies will be given in this column to questions relating to the soldier and his problems, in and out of the army. Names will not be printed. Ask The Bee to Answer.

Loan from the Red Cross.

A Returned Overseas Soldier—Your letter to Beatrice Fairfax has been turned over to this department. You are under a misapprehension as to how the Red Cross funds. While the money was donated to that organization, that it might carry on its great work of relief, it was not intended that it should be used by the society to aid soldiers' dependents in place of the allotment allowed by the federal government. The fact that you did not receive her allowance from the government as promptly as she should does not alter this fundamental fact. She is still entitled to and should receive in full the allotment from the War department. But she should return the money that was advanced her by the Red Cross society, as it was merely a loan and in no sense a donation. If you do not return the money, you lessen by just that much the ability of the Red Cross to take care of those who must have relief.

Many Questions Answered.

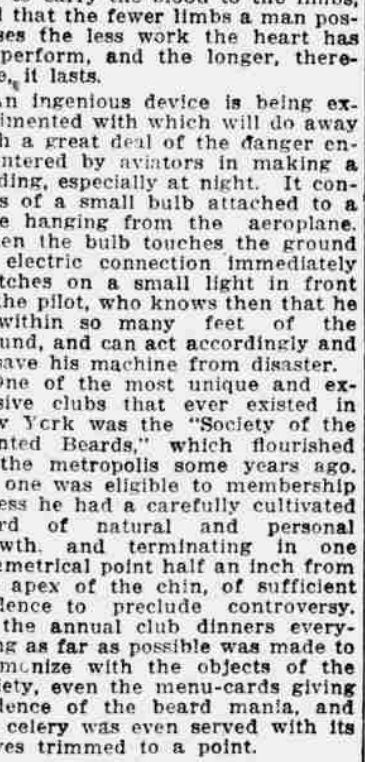
Mrs. M. E. B.—The letter in French you left for this department has been translated and written out in English and waits for your comment.
Mrs. A. H.—Service park unit No. 448, motor transport corps, is in the service of supply, and has not been assigned to the front. It is not to be sent to the front. Its latest address is given as A. P. O. 752, at Marseilles, instead of Bourges, where it is actually stationed.
Mother—You should write to the bureau of navigation, Navy department, Washington, D. C., for the address of your son and what ship he has been assigned to.
Anxious Mother—The 25th printer of war escort company is in the service of the War department. It has not yet been assigned a sailing date.
Mrs. L. W.—We cannot give you the sailing date for the Fifth division of July 15, as that all the divisions except the First and Third have been released for immediate return to their respective homes. We have not yet been given out.
M. S.—Motor repair unit No. 329 is stationed at Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md.
Sister—Mobile veterinary section No. 2 is with the Second division, and has been in the army of occupation since the division was ordered to return home, and these orders undoubtedly include the veterinary unit.
Honor—Headquarters of the Third division is at Andernach, Germany, A. P. O. 740. Can not tell you where any of the regiments of this division are stationed. The address given for the 30th infantry is A. P. O. 740. It is in the Third brigade of the Third division.

ODD AND INTERESTING.

Several rivers in Siberia flow considerable distances under ice.
The almond trees of Spain yield about 25 per cent of the world's supply.
Instead of shaking hands it is the custom of the Chinese to wag their clenched fists.
The christening of a ship with a bottle of champagne is a survival of the old blood sacrifice.
Audiences in Chinese "movie" theaters do not pay admittance until they have seen the start of the film.
Thirty-one miles an hour is the top speed of the fastest ocean passenger liner at the present time, which holds the world's record.
Men who toil in lampblack factories are owing, it is said, to the large amount of carbon they inhale immune from diseases of the lungs.
The theory that a person who has had the misfortune to lose one or more teeth is likely to live longer than if he had not lost them, has been seen to borne out by facts.
The reason is that the heart normally has to carry the blood to the limbs, and that the fewer limbs man possesses the less work the heart has to perform, and the longer, therefore, it lasts.
An ingenious device is being experimented with which will do away with a great deal of the danger encountered by aviators in making a landing, especially at night. It consists of a small bulb attached to a wire hanging from the aeroplane. When the bulb touches the ground an electric connection is made, and switches on a small light in front of the pilot, who knows then that he is within so many feet of the ground, and can act accordingly and so save his machine from disaster.
One of the most unique and exclusive clubs that ever existed in New York is the Society of the Pointed Beards, which flourished in the metropolis some years ago. No one was eligible to membership unless he had a carefully cultivated beard of natural and normal growth and terminating in one symmetrical point half an inch from the apex of the chin, of sufficient evidence to produce conversation. At the annual club dinners everything as far as possible was made to harmonize with the objects of the society, even the cent-cards giving evidence of the beard mania, and the celery was even served with its leaves trimmed to a point.

DAILY CARTOONETTE.

DONT WORRY, SIR, I CAN REACH YOUR HAT!



AND HE DID!



Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

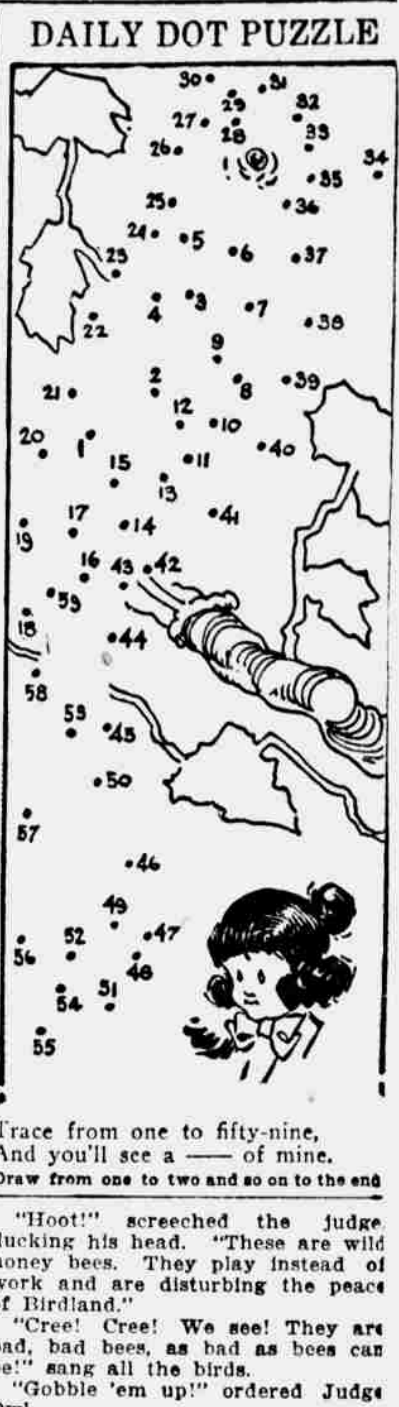
"BUMBLE BEE BUZZ."

Spider Manylegs Vanishes.

WHEN Judge Owl flapped right out of the tree he flopped right into the web of old Spider Manylegs. His feet went through and his body broke the whole web loose from its fastenings. Judge Owl flapped and fluttered, trying to get out, and the result was that he wrapped the lacy curtains all about him, tangling himself up like a kitten in a ball of yarn.
"Being a night bird, Judge Owl couldn't see very much in the day time, and he didn't know at first what had got hold of him.
"Hoo, hoo, too, too, hoo! I'm in a trap," he screamed.
"Judge Owl, Judge Owl, and Bumble Bee Buzz, chasing after Judge Owl, laughed and laughed when they saw the funny trouble he was in.
"Indeed they were laughing so hard that they didn't notice Spider Manylegs bouncing out of his den, mad as a hornet because his web was being torn to pieces. It wasn't until he spoke that they knew he was there.
"Ye, you're in a trap," said Spider Manylegs angrily. "And now that I've got you in my trap I'm going to sew you up tight and keep you there until you starve to death. That will pay you back for gobbling up my brother last week."
"Hoo, hoo, what a joke!" hooted Judge Owl. "It's only a spider's web."
The way he said this made Spider Manylegs mad than ever.
"Let me show you if it is a joke," he said, and swinging himself up in front of Judge Owl's face he began to build a new web to fasten the Judge in. Judge Owl shuddered, for she thought Spider Manylegs would do as he said, and starve Judge Owl to death.
Just then a heavy cloud happened to pass across the face of the sun, and the shadow darkened the woods. When Judge Owl's eyes could see better and he

DAILY DOT PUZZLE

Trace from one to fifty-nine. And you'll see a — of mine. Draw from one to two and so on to the end.
"Hoot!" screamed the judge ducking his head. "These are wild honey bees. They play instead of work and are disturbing the peace of Birdland."
"Creep! Creep! We see! They are bad, bad bees, as bad as bees can be!" sang all the birds.
"Gooble 'em up!" ordered Judge Owl.
"Sure I will!" replied King Bird promptly. "I haven't feasted on a fat, sweet bee in a long time. Saving this King Bird made straight for Billy."
(In the next installment will be told how King Bird tries to gobble Billy and Peggy.)



The Bee's Letter Box

Farmers' and Crop Report.

Omaha, Neb., July 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: I notice an editorial in The Bee touching the exaggerated early estimates on the wheat crop of Nebraska, and their revisor to date.
This has occurred every year to a greater or less degree since I have made a study of agriculture—marketing conditions, etc.
It is every year costs our farmers usually the Department of Agriculture makes the revisions later, just after the bulk of the wheat is safely stored in the elevators of the large grain concerns.
Everyone at all familiar with the situation knew that the estimates made, prior to July 1, were at least 50 per cent above the actual, but the farmer whose field of observation is limited, simply assumes that he is out of luck; that crops in his locality are much smaller than elsewhere, and, therefore, rushes his grain to market for fear of a slump. This sort of thing, of course, is very profitable to the grain combination, who keep crop experts, who make much closer estimates, and thus take advantage of the situation.
By the way, I am neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, nor a seventh son, but I predict that if the republican party comes back into power in 1920, it will be by the farmers' votes, and if the republican party is to come into power, it will be because our republicans in the present congress wake up to the situation, and take some radical steps to right the wrongs imposed upon the farmers, North of Mason's

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

"They say kings men make great fighters."
"I have known it for several years," murmured the grand opera manager, wearily.—Washington Star.
Redd—I suppose he looked down on his neighbors when he got his automobile?
Green—No; not until he got his aeroplane.—Yonkers Statesman.
Mrs. Swank (showing her new flat) This is the butler's pantry.
Mrs. Sharp—How superficial! But it might be used in a pinch as a guest room.—Buffalo Express.

"BUSINESS IS GOOD, THANK YOU"

Advertisement for Nicholas Oil Company featuring a portrait of a man and the text "WHY NOT NICHOLAS OILS?"

Large advertisement for New England featuring a boat on water and the text "Listen! New England is Calling" and "Calling you to the woods and lakes of Maine, where game fish rise to the fly and guides paddle silently over still waters."

United States Railroad Administration advertisement with contact information for travel bureaus in New York City, Chicago, and Atlanta.