

LOOK TO THE DELEGATES.

With the decks cleared by the supreme court decision upholding the method of election provided by the legislature, it must be taken as accepted that the convention to revise the constitution of Nebraska will meet in December and proceed with its work.

The people of Nebraska should wake up at once to realize that all their individual rights and personal liberties, the framework of their government, the measure and application of their taxes, the choice of their public officers, the qualifications for suffrage, the control of their school system, state university and state institutions, will be in the constitutional convention hopper along with many less important questions.

The election is just two weeks off—in some districts the flings leave no choice, in others with excess candidates the voters must make a selection, and it is none too soon for them to begin scrutinizing the list.

Class Warfare in the United States.

When Secretary Lane took the chairmanship of the industrial conference he announced that we have no class warfare in the United States. His optimism is scarcely justified by the facts.

In New York United States soldiers have been called on to unload army transports because of the strike of longshoremen, and from this comes an appeal by the communist committee for an overthrow of the government.

They are extremes, and some methods must be applied to bring them to a more reasonable understanding. It is not a question of wages in either case. No other industry pays its employees better than those employed around the steel mills; the longshoremen were working under contracts negotiated for them by their union.

Autocratic power of either capital or labor is dangerous. It seems idle to talk of justice to either of these groups. How to bring them to their senses is the important thing right now. A day or two longer in New York or Washington may mean much to the future of the United States.

Secretary Baker's Business Methods.

One paragraph of the Creel hymn of praise to Newton D. Baker, published some months ago while the war was still raging, dwelt on the facile ease and grace with which the secretary of war dealt with millions and hundreds of millions of dollars. Evidence to support the accuracy of the press agent of the War department is accumulating.

We have had some insight into the deal for the nitrogen fixation plant at Mussel Shoals, a little light on the cantonment contracts, and some hints as to various munition maneuvers, and now the cover is being gently lifted from the air craft program. At least one item of loss that foots up the tidy sum of \$611,000—that is, it would have been a tidy sum a few years ago—is alleged to be due directly to the secretary of war's readiness to dispose of contracts involving millions.

The director of sales insists that the Curtiss people were given a bargain in airplanes and motors at direction of the secretary, who would brook no delay until an invoice had been made and a basis for valuation discovered. Machines were sold to the Curtiss company for \$200 and the same sort were sold to a Nebraska concern at \$75, or more than three times as much, and the discrepancy is now explained as the result of interference by the head of the War department with the work of his assistants.

How much more of this sort of thing will be brought to light as time goes on can not be guessed at, but enough is shown to prove that for once Creel was right when he described the insouciance with which Mr. Baker disposed of large sums of government money.

Recess Day for Congress.

Talk is now heard that the extraordinary session of congress may be brought to an end some time around November 10. A short rest period before taking up the work of the regular session is thought desirable by the members, many of whom have been in Washington almost continuously since the last session of the Sixty-fourth congress began in 1915. The date tentatively set is significant. It is not likely the senate will take a recess without disposing of a final vote on the document on November 11, an appropriate time and a proper method observing the beginning of the armistice. Between now and that time, attention will be given to perfecting the formal reservations that are to be made on behalf of the United States. That these will be adopted by the senate is certain, although it is not so sure that the treaty will be ratified with reservations. Unless the president's group recedes from its present position, the treaty will fail.

Viscount Astor will be remembered in death chiefly because he gave up his American sovereignty to become a British subject, that he might have social exclusiveness impossible in a land so democratic as that of his birth. He was not a leader in America nor did he become one in England.

The Union Pacific is getting ready to take over its own affairs again. That is one road that has been a money-maker for Uncle Sam.

World's Mightiest River

Recent reports of seamen concerning the present excessive temperature of the waters of the Gulf Stream, to which some experts attribute the heat wave along the Atlantic coast, prompted the National Geographic society to issue a bulletin concerning the mighty current.

The bulletin, based on a communication from Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., president of the National Geographic society, and the world's foremost authority on the Gulf Stream, follows:

"The Gulf Stream is probably the grandest and most mighty of any terrestrial phenomenon. Its waters are characterized by a deep indigo blue color of great clearness and high temperature. It can be penetrated by the eye to considerable depths, and generally its meeting with the less saline polar waters can be at once distinguished.

