THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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You should know that

Malaria is unknown in Omaha, and the city leads all of metropolitan class in low typhoid fever rate.

Watch the sun go over the line today.

Now, if those bandits had been bootleggers—

Fill your larder Saturday night or go hungry Sunday.

The one-way alley will help a little on the traffic problem.

Petrograd soviets are ready to talk peace. Nobody is hindering them.

The weather bureau promises King Ak fair skies to start. That's good.

The day may come when Omaha can fix the pay of its city employes without going to the legislature.

Cardinal Mercier says moral force won the war, but there was a good bit of physical power exerted also.

The bonding company evidently does not take the Omaha police force at the superintendent's estimate.

Roumania is not taking any chances, if word from Budapest is correct. Peace in the Balkans is as far away as ever.

August also comes to the front with a new record for the cost of living. But they tell the crest is passed, so cheer up.

Many an interesting "meeting" has been held in a rear room at Lincoln. The "skip stop" hearing was not the first.

This is a good day on which to think over how the rack-renters are helping Omaha grow by extorting the last possible cent from tenants.

Lord Northcliffe is opposed to the reservations offered by the senate committee, which might be taken as a reason for adopting them.

If all the mooted projects go through, Omaha will be a pretty completely bonded city by this time next year. And the gas bonds still to come.

The Iowa preacher who would rather fly here than herafter did not keep the bishop waiting long for an answer. The incident ought to help his business.

Democrats in Washington and elsewhere rejoice that "Hi" Johnson's speaking tour was cut short. They would feel even better if he had not started at all.

Looks like the street railway company put one over on the city commissioners, who might have staved off the order if they had not been asleep at the switch.

The president has turned his face back towards "confinement" at the White House, where he has chafed so many weary days since last November. Stoobad!

Bishop Stuntz predicts war between Japan and China within five years, and says we will have to take part in it. This does not support the views of the president.

Italy looks to the Duke of Aosta to talk d'Annunzio out of Fiume. Why not guarantee him the dramatic and picture rights, and set him to work writing about it?

"The fact that you can not prevent burglary is no reason why you should enter into partnership with the burglar," is the way "Hi" Johnson put it at Omaha, and most of the people will agree with him.

Saving Daylight in Georgia

They are having a bad time with the new time under the daylight saving law down in Georgia, according to Congressman Lankford of that state. This is the way he explains it:

"We were in the central time zone and were transferred to the eastern time zone and advanced one hour, and then under the so-called daylight saving scheme we were advanced another hour.

"So now noon comes at 10 o'clock in the morning and 9 o'clock in the evening comes before dark. Many of the good people of my district like to retire by 9 o'clock, but they do not like to go to bed before dark.

"It is all wrong. We now have seven times. We have sun time, the old central time, eastern time, advanced time, incorrect time, no time and bad time.

"If a man says he will call at your office at 2 o'clock, you do not know whether he means at 12 o'clock, 1 o'clock, 2 o'clock, 3 o'clock or 4 o'clock. All depends on the time you have in mind and the time the other fellow has in mind. Every day mistakes are made because of this tangled-up time proposition.

"A man the other day in my district and county at Ambrose, Ga., said that he got out of bed in the morning at 8 o'clock, caught a train at 7:45 o'clock, rode 14 miles to Douglas, Ga., reaching Douglas at 7:30 o'clock, ate breakfast at 7:15 o'clock, made some purchases and caught a train back home at 7 o'clock, and got back home at 7:30 o'clock. According to our different times he was gone from home an hour and a half and got back home 30 minutes before he started."

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Present day reading might convey the impression that the Salvation Army is a development of the world war. Boosters lay great stress on the doughnut and pie service performed in the front lines, and otherwise extol the war activities of the Army. As a matter of fact, however great and timely its help to the soldiers, the Salvation Army has done its most wonderful work in peace times.

When everything is going well, the prosperous are occupied with plans and devices of their own, forgetful of what goes on just outside the little circle in which they move. Poverty, sin and suffering are ever present, though, and against these the cohorts of the Salvation Army wage eternal war. Street corner meetings, with bass drum and tambourine music, are but the advertising features of the organization. Its life reaches deeper than this.

