

THE OMAHA BEE
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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION:
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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 order.
2. Speedy and certain punishment of crime through the regular operation of the courts.

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 else.
A shoe manufacturer predicts lower prices on footwear by April 1. You know what day that is.

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 is laying a foundation for Americanization.

Mr. Baker's keynote speech in Ohio was impressive. He says the federal government will enforce all laws. What else do the people look for?
The law-makers show a very proper desire 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 States.

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 report 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 involved: Does this widening of activity result in additional economies of production and distribution? Does it result and will it continue to result to the public in lower prices and better quality 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 attention, although at this moment the public patiently beags 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.

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 packers.

"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 by a republican congress. The unwisdom of the course was obvious, but Mr. Wilson did not propose to allow any interference with his program.

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.

Collective Bargaining
From the Chicago Tribune.
The justice of the principle of collective bargaining is generally recognized. We can all see that a single employee 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 employees to present their demands collectively and 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 facility required to negotiate on the terms with his employer or his employer's representative.

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.

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 of their 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 in the past, 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 condoned 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 peace. Radical ethics are based on the theory of co-operation but of opposition; not of partnership but of antagonism.

Contracts made under duress or clearly proved deceit sometimes may be broken. But these 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 collective 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 results.

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 on to the millions of their depositors and policyholders.

Under the modern system of intertwined industry and interest, no great business can suffer 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.

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 a 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 major general.

General March was born at Easton, Pa., December 27, 1864. His father was a famous scholar on the faculty of Lafayette college, and the youth not only had a full course of study at this institution, but grew up in an environment calculated to establish high intellectual and moral ideals. Selecting military life as a profession he went to West Point and superimposed upon his culture in the humanities the technical knowledge and disciplinary training of the military academy.

Upon his graduation from West Point in 1887 he was assigned to the Third artillery. He was promoted first lieutenant, Fifth Field artillery, October 25, 1894. He served in the same year and lieutenant colonel of General McArthur in 1899, was acting assistant adjutant general, Second division, Eighth army corps.

General March commanded the Astor battery during the war in Cuba until it was mustered out, and then went to the Philippines, where he was in command of the famous "battle in the clouds." The late General Funston's capture of Aguinaldo obscured the brilliant performance of General March in the pursuit of the Filipino leader. The part that he took in the "battle of the clouds," however, won him the commendation of the president and promotion to the rank of colonel of volunteers. It was in this battle that the late General Funston was killed. Del Pilar and his forces took their stand on an almost perpendicular cliff above 900 feet above the sea, almost hidden by the clouds that obscured the mountain peak.

General March led his men in the climb up the hill into the hall 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.

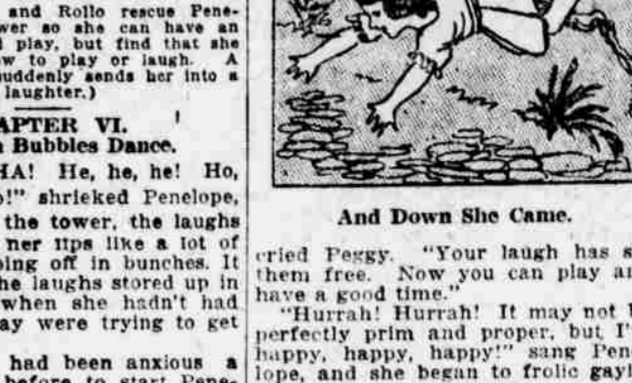
But up to the time the United States entered the war Colonel March was unknown except to his circle of friends and to army officers and men with whom he had studied and served. One of the officers who knew him and thought well of him was General Pershing. It was at the suggestion of General Pershing that General March was placed in charge of the American artillery in France. The colonel received 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 appointment as chief of staff and his promotion to the grade of general.

At Lafayette college General March was a wonderful base ball pitcher and athlete. He earned his letter in track sports as well, and was a Delta Kappa Epsilon man. He was the second of six strapping sons, all of them more than six feet tall.

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

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 picnic. Nothing else in the world will do it but "Gets-It" because of the new and original principle in "Gets-It" formula. "Gets-It" does away forever with "contractions," "wrappy" plasters, ointments that rub off, blood-letting, knives, and scissors that slip into the "quick," "Gets-It" causes no pain, but a second or two to use "Gets-It." There's no fussing or trouble. It dries immediately. You put your foot back right back on again. Your corn will come off painlessly in one complete piece. That's common-sense. It never fails.

Little Folks' Corner
DREAMLAND ADVENTURE
By DADDY.
"THE GIRL IN THE TOWER."
Peggy, Billy and Rollo rescue Penelope 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.



And Down She Came.
cried Peggy. "Your laugh has set them free. Now you can play and have a good time.
"Hurrah! Hurrah!" sang Penelope, and she began to frolic gayly. She tickled Balty Sam's nose until he kicked up his heels. She set Johnny Bull chasing his own tail. She chuckled Billy Goo under the chin and sent him prancing around on his hind legs. She sang with Rollo, the monkey, in a grapevine swing. She raced with Peggy and she went wading with Billy.
All too swiftly the minutes sped by, until Reddy Woodpecker rapped out another warning on the old tin.

penelope. Then of a sudden the play stopped. Penelope looked at her wrist watch and gave a gasp of dismay.
"My time is up!" she cried. "In five minutes my Aunt Prue's perfectly prim and proper afternoon nap will end and I must be back in my tower room. How, oh, how will I get there?"
"Here-haw! Hop on my back!" brayed Balty Sam. In one bounce Penelope mounted to his shoulders. Another bounce and Billy was behind her.
"Goodbye," cried Penelope as Balty Sam galloped away. "Thank you, Fairy Peggy and Prairie Billy, for giving me this hour of joy. Thank you for teaching me to laugh and to play. Thank you, thank you, thank you!"

DOT PUZZLE
16 17 18 19
15 15
10 14 13 20
2 2 21
5 4 11 23
6 10 24
7 8 25
8 26
28 27
30 29
32 31
36 35 34
37
38
42 41 39
46 45 44 40
Willie says, "trace forty-eight. And you'll see my—Kate."
Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

Alfred Defore.
Have been very much pleased with the Mason & Hamlin piano and recommend it very highly.

Mason & Hamlin is the official piano of the Chicago Grand Opera Company which will delight Omaha audiences on October 20 and 21 at the Auditorium. Read what these artists say of this wonderful instrument.

A. Hospe Co. Home of the Mason & Hamlin. Representatives 1513 Douglas St.

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Less Strain On Your Battery. It is easier on your starting battery when you use Polarine for engine lubrication. Because Polarine is made at a below-freezing point temperature, it does not congeal and make the engine hard to turn over in cold weather.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEBRASKA) Omaha. Polarine. Polarine keeps every bearing and engaging part cushioned against friction. It doesn't cripple an engine with carbon. It is the standard oil for all types of engines and service conditions.

Polarine. It's a picnic. Nothing else in the world will do it but "Gets-It" because of the new and original principle in "Gets-It" formula. "Gets-It" does away forever with "contractions," "wrappy" plasters, ointments that rub off, blood-letting, knives, and scissors that slip into the "quick," "Gets-It" causes no pain, but a second or two to use "Gets-It." There's no fussing or trouble. It dries immediately. You put your foot back right back on again. Your corn will come off painlessly in one complete piece. That's common-sense. It never fails.