

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
BEE TELEPHONES:
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You should know that
Omaha is headquarters for the
Fourteenth division of the United
States railway mail service.

- 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.

Profiteering is hearing its legitimate fruit.
Why not turn the industrial situation over to
Burlison?

Foot ball and cold weather seem to go to-
gether, so Omaha submits to both.

Women doctors also disagree as to smoking,
thus running true to form.

Two things for your "tickler" this week:
Ak-Sar-Ben stock and the school bonds.

Automobiles may be necessary, but we sub-
mit in all candor that a diamond is still a luxury.

Saturday's record of automobile accidents is
appalling. Something is wrong when the pleas-
ure car becomes a juggernaut.

Fruit cake may convince the boys in Siberia
that they are not forgotten at home, but it is
a safe guess that they would rather be here.

"Barney" Baruch is a cheerful optimist,
being able to see good coming from the indus-
trial conference that broke down completely.

The house committee on privileges and elec-
tions will report adversely to Victor Berger,
convicted of sedition. What else could it have
done?

About the only consolation in sight is the
promise of the wholesale coal dealers that
prices will not be raised while present sup-
plies last.

The Nebraska school superintendent who
refused permission to school children to partici-
pate in the Roosevelt day exercises has a pecu-
liar but definite claim to fame.

"Old Doc" Renner says not even starvation
will induce the Austrian republic to sell the
Hapsburg art treasures. Some of them may be
recovered on a search warrant, however.

Uncle Joe Cannon's mind is remarkably
clear on the subject of control of national ex-
penditures. He says outgo should not exceed
income, and that taxes should be laid as
lightly as possible.

Dropping "Honey Fitz" from the roll of
congress and seating another democrat will
hardly be charged against the republicans as a
partisan act. As a matter of fact, it merely
recognizes the rottenness of the democratic
machine that controls Boston.

Meddling, which began when congress
passed the Adamson law, has brought confusion
to a degree the democrats did not then dream
of. If the president and his advisers ever get
the present muddle straightened out, they will
be content to let things alone hereafter.

Carranza's leader in the Mexican congress
says the "revolution" has been a failure, and
that the people have reaped no benefit from
years of banditry and disorder. This is not
news to the outside world, however much his
frank admission by "our great and good friend"
south of the Rio Grande may surprise the
public.

A Free Pulpit
Independent thought and free speech re-
ceived emphatic support when the executive
council of the Free Synagogue formally upheld
the right and duty of Rabbi Wise "to speak the
truth as he sees it upon any question, whether
it be religious, spiritual, social or political."

The occasion for this exemplary avowal was
a protest by various members of Dr. Wise's
congregation against his recent criticism of the
attitude toward organized labor assumed by
Chairman Gary of the steel corporation. With-
out passing upon the timeliness or the taste of
the sermon, thus assailed, the expression of the
executive council was made all the stronger by
its restriction to the reaffirmation of the basic
principle of the synagogue's constitution, which
is that its pulpit is dedicated to freedom and
truth.
Freedom is sometimes abused and the truth
is sometimes misapprehended by men of the
cloth as well as others, but the remedy in such
cases is not shackles or ostracism. It is con-
ceivable that a minister of any faith might en-
tertain views as to the master spirit of a billion-
ollar corporation that would not be agreeable
to all his parishioners and yet be well qualified
to instruct and lead in every matter relating
to soul and conscience.
The world needs more, not less, free forums.
For the organizations that recognize and sus-
tain this truth there can be nothing but respect;
for those that timidly or selfishly deny it, noth-
ing but commiseration and contempt.—New
York World.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The time has not yet come to assign Theo-
dore Roosevelt his place in American history,
beyond the indisputable fact that his name
stands high among the greatest. He may fall
a little short of the enthusiastic eulogies of his
devoted adherents, certainly he exceeds in meas-
ure the stature conceded him by his opponents.

On one point all agree, his intense, unswerving
love of America and his unflinching cham-
pionship of our free institutions. From his
first appearance in politics, as a member of the
legislature of New York almost forty years ago,
then just out of college, to the day of his death
last January, his career was an inspiration be-
cause of the energy and sincerity of his battle
for right and justice. The many-sidedness of
his genius, manifested in science, literature,
politics, statesmanship, military leadership, de-
noted him an unusual man.

He suffered not a little in estimation be-
cause the public seized on phrases and asso-
ciated them with the man, separately from their
context. The "big stick" was one of these, and
"his spear knows no brother" was another. Yet
there is something in them characteristic of
Roosevelt; his swiftness to act, his stern deter-
mination when once a course had been
chosen, gave color to such expressions, and in
this way served to justify popular fancy in ac-
cepting them as personal to the human dynamo
who had brought them into common parlance.