"It is difficult for the mind to grasp the immensity of this great ocean river. The straits of Florida at its narrowest point is about 40 miles wide. A calculation of the average volume of water passing in one hour gives the enormous sum of 90,000,000,000 tons. In this one hour's flow of water could be evaporated the remaining salts would require many times more than all the ships in the world to carry it.

"When one is on board a vessel, floating upon its waters, one is not as much impressed at the power and grandeur of this wonder of nature as he is when he stands before a towering mountain, an immense iceberg or a fall of water such as Niagara, but when one remembers that the mighty torrent, speeding on, hour by hour and day by day in a volume equal to all the largest rivers in the world combined, carrying its beneficent heat to temper the climate of continents, one begins to realize that all the forces of the physical world none can equal this river of the ocean.

"From the Gulf of Mexico, while on his famous search for the Fountain of Youth, made the discovery of this great stream. After his failure to find, on the coast of upper Florida, the means of cheating death, he turned to the southward and skirted the shore for hundreds of miles, thus stemming the current.

"The name of 'Gulf Stream' was first suggested by Benjamin Franklin because it issues from the Gulf of Mexico. While it is only a part of the grand scheme of ocean circulation, and the Gulf of Mexico is in reality only a stopping place, as it were, for its waters, this name is generally applied to the current now as it was given by Franklin—that is, the current coming from the Gulf of Mexico and spreading abroad over the North Atlantic.

"The theory as to the cause of ocean currents have been many.

"Franklin's theory, which has many advocates at the present day, was that the winds produce the current by the air moving over the surface of the water, and he illustrated this theory by the following: 'It is known that a large piece of water, 10 miles broad and generally only three feet deep, has by a strong wind had its water driven one side and sustained so as to be driven 6 feet deep, while the windward side was laid dry.' As will be seen later, this is a well-taken example of the force of the wind in causing the Gulf Stream, but it does not quite show the whole of the truth.

"In the tropical regions there is a steady movement of the air from east to west known as the trade winds. South of a certain line situated near the equator these winds flow from a southerly direction, while north of the equator they come from a more northeasterly direction. The winds are not always strong, nor are they constant in direction, but they do not vary much, and then only for brief periods.

"Winds blowing over the surface of the water induce a current in the same direction. At first it is only the merest skim that moves, but gradually the motion is communicated from layer to layer until at last, if the wind is long continued as in the trade wind region, the movement extends to lower depths, 300 or 400 feet, or perhaps more.

"These trade wind currents meet finally, the partial barrier of the islands forming the eastern part of the Caribbean, and a portion of the flow escapes through the passages between them. From here it continues its course across that sea until it reaches the obstruction of the Honduras and Yucatan coasts, from which it escapes by the easiest route, which is into the Gulf of Mexico.

"It has been found, however, that the water entering the Caribbean by this means is not more than one-half of the amount which flows through the straits of Florida from the Gulf of Mexico, and the other half is supplied from a source which does not come under the head of a measurable current. The other source is the wave caused by the wind. Every ripple carries a certain amount of water in the direction toward which it is flowing, irrespective of the current caused by its friction, and when the waves become large, tons of water are hurled from the crest into the trough every time the wave breaks.

"In a large area like the Caribbean, having a comparatively constant wind blowing over its whole surface, this action is practically a simultaneous movement of its surface waters to the westward and a continual escape of the water heaped up at the obstruction offered by the land into the Gulf of Mexico, through the straits of Florida, and into the Atlantic.

"The Gulf Stream would be little felt on the coast of Europe did it not receive a great addition to its volume of heat when enroute. This is by means of a gentle flow from the westward trade winds, and a portion of the surface temperature of this outside current is about the same in its passage along the West Indian Islands as the Gulf Stream in the straits of Florida, but it is less violent in its movements and there is less intermingling of its upper and lower waters, so that it arrives at Cape Hatteras with a much higher temperature than that of the more turbulent Gulf Stream."

Solution No. 6,200,472.

The only trouble with democracy is that it has developed into government of the people at the people, over the people, under the people, around the people, between the people, into the people, with the people, without the people, for the people, beyond the people, after the people, before the people, in front of the people, behind the people, inside the people, inside the people. Why not get back to the original Lincolnian prepositions?—Life.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate. John Burns, English labor leader and statesman, born in London, 61 years ago. Benedict C. Crowell, first assistant secretary of war of the United States, born in Cleveland, O., 50 years ago.