Men and women wearing the uniform of the Army go into the lowest pits of degradation, seeking to bring to clear light and pure air again some bits of the human wreckage from the bottom. The despondent man, the betrayed and deserted girl, the "down and outer," poor devils without hope or energy, all are sought out and helped by the Army. Into the slums, avoided by respectability, its soldiers plunge, lighted on their way by a hope of helping others. Many of them have come from just such conditions as they are trying to overcome, and it is with unquenchable zeal they seek ways of reaching those who are lost in dark places.

"Soup, Soap and Salvation," its great war cry from the first, still is sounded in advance of the Salvation Army's never ceasing contest against the evil that lurks where poverty controls. Its lassies won much fame on the fields in France, but the luster of that glory pales alongside the splendor that is theirs because of less spectacular but harder won triumphs below the surface of things, where life is elemental and the sordid struggle is not for gain or power, but for something to eat.

Another Man of Straw.

Henry Morgenthau trots out another bugaboo to frighten timid folks into accepting the peace treaty without dotting an "i" or crossing a "t." He gives it as his view that unless the League of Nations takes on form exactly as outlined in the covenant, the German people will fight again. Just what the league has to do with this is not made clear in Mr. Morgenthau's remarks. Students of history have agreed since last November that Germany expects to fight again. Defeated, but not broken, the Hun retired from unequal combat to recuperate and gather new strength. At the Paris conference the fact was uppermost in the minds of all that arrangements for the future should be on a basis of encountering Germany in the field again. Examination of the structure of the covenant must convince anybody that it is designed with the end in view of presenting such a formidable aspect that Germany will think twice before engaging again in an effort at world-conquest. But it was not deemed sufficient, and the supplemental tripartite agreement between the United States, England and France was reached. Germany has not been invited to become a member of the league, and may never be. The possibility of a coalition of central European powers together with Russia has not been dissipated by any recent event, nor will it disappear when the League of Nations is erected. While these things are so obvious, the Morgenthau man of straw may serve to deceive a few, but thinking Americans will realize that national safety may still be found in the Rooseveft maxim, "Walk softly, but carry a big stick."

Why These Crocodile Tears?

Here are two poor old Italian people robbed of the savings of years of hard labor as they were about to pay down for a home. In the evening of life they are obliged to begin the hard climb toward independence all over again. Responding to the various pleas of its readers, this newspaper consented to receive and acknowledge the free-will offerings of generous citizens, anxious to help them out in their emergency. Why should The Bee object?—World-Herald.

O bosh! The two poor old Italian people were not robbed of the savings of years of hard labor, but the money they had was the excess profits of a brisk bootlegging business they have been notoriously conducting. No one, certainly not The Bee, objects to anyone contributing to funds for the relief of worthy unfortunates, but it is one of the duties of a newspaper to expose imposture and fraud and to prevent well intended charity being misdirected to the undeserving. The fact is, the hysterical old W.-H. has been "taken in" and is trying to cover by shedding a few bucketfuls of crocodile tears over the hard-heartedness of The Bee that tells the public the truth.

P. S. Why not a word of sympathy for the poor and honest toilers who are being robbed of their savings by the rack-rent real estate agents?

"Sunday" Grocery Stores.

The mayor has instructed the chief of police to again enforce the city ordinance that prohibits the sale of meats or groceries on Sunday. This goes back to the time when the Israelites were required to gather on the sixth day sufficient of manna to carry them over to the first, as none fell on the seventh day. It ignores the more recent instance, in which Christ and His disciples plucked and ate the ears of corn on the Sabbath, to the intense horror of the supergood who looked on. As a practical proposition in connection with modern housekeeping it works decided hardship on many. The Bee has several times called attention to this fact. Not all householders are equipped to carry a very large supply of food on hand, and it is a decided convenience to be permitted to purchase perishable articles from day to day as they are consumed. To be sure, the coming of cooler weather makes it easier to preserve food at home, but this does not entirely remedy the matter. Decent observance of the Sabbath day may be had without depriving a considerable part of the community of the privilege of buying food as they may need it.

Omaha patrons of the tramway could possibly abide the "skip stop" if the service were improved in some other regards. Nobody complains that the cars do not run fast enough, but they are too far apart.

