THE OMAHA BEE

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

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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You should know that

Omaha has one oil refinery in operation and another is under course of construction.

What The Bee Stands For:

- 1. Respect for the law and maintenance of
- 2. Speedy and certain punishment of crime through the regular operation of the 3. Pitiless publicity and condemnation of
- inefficiency, lawlessness and corup-4. Frank recognition and commendation
- of honest and efficient public service. 5. Inculcation of Americanism as the true basis of good citizenship.

Tough luck, Maynard, old man!

Dirt will soon fly in reality on Dodge street. It is the opening of a new era for Omaha.

Mr. Burleson hurls defiance at his critics, but that does not improve the postal service any.

A few more good nights for the president ought to make it good-night for the doctors.

The "pathfinding" air derby will go down as one costly in life if it accomplishes nothing

A shoe manufacturer predicts lower prices

on footwear by April 1. You know what day Why worry over the first meeting of the

League of Nations? The Shantung paragraph is now before the senate. English for foreign-born students is being specialized in by the Omaha night schools. This

a laying a foundation for Americanization. pressive. He says the federal government will

to scrutinize the bills to relieve Douglas county. Emergency legislation should not be rushed in

its enactment. Austria's national assembly is considering the peace treaty now, and a little later the senate will be asked to ratify it because it has been accepted in Vienna.

The Federal Trade commission has discovered that the packers control 51 per cent of the oleomargarine trade. As they produce the original ingredients, where would you look for the finished product?

Senator Kenyon expresses surprise at the number of foreigners unable to speak English he discovered in the Pittsburg district. This was made known to the world by the "Pittsburg survey," a dozen years ago. Its neglect is not a matter of credit to Pennsylvania or to the United Stattes.

The great weakness of the American people is credulity. The senators try to relieve themselves of responsibility for these lies by saying "I have been informed."—World-

There are more brazen lies being passed around by word of mouth in Omaha today camouflaged "I have been informed" than any apot on earth of similar population. But liars will lie as long as credulous dupes swallow their concoctions.

Good Living in America

According to the figures of the Bureau Internal Revenue, just made public, 3,472,390 persons filed income tax returns for the cal-endar year 1917, for a net income of \$13,553,-383,207, which is an average income above exemptions of \$3,902 each. All but a few of these ere heads of families, and as there are some were heads of families, and as there are some 20,000,000 families in the United States, this means that almost 20 per cent of the families of this country have an income large enough to exceed the minimum exemption of \$1,000, while the great majority of them exceeded the maximum exemptoin of \$2,000 for being the head of a family, plus further exemptions for

What other country in the world has 20 per cent of its population in the enjoyment of such a substantial support? This is admittedly the most wealthy nation in the world, but it has cynically been alleged that the wealth is all in the hands of a small number of persons. That llegation is negatived by the above figures. in European countries the exemption from taxation is far below the amount in this country.

Only those are taxed here who earn enough on which to live comfortably, and the tax is small on the amounts that but slightly exceed exemp-Therefore, the above figures represent a general scale of living far above that of other countries. This fact has been at the foundation of the tariff policy of the United States. It is a condition that must be continued, which our people all desire to be continued. But it can-not be continued unless we produce more in proportion than other nations not having the same high scale of living or surround ourselves with a tariff wall higher than has ever before existed. Unrivaled opportunity for good living by real workers exists in the United States, and revolutionists should find here a sterile soil for the seeds of anarchy and upheaval. Emphasis of this fact is likely to come from the conference at Washington.—St. Louis Globe-

MEAT AND FOOD SUPPLY.

Part IV of the Federal Trade commission's report on its inquiry, into the activity of the meat packers comes to the root of the whole trouble. Citing the fact that the packers "already handle more than 200 foods unrelated to the meat packing industry, many of them directly competitive as meat substitutes," the re-

port goes on: The extent to which the packer should be permitted to enter unrelated food lines is a matter which the public interest alone should determine.

Two questions, primarily economic, are in-Does this widening of activity result in ad-

ditional economies of production and distribution? Does it result and will it continue to result

to the public in lower prices and better qual-

ity of product and service? These questions are fundamental. Monopoly in food supply is not yet admitted as possible. Control is established. Meat packers are not the only, nor the greater, offenders. More compact and easily operated bodies control certain foods and send prices up or down at will, and in their turn may perhaps receive some atten-

tion, although at this moment the public pa-

tiently bears with the exactions. It is elementary that "widening of activity" will "result in additional economies of production and distribution," but it is also fairly well established that a point is finally reached where to further widen the circle means increased expense. It is not easy to determine just where this point is, but proper business management will determine it.