His last years, his latest effort, were devoted
to arousing his countrymen to the danger in
which their liberties stood. His pleadings for
preparedness were the promptings of an ardent
nature aflame with patriotism, and his criti-
cisms of the course of the country in war the
expressions of judgment tempered by long ex-
perience. It is one of the least creditable parts
of our national record in the war that the president
could not see his way to give this great
American more adequate employment in con-
nection with the struggle.

The birthday of Theodore Roosevelt will be
observed tomorrow by a general demonstration
throughout the land. It marks the conclusion
of a popular subscription to provide two
memorials, one at Washington, in the form of
a monument, the other at Oyster Bay, where
"Roosevelt Park" will be set up as a perpetual
public pleasure ground in honor of the village's
most notable citizen.

This should not be the end of public ob-
servance of the day. As time moves forward,
the services of Theodore Roosevelt will be
more clearly understood and more highly valued
by Americans, and greater honor will come to
him with better understanding of what he did
for his country.

Time to Keep Cool.
Just as The Bee advised soberness of
thought and expression when the country was
about to enter the war, so now it advises all
to act in the industrial crisis that looms so
dark. No revolution is likely, for the men on
both sides are ardent patriots, devoted to Amer-
ican institutions and unwilling to disturb them.
Questions involved are economic and not politi-
cal. Differences of opinion as to industrial
policy are sharply outlined, and there must be
recession on both sides. Ground on which all
can stand exists, and will be found if wisdom
prevails. Neither side is wholly in the right,
and neither is entirely wrong. Threats from
either are cheap, and will not help to reach the
settlement that is needed before the forward
march can be started again. A little cool coun-
sel now will be of immense service to all the
world. Dictation from either capital or labor
will not be long brooked by the public, and the
one that tries it will be loser in the end, no
matter how great its temporary victory.

"Keeping Up With the Procession."
"We must keep up with the procession,"
is the excuse given in support of the tendency
or inclination on part of many to thoughtlessly
break away from old-fashioned notions of order
and right. It is necessary to "keep up with the
procession" at all times. Progress depends on
the capacity for receiving and assimilating new
ideas, new impulses, to learn new methods and
apply them.
Just now, however, the ordinary thinking
man is puzzled as to which one of a consid-
erable variety of processions he wants to join.
The field for choice is wide. Assured by the
advocates of any one of the new and novel
doctrines being preached that the old order has
disappeared, religion proved a failure, civiliza-
tion a mistake, and the morality of our fathers
misleading, men and women are invited to get
in behind the new leaders, no matter which way
they may be headed. Anarchy has set up as a
sound practice of government; atheism or
animism as rational religion; we are asked to
be lenient with the "unmarried mother," that
the world may again be repopulated; decadence
in art and literature lifts its head and proclaims
itself the flower of freedom. Putrescence of
thought parades its phosphorescence as the
glow of inward worth, and the bewildered
seeker for solid substances finds no anchorage
in the whirling maze of unfledged philosophies
that swirl and eddy about human affairs today.
Which procession are you going to keep up
with? Would it not be wise to stand still just
for a moment, until the dizziness has passed,
and a clear vision shows whether the column is
preceding? The world has not lost its sober
thinkers, firmly grounded in reason and holding
steadfastly to the right. Their voice is not
heard above the hubbub of the charlatans and
panacea-mongers, but must prevail in the end.

Views and Reviews

Meeting of Roosevelt and the
Kaiser
In view of the fact that tomorrow is the
birthday of Theodore Roosevelt and the be-
ginning of the drive for the Roosevelt
Memorial Fund, I am giving over this col-
umn to some new sidelights on Roosevelt's
personality, taken from the just-issued book
by Lawrence Abbott, closely associated with
him before and during his connection
with The Outlook.

Perhaps the most notable incident of this
European tour, at any rate in the light of sub-
sequent history, was Roosevelt's meeting with
the kaiser in Berlin. His visit to the Prussian
capital had been arranged before he left Amer-
ica, and was made for the purpose of delivering
a lecture at the University of Berlin. This lec-
ture did not particularly interest me. It was
entitled: "The World Movement." I can't
help feeling that Roosevelt unconsciously
strove to impress the university pedants of
Germany that an American democrat could be
as scholarly and academic as they were and
could deal in abstract ideas as ponderously as
they could. The address—in my judgment—
does not compare in style, in content, or in
effectiveness with his speeches at the Sorbonne
and the Guildhall or with the extemporaneous
address to the undergraduates at Cambridge.
Nor was the ceremony itself as human and in-
teresting as that at the Sorbonne, although it
was much more elaborate and formal. It is
true that a chorus of students—dressed in the
rather theatrical uniforms of the German uni-
versities—"corps"—sang, as only Germans can
sing, finely harmonized arrangements of "Hail
Columbia" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."
But the professors in their academic gowns
struck me as rather stodgy. The kaiser, dressed
in what I supposed to be a Hussar's uniform,
was in the audience; and, much as I despise
his course in the European war, I must admit
that his very marked attractiveness of
personality and manner.