Sir William Christie, former astronomer royal of Great Britain, born 74 years ago. Jay N. Darling ("Ding"), noted cartoonist and comic artist, born at Norwood, Mich., 54 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cushing and Miss Flora left for Strong City, Kan., to be present at the marriage of Will Cushing of Plattsmouth and Miss Nellie Langtry, youngest daughter of the wealthy capitalist, Hon. B. Langtry.

A. O. H. hall was crowded when Rev. Father D. W. Moriarty announced the opening of St. Agnes fair. Dr. W. A. Taggart has returned from Kansas City.

Dr. and Mrs. Summers and Miss Summers are at home again, having taken their rooms at the Paxton for another year. "Three Wives and One Husband," one of the cleverest comedy companies on the road, is being presented at the Grand Opera House. Milt Barlow, the successful comedian and Miss Lillie Hall, his charming wife, share the honors of the play.

Women and the Presbyterian Church

Whether women shall have equal rights with men in all the functions of membership in the Presbyterian church in the United States of America is to be determined by a canvass of the Presbyterians of the country. Three questions are to be decided.

1. Whether women shall be ordained to the eldership. 2. Whether women shall be ordained to the ministry of the church.

These questions were propounded to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church by three presbyteries and were referred to a special committee on official relations of women in the church. This committee consists of: Rev. S. Hall Young, D. D., chairman, 158 Fifth avenue, New York City; Rev. Edgar W. Work, D. D., 421 West End avenue, New York City; Rev. William L. Barrett, D. D., Bellefontaine, O.; Mr. John T. Manson, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. Rush Taggart, 319 West Seventy-fifth street, New York City.

The committee was appointed by Dr. John Willis Baer, moderator of the Presbyterian church, in accordance with the action of the last general assembly. Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., of Philadelphia, stated clerk of the general assembly, is co-official clerk of the committee.

The committee has delegated to Dr. Young the task of obtaining the consensus of opinion from the men and women of the church, and the general assembly, pro and con.

It has instructed Dr. Work to report on Bible deliverances on the subject. It has requested Dr. Barrett to assemble the facts as to the usages of other churches.

Mr. Manson is to report on cases regarding women's places in the church which have been decided or are now pending.

Mr. Taggart is to look up Presbyterian law and also the equity in the case.

The committee's policy is not to precipitate any open discussion of the question before it makes its report to the assembly. It anticipates that overtures will be sent down to the presbyteries, and when this is done will be the proper time for an open discussion of the question.

But the committee announces that it does desire to receive freely from men and women of the Presbyterian church their opinions on this delicate and important matter in order that the committee may make a complete and intelligent report to the assembly.

The committee hopes by thus canvassing the church membership for opinion to receive a large number of communications from actual Presbyterians to guide them during their forthcoming sessions as a preliminary to their report and recommendations to the general assembly.

PAY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Who is Really to Blame for Police Strikes, Army Resignations, Etc.? The safety of every dollar in a bank, the safety of every security in a safe deposit box, the safety of every jewel in a shop window, the safety of every piece of clothing on a man's back, the safety of every purchaser's pocket, the safety of every teacher, and the safety of every clergyman, the teacher, and the clergyman.

The first two form the physical defense of property rights; the second two are moral defenders. And it is of them for the most part that the public servants are made of pay that they had in 1914. It is little wonder if they come to wonder about the justice of our system of society.

It is all very well for us to rail at the professors for showing sympathy with bolshevism, at the army officers for resigning, and at the clergy for sympathizing with discontent; but we ought to inquire whether the first fault was not our own.—Collier's Weekly.

ODD AND INTERESTING.

One of the numerous superstitions of the Italian peasantry is that rows of teeth hung around the necks of little children will assist them in teething.

The coldest period of the day is usually a few minutes after sunrise. This is owing to the fact that when the sun first strikes the earth it causes the evaporation of a chilling moisture.

A declaration of marriage in Islam is very simple. It is considered a proposal merely to offer a lady a flower or to take a light from a cigarette which she is holding in her mouth.

The Chinese point of view of maritime disasters is peculiar. The duty of a Chinese sailor is well defined. He must save the mast first, then the children, and finally the women. This is so; the theory that men are most valuable to the state, that adoptive parents can be found for children and that women without husbands are destitute.