That the public should share in the economies made possible by permitted and legitimate combinations also is elemental. What should be aimed at by the Trade commission, and seemingly has been entirely, missed by it in its onslaught against the packers, is to adjust matters so as to avoid oppressive monopoly without checking legitimate expansion of business. Competition between the wholesale grocers and the meat packers is still possible, and it may be doubted if public interests will be greatly served if the trade in foods were to be divided by any arbitrary line and dealers be required to keep on one side or the other of it.

What is more to the point is the undeniable fact that a considerable portion of the present excessive cost of food is ascribable to undue and improper manipulation of markets, and not all of this fault may be laid at the door of the meat

"What Is the Record?"

Our democratic brethren are lashing themselves into a froth again over the "record" of the present congress. Taking its cue from the Springfield Republican, the World-Herald devotes some space to generalization, but does not make a specific charge of neglect. The Massachusetts paper does say: "The senate's finance committee has virtually stopped functioning, for its chairman, Mr. Penrose, has announced that everything of any account in reconstruction is postponed until 1921." This is a very serious charge, and the weight of its responsibility ought to rest squarely where it

belongs, on the president and his party. When the last revenue bill was pending before the democratic congress a year ago, it was purposely extended to include the tax levy for 1920, with a view to carrying out democratic plans and to prevent any possible amendment enforce all laws. What else do the people look by a republican congress. The unwisdom of the course was obvious, but Mr. Wilson did not propose to allow any interference with his The law-makers show a very proper desire program. He had asked for a congress that would obey him in all things, and the people had declined to give it to him; therefore he had recourse to the expedient of tying the hands of the Sixty-sixth congress by forcing a submissive body to anticipate the country's needs through extending the revenue bill a year beyond its life.

Efforts to amend this law has been blocked by direct notice from the White House that executive approval will be withheld from any such measures. Under the circumstances the senate finance committee has a choice between enacting laws that are threatened in advance with veto, and waiting until the democratic blunders

expire with the passage of time. Other matters are delayed by the presence of a treaty the president has sought to drive through the senate, against opposition from his own party associates. His persistence in demanding that it be accepted as he presented it, obstinately refusing to accept the judgment of the senate on any of its points locates the reason for the blockade on the treaty.

As far as "reconstruction" work is concerned, the present congress is going ahead safely, not doing a lot of things that will probably have to be undone later on.

Fire Prevention Day.

Governor McKelvie has designated November 7 specially as fire prevention day for Nebraska. He recommends that heating apparatus of all kind be carefully inspected, that rubbish accumulation be removed and premises placed in safe condition. As on many other occasions. The Bee commends this course, with the suggestion that it be followed 365 days a year. Nebraska's annual contribution to the great American bonfire is impressive. Moreover, just as is the main show, it is a monument to our carelessness. We complain bitterly of the waste of war, but pay scant attention to the waste of peace. Annually we allow hundreds of millions of dollars to vanish in smoke and flame for want of a little watchfulness. Wealth destroyed in this manner is lost. It may be replaced by other wealth, but the value is subtracted from the sum total of human achievement. Experience shows that almost 90 per cent of the fires that destroy property in the United States start from preventable causes. Many costly blazes result from criminal incendiarism, but most arise from careless lack of reasonable precautions, amounting almost to crime. Property owners are to blame for this. Fire prevention day should remind them of their remissness and lead to an every day application of the simple rule of "safety first."

The president's plea for a friendly congress was not only disregarded but resented.

It was not a plea for a "friendly" congress but for a subservient congress-it denounced as unpatriotic every one who refused to vote a partisan democratic ticket. The people gave the president not a "friendly" nor an "unfriendly" congress, but a congress independent of his dictation.

"Fingy" Connor said of diamonds: "Them that has 'em wears 'em," and he might have

Collective Bargaining

From the Chicago Tribune.