On the day of his arrival in Berlin Roose-
velt lunched with the emperor at the palace in
Potsdam and I had the good fortune to be
one of the party. We went out from Berlin
by special train and with a brilliant com-
pany of army and navy officers and govern-
ment officials. Chancellor von Bethmann-Holl-
weg was of the party. Everything had been
done by the kaiser to make it evident that he
wished to treat Roosevelt with special honor.
For example, the day following the luncheon,
the kaiser invited Mr. Roosevelt to review
with him some remarkable field maneuvers of
the German troops and they spent in this op-
eration five hours together on horseback.

Ex-Ambassador Henry White, who was the
only civilian present except Kermit Roosevelt,
described the scene to me that evening. The
emperor was dressed in the uniform of a gen-
eral of his army, Mr. Roosevelt in a simple rid-
ing suit of khaki and a black slouch hat. As
they sat side by side in the saddle, responding
together to the salutes of the officers and
troops who passed by in review, the scene must
have been of dramatic interest—the only differ-
ence in the scene being indicated by the fact
that the emperor was in uniform, while Mr.
Roosevelt wore the dress in which he
would ride across country at home, and by the
manner of their salutes, the emperor as com-
mander-in-chief touching his visor, Mr. Roose-
velt as private citizen raising his hat. During
the review the emperor, with his bodyguard of
officers in brilliant uniform gathered about
him, raised his helmet and, turning to Roose-
velt, said in German: "Roosevelt, mein freund,
I wish to welcome you in the presence of my
guards; I ask you to remember that you are
the only private citizen who ever reviewed the
troops of Germany." Those who are familiar
with the strict military procedure of the Ger-
man empire under Kaiser Wilhelm II and who
understands the intimacy of the German ex-
pression "mein freund," can understand the
real intention of the kaiser. He impressed his
officers and the country with his remark that
what he believed was a mark of distinction
upon Roosevelt.

Roosevelt appreciated these courtesies but
I think he rather felt the element of medioc-
rity and artificiality in them. At all events,
he did not turn his head as similar flatteries
turned the head of some American exchange
processors to Germany during the European
war, for at the very outset he denounced the
invasion of Belgium.

But to go back for a moment to the lunch-
eon at Potsdam. It was perfectly appointed
and managed and the etiquette of precedence
was scrupulously observed. It was served at
small round tables in one of the state dining
rooms to a company of, I say, 50 or 60
ladies and gentlemen, including Mr. Roose-
velt, the empress, and ladies of the court. On
the table we adjourned to a great reception
room known as the Mueschelsaal, so called be-
cause the artist who built it in Frederick the
Great's time stuck the yet-soft plaster full of
iridescent mussel shells with the typically
Prussian notion of aesthetics that this would
form a decoration of beauty. It is hardly nec-
essary to add that it does not. Colonel Roose-
velt and the kaiser withdrew to one corner of
the great Mussel Salon and entered into a
lively conversation. The rest of the party re-
mained at the other end of the room chatting
as a group of guests would do anywhere at
a special luncheon.

After some time had elapsed I noticed the
military commander in charge of the affairs—
I think it was General von Plessing—go up
and whisper to Chancellor von Bethmann-Holl-
weg. The two pulled out their watches and con-
sulted Baron Schon, the minister of the
interior. The three next went to the empress
and talked with her in low voices. Their agi-
tation was so marked and so out of keeping
with what had been the precision thus far ob-
served that I turned to a young captain of in-
fantry whose acquaintance I had made coming
out on the train and who spoke English per-
fectly and knew my official relation to Roose-
velt, and said: "May I ask if anything has
gone wrong?" He replied: "Yes, the special
trains return to Berlin at 4 o'clock. It is now
20 minutes to 4 and we are afraid that we shall
not reach the station in time." Of course in
a royal railway train, was delayed the entire
operation of the empire was apt, temporarily
at least, to go to pieces. But the exacting and
all-powerful domination of the kaiser was such,
and the officers of his court had been so trained
from their earliest youth, that there was not
one person in that room—even the prime
minister of the empire, not even the empress
herself—who dared step across the floor and
remind the kaiser of so important an engage-
ment. No one could leave the room until he gave
the signal.