Did Chief Eberstein's quotations of prices on surreptitious "hootch" include "dago red?" If so, the object of lachrymose charity is guilty of "snitching" on the regulars.

Ludendorff no longer "makes the front page," but his apology for Germany is just as maudlin.

Views and Reviews

Northcliffe's Tribute to the Newspapers' Work In the War

I have received, transmitted with the compliments of Lord Northcliffe, a copy of what is sure to be one of the most historic and unique issues ever put out by a daily newspaper, being the "Golden Peace Number" of the London Mail, which was issued under date of June 30, 1919, to signalize the closing of the great world war by the signing of the peace treaty at Versailles the preceding Saturday.

The Golden Peace Number emphasizes the golden value of its contents by being printed in beautiful golden letter-press upon high grade paper and is embellished with photographic reproductions of their British majesties and many of the leading characters in the war and the peace negotiations. The paper is eight pages only and carries no advertising matter whatever, but is priced to sell at a shilling a copy. It contains an epitomized chronology of the struggle, a synopsis of the peace treaty, Alfred Noyes' tribute in verse to "The Victorious Dead," and a timely symposium by noted writers and authorities of today on the problems of tomorrow. Most interesting of all, and worth quoting, is Northcliffe's personally written article on "The Newspapers and the War," from which I take these extracts because they have as direct application to American newspapers as to British newspapers:

"In no war before this has the power of the newspaper press to sustain the spirit of nations and to guide their efforts been so mightily exercised. The conflict which came nearest to it in this respect was the American Civil war. During our struggles with Napoleon the newspapers had no influence to speak of, although the great soldier feared and detested The Times. In the Crimean war The Times did a signal service to the country by showing up the scandalous neglect of the war office to supply our troops with good food and war clothing, and decent hospitals, but in general the press was content at sticking to party lines to follow the lead of politicians.

"The South African war gave the newspapers one chance to express the stern, unflinching temper of the nation. That was in the black week of December, 1899. For the rest, the issues in that combat were small alongside those of the war from which we are still slowly emerging and the decisions to be taken not comparable in magnitude with those which continually faced us from August, 1914, onward.

"Many of those decisions would not have been taken rightly if the press had not intervened. In France, although there the strap of the censorship muzzle was pulled very tight, in the United States, in this country, in the Dominions, the newspapers had more to do with the organizing of victory than the politicians.

"When the general commanding the British forces in France considered that the empire was in danger by inertia and muddleheadedness, it was to a newspaper that he turned, and it was a newspaper agitation which obtained for the army a sufficient supply of the shells for want of which our brave troops perished by the hundreds upon Aubers Ridge. The unified command, to which more than any other single policy was due the swiftness of the allied victory, had been called for insistently in the press long before the value of it was revealed to the political understanding. President Wilson could not have united the American people as he did nor could he have speeded up the training and the dispatch of their fine army to Europe, had he not been supported and explained at every step by the most influential organs of public opinion in the United States.

"I do not mean to suggest that our heavily censored newspapers made no mistakes during the war. How could it be possible to comment day after day, and to interpret obscure signs, and to search out more energetic methods of warfare throughout four years, without occasionally being wrong? But, considering how they were continually kept in ignorance of vital factors and how they were at all times obliged by the censorship to withhold from their readers a great deal that they knew, I maintain that on both sides of the Atlantic the press gave more effectual aid toward the winning of the war than the politicians.

"Some of those responsible for the conduct of newspapers showed that they had in all allied countries formed a more accurate conception of the way to treat the people than either the military or political chiefs. They knew that the surest method of bracing the people up to bear ill tidings and to stiffen their backs to stimulate them to a greater effort was, not to spoon-feed them, but to tell them the truth. Whenever the cause appeared to be in danger the newspapers kept the public nerves steady, and it was, as Marshall Hindenburg prophesied it would be, the nations with the steadiest nerve that won the war.

"This very brief appreciation would be incomplete if I did not mention the vast sums raised by newspaper effort for the wounded, the sick and those permanently sick like the blind. In every one of our dominions as well as the British Isles, the press put into the task of lightening the soldiers' lot an energy and an ingenuity beyond all praise."

