

THE OMAHA BEE

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You should know that
In the "Omaha Empire" there is one bank to each 1,456 people. In the United States one bank to each 3,666 people.

- What The Bee Stands For:
1. Respect for the law and maintenance of order.
2. Speedy and certain punishment of crime through the regular operation of the courts.
3. Painless publicity and condemnation of inefficiency, lawlessness and corruption in office.
4. Frank recognition and commendation of honest and efficient public service.
5. Inculcation of Americanism as the true basis of good citizenship.

It is now up to the grand jury.
Does the admission to "cease talking" include the h. c. of I.?

Queen Elizabeth is also enchanted with America, making that score even.

A man's fool friends can do him more damage than an equal number of open opponents.

Von der Goltz is "loyal to the fatherland," which is about all the dear old country can stand.

Professor Taft is back on the job at Yale, but this does not mean he is lost to public activities.

October 16 is now set for moving day at Amerogen. The Allies may soon designate the destination.

The negro policeman on North Twenty-fourth street seems to know what his bosses want him to do.

Less drunkenness in England is ascribed to weaker drink. Natural enough, but John Bull still will have his "beer."

"Sky way" will be in demand hereabouts for the next day or two, with arrival of racing planes from both coasts.

The Salvation Army has decided that half a loaf is better than no bread, and will go ahead with what funds it has on hand.

Mourners with a taste for literature may get some consolation from reading Burns' "Address to the Unco' Guid" and "Holy Willie's Prayer."

The republican majority in the senate declines to permit the democrats to run things, and therefore is conducting a "filibuster." Can you beat it?

With pork on the hoof 8 cents a pound cheaper than it was a few weeks ago, one is almost justified in expecting to get bacon and the like at a slight reduction from prevailing prices.

Senator Johnson tells the Oregonians that the treaty will be ratified with reservations, and that the president will accept the reservations. This is understood by everybody except the administration leader in the senate.

King Albert wins special mention because he "run" a locomotive ten miles with the engineer by his side. The engineer might direct the kingdom of Belgium for a similar length of time, with the king standing by to take hold whenever trouble started.

Citizens of Omaha have had the opportunity of adopting home rule any time they wished for these many years, but have neglected to avail themselves of it. That is one reason why we have to run to the legislature every now and then to get permission to regulate our own affairs.

The Wrecker's Instinct

The testimony before a congressional committee to the effect that "nearly everyone on Cape Cod was wearing army and navy clothing after the wreck of the Cunard liner Port Hunter in Vineyard Sound" seems a sufficient solution of the committee's inquiry to discover what became of \$2,000,000 worth of the steamer's cargo of overseas supplies. It went where the cargoes of wrecked vessels have traditionally gone since shipping began and helped numerous deserving fishermen and coast dwellers to meet one problem of the cost of living.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RECOMMENDATIONS.

With the recommendations made by the Omaha Chamber of Commerce through its executive committee, looking toward thorough reorganization of the police department, The Bee is in hearty accord, with some minor qualifications.

The Chamber of Commerce lays down a program of legislation to be enacted at the next session, to strengthen the police arm of the city government, including power to spend more money, to disregard seniority in promotions and remove "for the good of the service," to increase the size and pay of the force, to permit the choice of a trained chief "from any part of the country where he may be found."

For the city is proposed a program within present municipal powers, embracing appointment of a trained police drill master, a competent and experienced chief, equipped with standard arms, unhampered power and responsibility for the police department head, and construction of a modern city jail and police headquarters building.

Finally, the public is called upon to develop greater respect for law and better support of its law officers in proper discharge of their duties.

All this is obviously predicated upon the proved need of new headship to replace inefficiency, for if the present police administration were satisfactory, there would be no need to open the way to secure an experienced chief from outside. It is the irony of fate that those demanding more funds and a larger police force now are the very ones heretofore responsible for holding down the limits of police expenditure, while coddling the fire department, so that we have always had more men and money to protect property than to protect life.

While merit alone should govern police appointments and promotions, the power to remove without cause must have its limitations. A police officer, like a fireman or a school teacher, who earns a permanent-list place must have some protection against dismissal on mere whim or to make way for some favorite under pretense of being "for the good of the service," especially when he has acquired vested rights in pensions, relief funds and sick benefits, after spending the best years of his life in serving the public faithfully. For dismissals without cause, if justified at all, certainly unanimous action of the whole commission should at least be required.