By and by he came out of the hypnotic influ-
ence which seemed to be exercised by the "Col-
onel of the Rough Riders" (as the kaiser liked
to call him) and gave the necessary informa-
tion that we were to go. We were rushed to the
station, piling into the vehicles with very little
attention to the precedence which had been
scrupulously observed when we came from Ber-
lin in the morning, and barely got our train.
This incident seemed amusing to me at the
time, but I now think that it was much more
than amusing, that it had an important sig-
nificance. It was a symptom of that kind of
idiotry which led the German people to
follow the kaiser, and his Potsdam circle into
the greatest national disaster of history.

Home Health Hints

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

New Alms of Healing.
The medical schools are about to
reopen. A new generation of stu-
dents is about to reap the first
of the harvest which has ripened in the
days of war. We are at the begin-
ning of a new era in the prevention
and the knowledge of disease, writes
the medical correspondent of the
London Times.

Those who have labored long
for recognition of the new ideas, it
seems almost as if a miracle had
happened. Views which were scouted
only yesterday are today recog-
nized as fundamental. It is worth
while to understand what has
brought this great change.

Blunt questions, for example: "Is
there a cure for its retention?" "Is
to be answered—Yes or no. And the
answer was going to be written
down, too, and carried about with
the man whose heart had aroused
anxiety, passed easily through their
minds, and was broken down with
all the symptoms of cardiac failure;
men whose hearts had aroused an-
xiety, passed easily through their
minds, and was broken down with
all the symptoms of cardiac failure;

China has a dozen cities with popu-
lations of over half a million.
The judges at a baby show at
Cedar Rapids, Ia., did not make
pleasant everybody by awarding every
contestant a prize.

MUCH IN LITTLE.
The Japanese silk cocoon crop this
year is estimated in excess of 17,400,
000 bushels.
An electrical novelty can be used
as a fan, portable air washer, heater,
hair dryer or deodorizer.

Painful Piles
A Free Trial of Fynamid Pile Treat-
ment is One of the Grandest
Exposures Ever Experienced.

The Columbia Way
Prompt payments to policy-holders. Service to
policy-holders. Two essentials to assist the agent
in his field work, make each policy-holder a booster.

The Columbia Way
Direct contract with Home Office and direct
helps from Home Office. Agents work WITH this
company. Far too many companies want the agent
to WORK FOR IT, and not for HIMSELF.

Dead and Gone Day-
light System

Omaha, Oct. 23.—To the Editor
of The Bee: A few days ago a well
known lawyer said to me: "Thank
God the daylight system will come
to an end next Sunday."

That seems to be about the uni-
versal sentiment in Omaha at least.
Having noticed that the city coun-
cilmembers of the city of New York have
recently voted to recall the obnoxious
system for that city for next
year I took it onto myself to write
to the mayor of New York on the
subject as follows:

"I saw by the press reports that your
city council has voted to renew
the shaly war led, the so-called day-
light saving system, next year. I
hope that some one will go into
court and knock it out for you. If
you have heard any number of
people in Omaha in the last few
weeks say they will be glad when
the Wilson daylight system, as
many call it, is over for good, if
there is a vote taken for its recall
today of the people of Omaha
the daylight system would be
knocked out by a vote of at least
two-thirds of the vote taken on
the question.

What do the New York people
want to differ with the vast major-
ity of the people of the United
States for, anyhow? By having
one system in one part of the
country and another in the rest of
the country, tends to mix things up
all around.

There are many more reasons
for the complete abolition of the
daylight saving system than there
are for its retention. The
English favor the English-
German daylight saving fraud are
the golf players, the speed maniacs
and the ones who would rather loaf
than to work.

China has a dozen cities with popu-
lations of over half a million.
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Cedar Rapids, Ia., did not make
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IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

Farmer—Want to hire out for a month?
Hubb—Zosh, no; I want to live today as
if I expected to die tomorrow.—Houston
Post.

"I see they are thinking about investi-
gating some of our big business men."
Hubb—Right and early tomorrow morn-
ing I'm going to enter a school of hypno-
tism.—Buffalo Express.

"Was Roma founded by Romeo?" in-
quired a pupil of the teacher.
Hubb—No, my boy, replied the wise man.
It was Julius who was found dead by
Romeo.—London Tit-Bits.

"Can you prove all you say?"
Hubb—Perhaps not, replied Senator Sor-
ghum. "But things average up. There are
a lot of things I could prove that I don't
dare say."—Washington Star.

"Should you insist on having a friend
precede you in entering a car?"
Hubb—"I consider it wise, anyhow.
I may be best to do about daylight."
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"You charge too much admittance at this
pier."
Hubb—"The music, the ocean—"

"Well, it was a hard life before. But
there was worse to come."
Hubb—"They're liable to take you for a
Slovak now."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FOR COMING THROUGH.
Greatest world you ever knew for coming
through!
Where mountains never are so high
Against the everlasting sky
That we can't tell 'em all good-by.
And come on through!

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TYPEWRITERS
All Makes
Special rates to students.
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