The half of what the American newspapers did for the winning of the war will never be told, nor can anyone outside of the inner circles realize the insidious efforts of German propaganda which had to be constantly combatted, or of the obstacles put in the way of the most effective mobilizing of the country's patriotic publications. Most amazing of all is the fact that the administration at Washington and congress, not only showed little appreciation of this co-operation but with foolish censorship, increased postage charges, special taxes, and hopelessly demoralized distribution through the mails, seriously impeded and impaired the good work which the newspapers were doing, and even yet seem unwilling to lift the needless burdens they piled on disgused as war measures.

Victor Rosewater

Unrepentant Boche

Whatever the docility, the conciliatory attitude of our forced hosts, the boches, I have yet to hear that one of them has expressed repentance for the horrors they loosed upon the world. If they are sorry, it is not in the sense we commonly give to that word. The war they seem to have taken as the natural, the unavoidable thing, just a part of life, as the gambler takes gambling, with no other regret than that it is his bad luck to lose. Like the gambler, they may be sorry they made certain moves in the game; they may be sorry they entered the game at all, as the gambler would be who knew in the end that his adversary had more money on his hip than he had given him credit for in the beginning. But it is not a regret for being a gambler. Did not Nietzsche say that to regret, to repent, is a sign of weakness? Unless there is something under his mask that never shows a hint of its existence on the surface, the German is still a firm disciple of Nietzschean philosophy.

In one sense he is a "good loser" in that he begins without waste of time or vain regrets to hedge, to make up for his folly—or his bad luck—to bend all his efforts toward quick recuperation. But in the other sense, that in which the term is used in clean sport, he is a decidedly bad loser. For he has none of the generosity toward his victors, none of the "forget it" attitude which characterizes the sportsman of higher instincts.—Harper's Magazine.

Home Health Hints

Reliable advice given in this column on prevention and cure of disease. Put your question in plain language. Your name will not be printed.

Ask The Bee to Help You.

How Medicine Helped Win.

How the medical corps cut loss in war due to disease is told by Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York in his recent address as president of the American Medical association, printed in Science. Malaria, one of the chief causes of disability in the Civil and Spanish wars, is now an "also rare," being lumped in with "other diseases." Typhold's 60 per cent of all deaths in the Spanish War has become a fraction of 1 per cent. Dysentery's 28 per cent in the Civil war shrank to an unrecognizable 0.08 per cent. Most of the deaths from disease in the recent war were from pneumonia—the chief scourge that medicine has not yet under control. Says Dr. Lambert:

"Medical science has to-day.... within its grasp the power to control the diseases which, in former times, decimated warring armies and spread out from these armies among the noncombatant populations. Formerly, when war broke out, it was almost inevitably followed by some dread pestilence among the civil populations of the countries in which the war was waged. By proper sanitation and preventive inoculation, dysentery and cholera can be abolished; by vaccination armies can be protected against smallpox. Body lice disseminate typus, recurrent fever, and trench fever, and by proper disinfection of these vermin these diseases cease to occur. Through sanitation and preventive inoculation, typhoid fever, the scourge of the two previous wars, is absolutely controlled, and this includes also paratyphoid, which has been recognized as a separate entity only since the Spanish-American war. In the Spanish-American war 60.5 per cent of all deaths were caused by typhoid, and in the present war 85 per cent. were caused by pneumonia. The typhoid of the Spanish-American war was due to local causes and local epidemics. The pneumonia of this war was beyond control, and was part of a world-wide epidemic that swept over both hemispheres, and the morbidity and morality of some of the cities of this country exceeded those of the camps. Subtracting the death-rate caused by pneumonia from the total death-rate by disease in the recent war we have 2.2 per thousand for the entire army on both sides of the water, which is practically a peace-time death-rate.....

"Influenza, measles, and pneumonia, in the respiratory group, still stand as baffling problems, and their control has not been accomplished. Measles appeared and spread until it had no longer material on which to spread, as one attack confers immunity to a second. Pneumonia following influenza or originating as a primary disease, still eludes control. But the knowledge which we have gained in this war of the methods of its spread, of the various infectious organisms which produce it, and their various types and varying virulence, of its occurrence as a secondary complication to measles and influenza, has enormously increased. The value of the facts thus learned are incalculable—and belief is justified that the problem is better understood than ever before, and that we soon shall see the solution of these problems."