So far as going out of town to get an experienced police chief is concerned, we see no objection to it, assuming the authority would be used only as a last resort. We go outside now when necessary for a trained educator to superintend our schools, and we should do the same for the police and fire departments. It should be recalled in passing, however, that the prohibition which the Chamber of Commerce now wants removed was put into the law over protest of The Bee after the incumbency of Chief of Police Martin White, the best chief we ever had, who was brought here from Chicago, by the same influences that find it now a bar to action.

What the Chamber of Commerce report means in deploring "any studied attempt to discredit a public administration by exploiting false charges" is not clear. Any exploitation of false charges against anyone, in public or private life, should be deplored, whether "studied" or not. The same is true of false charges exploited by one part of a public administration against another, as for example the charges instigated by the police department against a municipal judge before the governor, pronounced after investigation to be wholly unfounded and unwarranted. True charges of incompetency or inefficiency, however, are not to be deplored because they are the only safeguard the people have against abuse of official power.

On the whole, the Chamber of Commerce recommendations are the best and most sensible that have been offered in the present crisis, and we hope their sponsors will not stop until they are put through and made effective by intelligent application.

Program for the Industrial Conference.

Some disappointment may be felt because of the adjournment for a day of the industrial conference because no definite program was before it for action. This, however, is really an encouraging sign. The conference is not expected to bring about an adjustment by magic. Agreement must be had on general principles, application of which will follow in order. Haste will not beget the effective results that should come from this gathering.

Each of the several groups of delegates assembled is aware in general and to some extent in detail of the situation in America. How to set in operation methods that will not only readjust but will also tend to stabilize business is their problem. Merely to declare that the need of the country is greater production, and that wages should be high and return to capital adequate will not solve the problem. It may be asking too much of the delegates to suggest that they discover some way whereby the substance of the resolution offered by the employers' group can be achieved. Yet such a solution should be approximated, if the conference is to have any definite result. To reach this there will have to be yielding, perhaps, on all sides, to the end that the common center may be attained. Concessions can not come altogether from one and not from the other.

The gathering does not partake of the nature of a conclave assembled to decide terms of which peace is to be offered a vanquished combatant. It is merely a conference of men of affairs, who have a single aim in view, that being the continued prosperity of the country, but who are not entirely agreed as to how best to reach the end all seek. That they are assembled in conference is a hopeful sign, and that some assistance may come from their deliberations is reasonable to expect.

Minister Noske of Germany says he can not understand why the Americans should go along with the "entente." Neither could any of his predecessors. Some day a mirror will be found into which the German may look and see himself as others see him.

Italy's king has issued a royal decree ratifying the Versailles treaty, but the act must be confirmed by a national assembly yet to be elected. The big jump is yet to come.

Lloyd George insists the British government is bigger than any body formed under it, and perhaps he is right. The revolution is not getting very far in England.

Great Inclusive Third Party

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

Naturally there will be keen public interest in the deliberations and outcome of the industrial conference which began in Washington Monday by call of President Wilson. What the trend will be and what the concrete result will be, that will depend largely on the mood of the representatives of capital and labor in approaching their business and in carrying on the deliberations.

It is said that the spokesmen for both capital and labor will enter the conference with no set programs as to what should be done. That, if true, is a hopeful sign, but over the country there is an industrial situation as a background that may make harmony a difficult thing of attainment. There is also, of course, a possibility that this very situation will serve a purpose in making the two interests more conciliatory in attitude and more sincerely disposed to arrive at understandings that will be for the good of the industrial structure of the country over.

President Wilson specially requested that the strike in the steel industry be deferred until after this conference. The leaders of the strike declined to heed the presidential wish, one of them giving as a reason the fear that if the strike were postponed the I. W. O. element of the country would point to the American Federation of Labor and say it was not the organization to be depended upon to look out for the best interests of the laboring classes. The events of the strike have engendered widespread bitterness. It is in the presence of this feeling that the conference gets under way.