The justice of the principle of collective bargaining is pretty generally recognized. We can all see that a single employe is at a hopeless disadvantage in dealing with a powerful employer if his place can be filled by another worker. Therefore, the American courts and public opinion have recognized the right of employes to associate themselves for the purpost of presenting their claims to employers

generally advancing their conditions. It is clear, too, that a man may be a very highly skilled mechanic, a man of ability and brains, and yet lack either the experience or the special faculty required to negotiate on fairly even terms with his employer or his employer's representative. Therefore, most of us realize that the only way in which employes may be put on a safe footing of comparative independence is by banding together and selecting representatives who can devote themselves entirely to the special business of representing the employes' interests.

But the term collective bargaining is a broad one. If it meant merely the right of a group of men or women employed by the same employer to present their demands collectively through one of their own number, there would be little or no objection at this stage of our industrial development. Objection from employers begins where employes combine with employes of other employers and select a common representative who is not employed by any one but the union. This, some employers assert, is "interference by outsiders." It is certainly an extension of the right of collective bargaining which very greatly increases the power of the employes while bringing the evils inherent in any form of indirect representation. But it also sometimes brings substantial beneits both to industry and the public which pays the cost of industrial warfare. In the hands of radicals great damage can be wrought by a high concentration of power. In the hands of conservatives a moderating influence can be exercised, and has been frequently to the honor

of organized labor. This, of course, is the basic problem of all government. But the American principle is to create checks and balances for any power, and we are confident that the American public will not submit long to the rule of any autocracy. whether in politics or industry. The closed shop, the sympathetic strike, are exercises of power which challenge the instinct and priniple of all Americans who respect individual liberty and wish to retain our present system of government and society.

Collective bargaining covers all these questions of the organization of representation in industry, but perhaps the irreducible minimum of it is that there shall be a bargain. That is, when employer and employe have met in this way, the result formulated in an agreement must be considered by both sides binding. If it is not, there is no collective bargaining.

Here is where not only the employers but the general public, which pays in the end for industrial conflicts, have good reason to complain of present conditions. Especially of late, since radicalism has increased in the labor movement, breaches or repudiation of contracts by employes have multiplied. Sometimes representatives of the employes have bravely opposed repudiation; sometimes they have ordered it or connived at it. In either case, men who look beyond immediate results can see that if contracts are frequently broken they will not

be made, and collective bargaining will cease. The radicals would welcome this. When the radical leadership of the steel strike includes collective bargaining among the issues, it does so, with its tongue in its cheek. Collective bargaining means industrial peace, at least between contracts, and the radicals don't want Radical ethics are based on the theory not of co-operation but of opposition; not of partnership but of war. They hold that the employer is an oppressor, not a party to a contract of common effort for common profit.

But the American labor movement, which has been able to place American labor on a higher plane of prosperity and security than any other labor, has not yet been swept into the radical stream. It is conscious of steady advance on its own lines and it has had of late the opportunity to watch the working of radicalism in practice abroad. We do not think the American labor movement is going to lose its head, desert its wisest leaders, and follow theorists into a wallow of destructive experiment. But if it is not heading that way it ought to consider that its real progress rests upon fidelity to its proved conservative leaders and upon fidelity to contract. Without these, col-

lective bargaining is an empty phrase.

In fact, civilized society could not exist without respect for contract. Without it there can be no dealing among men except that of brute force; there can be no security, no order. Without contract there can be only anarchy or despotism.

Contracts made under duress or clearly proved deceit sometimes may be broken. But hese exceptions should be bona fide exceptions. When contracts are frequently broken it may be understood that there is bad faith in their making, and that the principle of contract, of cellective bargaining, is not respected. The folly of this ought to be clear, will be clear, to any one who is able to think beyond immediate

Railroads and the People

To a good many persons in this country the railroad problem seems a matter remote from them. As a matter of fact it touches the whole

body of our people very seriously.

The savings banks and insurance companies have invested to the extent of billions of dollars in railroad stocks and bonds. Their security depends to a large degree upon the security of the roads. The minute a blow is aimed at railroad prosperity it is aimed at the banks and the insurance companies, and so at the millions their depositors and policyholders.

Under the modern system of intertwined industry and interest, no great business can suf-fer without every other being affected. This is particularly true of the railroads, the banks and the insurance interests. Let any doubter examine the bank commissioner's current report in any state. He will find a long list of railroad securities among the holdings of the saving institutions. If he has never thought of the matter before he will be deeply impressed with the intimate connection between the welfare of the transportation companies and that of the humblest depositors of his own community .- Providence Journal.

The Day We Celebrate.