"In the mobilization of the industrial forces of the nation by the Council of National Defense, the health of the nation and the protection of both nation and its armies were regarded of such importance that it demanded direct representation of the medical profession on this board. This is also true of the navy for its Medical department is represented on the general board. Oddly enough, the anachronism still exists that in the general staff of the United States army the Medical department is regarded as an outsider....The medical and sanitary formations are still regarded as noncombatants, although...the ratio of the medical officers killed and dying of wounds has been exceeded only by that of the infantry and artillery, which branches necessarily bear the brunt of the battles.

"Over 33 per cent. of our younger men were disqualified from the draft for physical defects. There is need of wider supervision of our growing boys and girls to build up a more robust nation, and it is especially urgent in rural districts..... This war has taught that there remains economic value in the maimed and wounded, and it is our duty to develop this value to its fullest extent. The maiming and injury of our workers, in the every-day work of industry, far exceed each year the battle casualties of this war, and there is an economic necessity and duty to be performed in the salvage and reconstruction of the industrially injured.

"Malaria still prevents the use of large areas of our southern states and saps the energy of a large portion of the population. Typhoid fever still rests as blot on the rural hygiene of this country. The control of epidemics between States is already in the hands of the Public Health Service, and within states, if state authorities request aid. Quarantine from outside infection is also under federal control. There are many other federal activities partially supervising health and disease through the various departments of the federal government. But it all lacks the efficient power of central correlation, and there remain many public health activities that should be undertaken by the central action."

Told at Last.

"A woman can't keep a secret," declared a mere man.

"Oh, I don't know," retorted the lady. "I've kept my age a secret since I was 24."

"Yes, but one of these days you will give it away. In time you will simply have to tell it."

"Well, I think that when a woman has kept a secret for 18 years she comes pretty near knowing how to keep it."—Boston Transcript.

LAMENT OF THE SWORD

Good brothers of Toledo, Damascus, and Seville,
And you, my fine Ferrara, with blade that glitters still,
Come, gather round and hear me—'tis a solemn tale I tell,
With us no more shall glory and the pride of honor dwell.

Flaunt not your jeweled scabbards, your hilts of burnished gold;
You're doomed to be the relics of a time that's past and old!
His sons, the mighty Armorer calls each one home again;
Rust, then, my boon companions, in Italy or Spain.

No more the dash, the parry, the thrust, and then—the pierce!
Heart-reaching! Now, no matter your thirst for blood how fierce,
The rifle and the bayonet, who've robbed us of our fame,
Their lips are stained with crimson or wine that we should claim.

Brave gallants of Toledo, Damascus, and Seville,
The hero-days have vanished, the days when we could will
The destinies of Empires!—Excalibur must weep
Steel tears upon the bosom of Arthur's endless sleep!

No fate our doom can alter, and so like ghosts we'll glide
Within the gloomy portals where antique spirits hide—
Our name alone remembered. Perchance our deeds will ring
In songs of bard and minstrel, when of olden times they sing.

—Frederick A. Earle in the New York Times

Comment on the Covenant

Oxford, Neb., Sept. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: Prior to the return of our president from his wanderings in Europe, in a letter to The Bee I characterized the league of nations as the most deceptive humbug since satan cajoled Eve in the Garden of Eden. At that time many of my friends thought I was radically wrong and that the league was the one thing needful to bring happiness to our country and peace to the world. Today I know of but a single man who would vote for the league unamended and but a very few who favor it in any form.

Wilson says he will not discuss the league, but he proposes to tell the interpretation thereof. One who has followed him closely from his delivery to congress to his present lobbying campaign cannot but be impressed with his seeming lack of faith in the league. Otherwise he would want it discussed from the housetops. He would contend for his 14 points being put in practice rght here at home by allowing the people to vote whether they were willing to sacrifice the Declaration of Independence for a citizenship in a foreign league, whether they wanted to surrender their constitution for the advice and dictates of an international legislature which was not subject in any way to their votes. Our president says we should accept the interpretations of the makers as the only genuine, but if it is ratified it will have to be interpretated as dissentions arise long after its makers are dead, and, like our own constitution, will have to stand on the wording of the contract.