One thing is certain. There isn't going to be any right agreement that does not make the interests of the third party, the general public, paramount to the interests of any group or party of the public. That is axiomatic and it should be the text for all the conferees to keep in mind throughout the conference. In their open letter to the conference the industrial engineers state a basic truth in these words:

Great powers have been used arbitrarily and autocratically to exact unmerited profit or compensation by both capital and labor. This policy of exacting profit rather than rendering service has wasted enormous stores of human and natural resources and has put in places of authority those who seek selfish advantage regardless of the interests of the community.

It is essential that this spirit, on the sides of both employers and employees, be put aside, or the time spent at this conference will be worse than wasted. With that spirit prevailing there will result an industrial impasse and the effect is likely to be an intensification of the class feeling already prevalent in an unhealthy degree.

We have read and heard much in recent years about the evils of special privilege. Granting the existence of such an evil in certain forms, we find today a powerful pressure—not to abolish special privilege, but to transfer it from one greedy class to another. This demand takes no proper account of the proprietary interests of the whole American people, and therein is its fatal weakness. In the present conference the great third party insists on its prior claim to attention. It is the great party because it includes all parties, or at least invites the inclusion of all parties.

Paying Interest by Refunding

In helping to win the war the United States loaned the allied nations, altogether, \$10,000,000,000, upon the basis of a mortgage. To raise that amount, and for other war purposes loans were asked for and obtained from the people of the United States about \$20,000,000,000. All this was done by authority of acts of congress.

Our government is paying interest to the people on that \$20,000,000,000. When the war closed and the armies were disbanded, it was thought that the interest to be paid by the foreign governments, would go a long way toward the reduction of the nation's interest account.

But it develops that these foreign countries are paying nothing on that interest account. As it has fallen due it has been to the American Treasury department, paid out of the Treasury. Thus the debt due from foreign countries is being increased to the extent of accruing interest. This has been done without asking and receiving the consent of congress.

On the part of the debt created, which was applied to the prosecution of our part in the war, taxpayers expected to be taxed to pay themselves the interest, and the principal when it became due. But they did not expect to be taxed to pay interest on a loan made to a third party.—Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

Heed the Warning

It has taken the illness of the president to remind us that here is a man, working under continuous high pressure and under such responsibilities as have fallen upon him, who has led the nation in America, who has gone for years without a vacation. Mr. Wilson's vitality has been marvelous and his grit and devotion to duty will not be forgotten. The country may consider itself fortunate if the present breakdown is no more than a warning.

Our presidents have been singularly exempt from severe illness during their term of office. This is the more remarkable when it is considered that the occupants of the White House have, as a rule, been in middle life when they entered its portals, and frequently well along in middle life.

Illness has removed only two of our 27 chief executives during their terms of office. William Henry Harrison succumbed to sickness after he had been only a month in office, and Zachary Taylor died after a year and four months as president.

No president of recent years, with the possible exception of Mr. Roosevelt, has been so active as Mr. Wilson. Mr. Roosevelt craved activity. He was able in the less critical times of his administration, however, to get in an occasional vacation. In his 60s, has been under a strain that would test the endurance of many a younger man.—Boston Globe.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.
Charles W. Hamilton, banker, born 1859.
Casper E. Yost, president of the Nebraska Telephone company, born 1841.
Jay D. Foster of Foster-Barker company, born 1861.
Myron T. Herriok, former United States ambassador to France, born at Huntington, O., 64 years ago.
Maj. Gen. Leonard S. Wood, U. S. A., born at Winchester, N. H., 59 years ago.
Charles E. Yost, United States senator from Washington, born near Bethany, Ill., 56 years ago.
Henry L. Myers, United States senator from Montana, born in Cooper county Missouri, 57 years ago.
William C. Braisted, surgeon general of the United States navy, born at Toledo, O., 55 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.
C. N. Dietz and Victor White returned from the Knight Templar convocation at Washington. They called at The Bee and expressed themselves much pleased with their stay in this city.

Thomas A. Edison and his family left Paris for Germany. The great electrician has been received in Paris with more than royal honors.

During the absence of J. H. Bickford at Stillwater, Minn., Mr. E. M. Knight will have charge of the motormen of the Omaha Street railway.

The veteran firemen held a meeting in Chief Galligan's office. Rev. S. Merrill, newly appointed pastor of M. E. church, arrived in the city.