Charles E. Moyer, of the Moyer Stationery ompany, born 1853. Robert Lansing, President Wilson's secre-

tary of state, born at Watertown, N. Y., 55 years ago. Chauncey I. Filley, one-time mayor of St. Louis and national republican leader, born at Lansingburg, N. Y., 90 years ago.

Dr. James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse university, born at Whitneyville, Me., 74 years

James R. Garfield, who was secretary of the nterior under Roosevelt, born at Hiram, O., 4 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omana.

the soming year.

W. S. Strawn is in Lincoln on legal business. Mrs. Daniel Burr has presented The Bee with an exquisite flowering oleander. It stands about five feet high and is in full bloom. It occupies a commanding place in the court and is very much appreciated.

First importations of Chicago cedar blocks were received by J. B. Smith & Co. Mrs. T. P. Mahoney and Miss Julia Mahoney left for Kansas City and St. Louis to visit relatives and friends.

Mrs. Franklin Smith has been engaged to take charge of music at Rev. Savidge's church

People You Ask About

Information About Folks in the Public Eye Will Be Given in This Column in Answer to Readers' Questions. Your Name Will Not Be Printed. Let The Bee Tell You.

General Peyton C. March. General Peyton C. March has had long and brilliant career as an officer of the United States army, in the course of which he rose from the rank of second lieutenant to the

highest post in the service, that of chief of the general staff, in which capacity he served during the way vith Germany.
General March was born Easton, Pa., December 27, 1864. His father was a famous scholar on the

the humanities the technical few moments before to start Peneknowledge and disciplinary training lope laughing, now tried to stop of the military academy. Upon his graduation from West October 25, 1894. served as side-de-camp on the staff | watch her. of General McArthur in 1899, was nel 33d U. S. volunteer infantry in ran

he led the American forces in the streamed down her cheeks. famous "battle in the clouds." Billy didn't like to be lau

Gen. Gregorio del Pilar, one of the clouds that obscured the mountain top. Major March led his men in the climb up the hill into the hail of lead the enemy poured into the American ranks. The bitterly contested engagement resulted in the death of Del Pilar and the surrender

of his men. But up to the time the United tates entered the world war Colonel March was unknown except to his circle of friends and to army officers and men with whom he cers who knew him and thought well of him was General Pershing. It was at the suggestion of General Pershing that General March was placed in charge of the American artillery in France. The colonel re-ceived his appointment and promotion to brigadier general when he arrived in France with an artillery brigade. His services there were so satisfactory that he was soon promoted to major general. Then, in the early part of 1918, he was summoned to Washington to become acting chief of staff, followed several months later by his appoint-ment as chief of staff and his pro-

motion to the grade of general At Lafayette college General March was a wonderful base ball pitcher and star fullback. He earned his letter in track sports as well, and was a Delta Kappa Englion man sons, all of them more than six feet

In 1891 General March was marto Mrs. Josephine Cuningham Washington. Three daughters were born of the marriage, all of whom married army officers. Mrs. Mach died in 1904.

DAILY CARTOONETTE.

OH- MR. SOPHT, WOULD YOU MIND CARVING THE DICK 5





Corns Come Off Like Banana Peel

'Gets-It" Leaves Toe Smooth As Your Palm. Never Fails. Ever peel off a banana skin? Well, that's the way "Gets-It" peels off any corn or callus. It's a pionic. Nothing else in the



"2 Drope of 'Gets-It,' Good by a Corns!"

world will do it but "Gets-It" because of the new secret principle in the "Gets-It" formula. "Gets-It" does away forever with "contraptions," "wrappy" plasters, cintments that rub off, blood-letting knives, and scissors that snip into the "quick." "Gets-It" eases pain. It takes but a second or two to use "Gets-It." There's no fussing or trouble. It dries immediately. You put your stocking right back on again. Your corn will come off painlessly in one complete piece That's common-sense. It never fails.

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Little Folks' Corner 2

DREAMLAND **ADVENTURE**

By DADDY.

"THE GIRL IN THE TOWER." (Peggy, Billy and Rollo rescue Pene-lope from a tower so she can have an hour of fun and play, but find that she doesn't know how to play or laugh. A funny accident suddenly sends her into a dangerous fit of laughter.)