Honesty among Icelanders is so severe a faith that thefts are unknown, though locks, bolts and bars are never used. Of the only two acts of felony within the last eight or nine centuries one was committed by a German settler, who was compelled to make restitution to his victim and then given the option of death or speedy emigration.

In Japan, chrysanthemums are a very popular dish. The Japanese housewife procures a large bunch and soaks them in a bowl of clear water. When scrupulously clean they are boiled, and they can then be eaten as they are, or chopped up into small flakes.

DAILY CARTOONETTE.

YES-YOUR HORSE HAS THE COLIC-ILL FIX HIM!

AND HE DID

Little Folks' Corner



For Boys to Make



For Girls to Make

Roller Skate Teeter. By GRANT M. HYDE. "Modern invention has done great things for the old-time teeter-totter. Take the roller skate teeter, for instance," said Uncle Bob. "With a worn-out roller skate, you can put the teeter on ball bearings."

"Whatever you do in building a roller skate teeter, build it carefully, for if it should break, some one might get hurt."

"The first essential is a good, strong plank, about 10 or 12 inches

wide, 1 1/2 inch thick and 10 or 12 feet long. Measure carefully to find the middle and bore a hole for the king bolt.

"For a base, the strongest thing is a stump about three feet high, sawed off squarely on top. If no stump is handy, set a strong six-inch pipe post into the ground, by first digging a hole a couple of feet deep and then tamping the earth firmly around the post."

"The turntable on top of the post or stump is made of a piece of board or plank, preferably oak, 10 or 12 inches square, 1 1/2 inch thick, with the corners sawed off. Spike this to the post or stump top."

"Then take apart an old roller skate so as to secure the two pairs of wheels and the frameworks to which they are attached. Fasten the two pieces of framework firmly to the bottom of the plank with nails or screws, so that the pairs of wheels are on opposite sides of the bolt hole.

"A piece of one-inch pipe set into a hole bored through the turntable into the post makes a good king bolt. If it is threaded on top, a pipe joint screwed on will keep the plank from flying off. The bolt should be long enough so that the plank rides on the wheels but has plenty of room to teeter up and down."

(Next week: "Rack for Mother's Pie Pans.") Boys and Girls' Newspaper Service. Copyright, 1919, by J. H. Miller.

SAID TO BE FUNNY.

Beacon—"We're going to have a storm. Eberhart—How do you know? "By the weather signals." "Where did you find that out?" "At the weather bureau." "Yonkers Statesman."

Mrs. White—"Why, what is the matter?" Mrs. Green—"My husband did not return home last night, and I'm afraid he's started to death, because he had only \$100 with him."—Judge.

The man had just landed on his back on the sidewalk. He sat up and glared at the banana skin behind him. "Ah, ha," he exclaimed. "So you are the power behind the throne!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hobbs—"Quite a remarkable thing happened last night at the dinner." "What?" "Did somebody tell a really new story?" "Hobbs—Good heavens, no! But one of the speakers said he had nothing to say and sat down immediately afterwards."—Stray Stories.

First Barber—"That was a bad cut you gave that old man while shaving him." Second Barber—"Oh, there's a reason for it. I'm courting his maid, and that cut will let her know that I can meet her this evening."—Dallas News.

"I see you have me billed for a return engagement in Plunkville," boomed Yorick Hamm. "Let me see, I was there last in 1903."

"Yes, but don't worry. People have had time to forget."—Kansas City Journal.

"Well, Junior—" "What about freedom of the sea?" "It is an expression, my son, that applies to the disputes of the bathing beaches."—Youngstown Telegram.

Mrs. Nurtch—"I think I'll take this watch. You're sure it's made of refined gold." "Nurtch—Certainly, madam." Mrs. Nurtch—"Because I do detest anything that ain't refined."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Making Supper Table Attractive By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. Setting the supper table these fall afternoons may be just as much fun as preparing for a party. It all depends upon how well you do it, whether or not you have a tea party every day in the year. So work to work today making the table beautiful!

With Needle and Thimble. Use small squares of blue and white Japanese toweling, or linen squares, instead of a large tablecloth. Make these yourself, by hemming the toweling or embroidering coarse linen in a cross stitch pattern. A pretty cross stitch design is a basket of flowers or a wreath in one corner of the do