The Bee's Letter Box

Favors the Morgan Bill.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: The American Legion is putting forth an extensive publicity campaign in behalf of the bill H. R. 5545 which Hon. Dick T. Morgan, Eighth district, Oklahoma, has placed before congress.

Beyond a question of doubt this bill is much superior to any other bill or plan now pending before congress, as it will cover a greater body of men and it reaches out for the hand of the city man as well as the farmer and we can't all be farmers while we would have to be if we received the benefits of a bill that is passed other than the Morgan bill. But there is the advantage of Mr. Morgan's bill; it equally benefits all men both city and rural, for we both fought side by side and carried our flag to victory and are entitled to equal rights.

I trust that you will give us a hand in giving this a wide publicity and request that you have served to write to Hon. Dick T. Morgan, house of representatives, so their letters will serve as a support for the bill. L. E. LUTTRELL, 3313 California.

She Likes the Idea.
Omaha, Oct. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: I am the same person that wrote to you a couple of weeks ago about our raise in rents in the Marion-Maple Court apartment, and in reading your last Friday's paper I can't help but drop you a few lines as I am sure it is to your credit if you do build that beautiful apartment that was pictured in last Friday's paper. I do hope that Mr. Goldman will place me on his list for one of the first apartments finished. I certainly think he will have them occupied as fast as he can build them.

MRS. A. MUNSON, 1812 Maple Street.

GET RID OF BILLBOARDS.

Houston Council Checks It Up to Residence Districts.

The billboard interests have been given a year by the city council to remove the nuisances from Main street and residence districts. In erecting billboards in the future, it will be necessary for them to get the consent of 15 per cent of the immediate residents of the neighborhood wherein it is proposed to erect a billboard. This, too, is fair. If a majority of the residents of a district do not have pride enough to keep the billboards out, then the city will not intend to keep them out. This is an application of local self-government which should meet the situation.

In the meantime, the opponents of the billboard nuisance should educate public sentiment to the menace of the boards. When this is done, the boards are pretty sure to be removed to places where they mar the scenery or contribute to any unfavorable condition.—Houston Post.

Set the Date.
A young Swede in South Dakota who had been sent out to collect bills for a general store returned with this report:

"You Brown he say he pay when he sell his wheat; Ole Oleson, he say he pay when he sell his oats; and Yon Yonson, he say he pay in January."
"Yon Yonson," repeated the proprietor, surprised. "Why, he never set a date before. Are you sure he said January?"
"Vell, Ay tank it bane January. He say it bane dam cold day when you get your money."—American Legion Weekly.

A Pest.
"So you enjoyed your vacation?"
"I certainly did. In fact I had the time of my young life."
"Good! Here comes a man I did want to meet. He would spoil your disposition."
"Who?"
"He has worked for the same firm for 25 years and in his own boast that he has never missed a day."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

What Makes Man Happy.
Mrs. Tungsmith—Miss Filmstar's husband is so devoted. He spends all his time looking at photographs that she takes of him in his work.

Her Husband—That's not devotion. Any man would enjoy seeing his wife busy and silent at the same time.—Houston Post.

Reflected Vision.
"Uncle Ned, they tell me you remember seeing 'em."
"No, sah. My father uter remember seeing him and I remember seeing my father."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

And Learned Quickly.
The French government has made \$60 per cent on the sale of some American tobacco. They must have had somebody over here learning the ropes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WAR'S AFTERMATH.
I who went forth to war, am home again! No favorite of Death's, he passed me by. Through endless days of weary endurance, Through nights of tortured nerve and sharp suspense, Through unnumbered horrors of the soul and sense, He found me; No favorite of his, he passed me by.

I who went forth to war, am home again! America, the free, is mine once more. Here multitudes of joyous children play. Here toll find recompense in ample pay. Here pleasure treads her measure night and day.

A roundelay.
America, the free, is mine once more. Oh, you whose lives are crowned, who live in Death. You know the purpose in war's bloody web. Oh, Spite Brothers! Help us weave the rest!

Into life's commonplaces there must be pressed. War's sacrificial spirit; this may test—too, I beseech you! Help us weave the rest! No favorite of Death's, he passed me by! R. A. B. in the New York Times.

DAILY CARTOONETTE.