CHAPTER VI.
The Fun Bubbles Dance. "HA, HA HA! He, he, he! Ho, ho, ho!" shrieked Penelope, faculty of Lafayette college, and the the girl from the tower, the laughs youth not only had a full course of popping from ner tips like a lot of study at this institution, but grew firecrackers going off in bunches. It up in an environment calculated to was as if all the laughs stored up in establish high intellectual and moral the 18 years when she hadn't had ideals. Selecting military life as a any fun or play were trying to get profession he went to West Point out at once.

and superimposed upon his culture Peggy, who had been anxious a

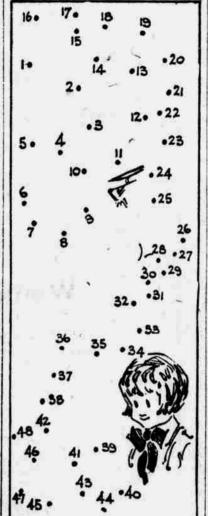
"Don't! Don't!" Peggy cried. Point in 1888 he was assigned to "You'll laugh yourself sick." But the Third artillery. He was promoted first lieutenant, Fifth Field while the birds and animals, forgetting their fun, gathered around to

"Hold her! Don't let her laugh acting assistant adjutant general, that way," shouted Billy Belgium, Second division, Eighth army corps, climbing out of the mudhole where in the same year, and lieutenant col-Balky Sam had pitched him. He ran to help Peggy stop the fit of mirth, but when Penelope saw his Lieutenant March commanded the
Astor battery during the war in
Cuba until it was mustered out, and
then went to the Philippines, where

Billy didn't like to be laughed at. The late General Funston's capture "Aw, quit it!" he said disgustedly, of Aguinaldo obscured the brilliant and at that he plunged into the river pursuit of the Filipino leader. The didn't stop Penelope, and she part that he took in the "battle of laughed and laughed until Reddy the clouds," however, won him the Woodpecker suddenly began to tap part that Major March played in the to wash off the mud. But even this commendation of the president and sharply on an old tin pail, making promotion to the rank of colonel of a noise much like the ticking of an promotion to the rank of colonel of a noise much like the ticking of an volunteers. It was in this battle that old-fashioned clock.

"Your hour is ticking away," cried ablest of the Filipino leaders, was Peggy to Penelope, and the warnkilled. Del Pilar and his forces took ing had instant effect. Penelope their stand on an almost perpendicular hill 3,000 feet above the level which had been so sad, now of the sea, almost hidden by the sparkled joyfully. "Oh, I feel so jolly inside!" she "It's just as if a lot of rollicking imps were frisking through my blood."
"That's the fun bubbles dancing,"

DOT PUZZLE



Willie says, "trace forty-eight
And you'll see my — Kate."
Draw from one to two and so on to the end.



ried Peggy. have a good time. "Hurrah! Hurrah! It may not be pappy, happy, happy!" sang Pene-ope, and she began to frolic gayly. She tickled Balky Sam's nose until he kicked up his heels. She set Johnny Bull chasing his own tail. She chucked Billy Goat under the chin and sent him prancing around on his hind legs. She sang with the hirds and she swung with Rollo, the

by, until Reddy Woodpecker rapped out another warning on the old tin the prince of her heart.)

monkey, in a grapevine swing.

And Down She Came. perfectly prim and proper, but I'm made her dizzy. Things the plano stool overturned beside

raced with Peggy and she went wad- laugh. All too swiftly the minutes sped

pail. Then of a sudden the play stopped. Penelope looked at her wrist watch and gave a gasp of disfive minutes my Aunt Prue's per-fectly prim and proper afternoon nap will end and I must be back in my tower room. How, oh, how will

I get there?" 'Hee-haw! Hop on my back!" brayed Balky Sam. In one bounce Penelope mounted to his shoulders. Another bounce and Billy was be-

"Goodbye," cried Penelope as "Goodbye," cried Penelope as Balky Sam galloped away. "Thank you, Fairy Peggy and Fairle Billy, for giving me this hour of joy. Thank you for teaching me to laugh and to play. Thank you, thank you!"

Peggy, not wishing to be left behind acched after Relky Sam. But

. "Your laugh has set hind, dashed after Bulky Sam. But Now you can play and just as she started her foot caught in a root, and down she came ker slam! Her head bumped so hard ! around and around, and when the straightened but again there she was sprawled on the floor at home, with

> "Perfectly prim and proper Penel ope," she found herself saying. "I'd rather be a gayly good and gladsome girlie. And maybe that's what she will be, now that she has learned to

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