He says, "If I could not have brought back such a covenant I never would have come back." Is that argument or interpretation, or is it to be taken as a bluff? Our president is sworn to faithfully execute our laws and uphold the constitution, not to parcel the governments of Europe or organize international league; yet he deserted his post of duty at Washington in one of the most critical periods of our history to make a league of nations.

Today we find him lobbying for this league throughout the county, while our nation rocks in the turmoils of anarchy and rebellion. Strikes, and more strikes, race riots and lynchings are every day occurrences. Are our laws being faithfully executed? Oh for a Cleveland or a Roosevelt! Our president says he is willing to die for the league, but we have thousands of mere boys who did die for a nobler cause, i. e., the integrity and independence of our United States. We had other thousands who offered their lives for the same cause who are being held in Russia, fighting for they know not what, while our president tours the country in the luxury of a special train, not even leaving Tumulty at the White House. "We have taken the flower of our youth from every countryside, from every household, and we told those mothers and those fathers and those sisters and those wive and those sweethearts that we were taking those men to fight a war that would end such business," are the words of the president in demanding support of the league.

But can we who had sons in this war favor a league whose constitution in plain words clothe it with power to advise when our boys shall be conscripted to fight in Turkey, Russia or in any foreign country where the league thinks a fight should be pulled off? Today congress is aflame because it is reported that 50,000 to 200,000 of our boys are to be sent to Turkey and a congressman exclaims, "It shall not be; the president has no authority to send our soldiers to police foreign countries, but if the league is ratfiedd there will be no help."

Our boys did not fight for a league of nations, nor yet for any 14 points; but, briefly stated, to lick Germany and bring a speedy peace. Gloriously well they went to their task, and, notwithstanding the inefficiency of their equipment, they soon would have had for all time a sorry and lamblike Germany; but a talking machine was substituted for machine guns and the armistice was the result; then an opportunity of a lifetime was lost in not sending competent delegates to at once draw up an honest fair peace treaty between the conquerors and the conquored instead of squandering most valuable time concocting a league of nations.

Has the administration faith that the league will prevent war? For answer read the special treaty with France. Does it believe it will reduce armaments? Read the greatest war bills ever asked in times of peace. Does it believe it will safeguard the lives of our boys from the horrors of war? Read for answer the administration's compulsory training bill that would fasten upon us the damnable militarism that was the downfall of Germany. Do they believe that it will protect and safeguard weak nations? How can such contention be squared with the horrible robbery in China? And these are only a few of the league's inconsistencies.

A. C. RANKIN.

ODD AND INTERESTING.

One ton of water may be colored by a single grain of indigo.

The harpy eagle of Brazil feeds exclusively on monkeys.

Eighty-five per cent of lame people are affected on the left side.

No snake, frog, toad or lizard has ever been seen in Newfoundland.

One thousand six hundred wagonloads of mud and dirt are removed daily from the streets of London.

No house in London is more than 200 yards from a mail box or a branch of the general postoffice.

A Bedouin marriage does not take much time. The bridegroom kills a sheep and spills the blood on the sand of his father-in-law's threshold and the wedding is over.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War in the Taft cabinet, born in New York City, 52 years ago.

H. G. Wells, one of the most successful of present-day novelists, born in Kent England, 53 years ago.

Clark Howell, widely known Atlanta newspaper editor, born in Barnwell county, South Carolina, 56 years ago.

Samuel Rea, executive head of the Pennsylvania railroad since 1913, born at Hollidaysburg, Pa., 64 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

There are now nearly 10,000 pupils enrolled in the public schools of the city, an increase of 1,200 over the enrollment of last year.

The Douglas county bar tendered an elegant farewell dinner to Judge Lewis A. Groff, recently appointed commissioner of the general land office, at the Omaha club. J. M. Woolworth was master of ceremonies.

Howard H. Baldrige, a young attorney and member of the firm of Bartlett, Baldrige and Ledwich, left for Peoria, Ill., where he will be be married Thursday to Miss Blanche Coffey, the accomplished daughter of an eminent physician in that city.

Miss Dewey gave a lemon party complimentary to Miss Sage and Miss Maude Woolworth.

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