BY GOSH—THE WIFE'S NEW MAIZ IS SOME BABY! I'LL KISS HER!

AND HE DID—

—M. J. Nicholas

—M. J. Nicholas

—M. J. Nicholas

—M. J. Nicholas

—M. J. Nicholas

—M. J. Nicholas

—M. J. Nicholas

—M. J. Nicholas

—M. J. Nicholas

Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

"GRASSHOPPER HOP."

(Peggy and Billy seek to save the corn fields of Farmer Dalton from a grasshopper army. With the aid of Barter, a Fairy Humming Bird, they become as small as a hopper, and try to lure the army into an oil-covered lake.)

CHAPTER V.

The Charm Works.
THE huge grasshopper army, hopping and eating, was sweeping like a river toward Farmer Dalton's corn field, as if about to swallow it up, when the song of Peggy and Billy made them heed among them.

Fair fields lie beyond the lake. Would you of their joy partake?

That was just the kind of a song to make the grasshoppers stop and take notice. They didn't care a snap about the pleading song that the children had first sung, but when they heard about the fields where "eats await," they were ready to listen.

The onward march of the army halted. The ranks turned toward



"Blue Heron is Fishing in the Shallow Water."

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"We have an old family knocker on our front door."
"We have one inside."—Baltimore American.

Policeman—(to prisoner leaving dock, who has just been sentenced to six months.)—"Excuse me, but do you want to let your house?"—London Opinion.

Two young ex-servicemen in Eldorado are packing their duds in feverish haste to get off to college before dad's order of government bacon arrives.—Kansas City Star.

Mayme—"I have so many callers postering the life out of me, I hardly know what to do with them all."
Gray—"Why, how long have you been a telephone-operator?"—Baltimore American.

DOT PUZZLE

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23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47
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What on earth do you suppose, Noode has upon his mind? Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

To Those Who Would Be Physically Fit:

To those who realize the tremendous importance of keeping themselves physically in the best of condition, and to those who already are ill, THE SOLAR SANITARIUM offers a service unexcelled.

All baths and electrical treatment useful in the treatment of the sick.

The Solar Sanitarium
Masonic Temple, 19th and Douglas.
Phone Tyler 920.

"BUSINESS IS GOOD. THANK YOU"

WHY NOT NICHOLAS OILS?



M. J. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

Peggy and Billy, and soon the grasshoppers were crowding around them so thickly that they could scarcely breathe.
"Your charm is working," whispered Peggy to Billy. "They are under our spell just like the rats of Mamelon Town were under the spell of the music of my sister Piper."
"Yes, but the spell will be our ruin if we do not do something in a hurry," answered Billy. "We must stop their crushing in upon us this way."

"We will lead them to the lake," answered Peggy, then she sang the second part of the song:
Hasten, hasten, east await; Hurry, hurry, don't be late.

A raspy whisper ran among the grasshoppers: "Eats for all in pastures new." They surged forward in a mad, whirling, leaping, flying race, with the grasshoppers forcing them on and on and on. It was like

seeing before a rushing railroad train. They had to keep ahead or be ground into the dust by the mass of hoppers.

"Peggy no longer sang, and neither did Billy. They needed all their breath to hop, hop, hop. But the hoppers rasped out their whistling, rustling song, even as they raced along: "Eats for all in pastures new." They came out upon the top of a hill, and down below them lay the oil-covered lake.

"When we get to the lake, the hoppers will fall in and we will be safe," panted Peggy.
"No," answered Billy. "We can't stop. This rush will carry us right into the oil and water. We will be finished with the hoppers."

Peggy felt that what Billy said was true. The waves of grasshoppers were surging down the hill with a force which the children couldn't possibly resist. Peggy and Billy had been caught in their own trap and there seemed no chance for escape.

But Peggy, leaping high, saw something ahead which made her shout with hope.
"Blue Heron is fishing in the shallow water along the shore," she cried to Billy. "Perhaps he will save us."

(Tomorrow will be told how the grasshoppers go swimming against their will.)



What marvelous wealth of tone and sonority, and what sympathetic artistic qualities generally the Mason & Hamlin has. Far in excess of any others, the Mason & Hamlin is unequalled, in my opinion.

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Representatives
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Grand Opera Seat Sale Now.

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For the CORONA is truly a personal writing machine.