THE BEE: OMAHA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1919.

FACING THE COAL STRIKE. The strike of the soft coal miners now ap-

THE OMAHA BEE pears to be mevitable. Steps taken by the gov-DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY ernment, so far announced, include a revival of the fuel control under the railroad administration, which will allocate fuel supply, and an undivulged movement to be made by the secretary of war. This latter probably will amount to no more than protection for such miners as associated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is ex-multiced to the use for publication of all news dispatches to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also news published herein. All rights of publication of our spatches are also reserved. continue at work.

Secretary Lane gives the comforting assurance that between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 tons of bituminous coal is produced by nonunion labor, and that this will be sufficient to meet railroad, domestic and public utility requirements, leaving the industries of the country to be supplied from other sources. Dr. Garfield thinks that by careful apportionment of the fuel on hand or to be produced business may be kept moving.

This is reassuring, but it does not alter the immorality of the course pursued by the soft coal miners. Their leaders attempt to shift entire responsibility onto the operators, but even when all the claims and assertions of the union officials are admitted, there yet remains the unalterable fact that two wrongs do not make a right. No amount of injustice or oppression on part of the mine owners can justify a wrong action on part of the miners. And this rule works both ways.

Having selected a moment when whatever inconvenience arising from a shortage of coal would hit the country hardest, the miners ask for sympathy because they say their employers will not negotiate a new wage scale. The mine owners set up that the existing agreement has yet several months to run. Here is a dispute as to facts that might easily be adjusted, yet neither appears to have gone to any great length in trying to reach a settlement. Such conferences as have been held have failed because each side demanded the whole of its contention

The public, and this includes mine owners and miners, is interested primarily in having a steady supply of fuel. A way should be found to provide this. If the miners are determined to try the issue by process of striking, now is is as good a time as any, for the sooner it is settled the better it will be for all. If a group of men, pursuing a selfish object, can upset the life of the country we should know it and begin to look for the remedy.

England Restless Under Load.

Social unrest in England is not confined to the working classes, nor are the political or "Booze burglars" are spreading terror economic problems entirely those of Irish home among the well supplied, who are at the disadrule or the adjustment of wages. The United vantage of not being permitted to call the Kingdom came out of the war with such a load of debt, and with productive industries so generally dislocated, that the way to recovery is England will complete ratification of the extremely difficult. Just now Lloyd George is treaty on Armistice day, so we have a chance asking a vote of confidence on the budget. to catch up with the head of the procession which is to be taken after two full days of debate, when the premier and Bonar Law, government leader in the house, will present the King Albert did not find many ruins in New government's side of the question.

> Drastic remedies are proposed for meeting the situation. In lieu of the extremely heavy taxes asked by the government, it has been suggested that a general scaling of the debt be made. Confiscation by the government of a certain proportion of the capital of the kingdom is an easy, but not at all a popular way of settling the question. The premier has pointed out many times that the way back to prosperity lies through steady, productive effort, a

Universal Training

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In any summary given of the legislation proposed by the leaders in the National Guard movement to have a national military system adopted, the basing of the purposed universal training upon the public schools seems to be intended. The Boy Scouts are spoken of and then the high school, with the statement that after the high school period the boys should be given a short term of intensive military instruction and then dismissed into the body of the people, subject to call for service in much the same way our national army was raised. In this way we should have no standing army except a volunteer one of whatever size congress might determine, and the National Guard, subject to call to federal service at the will of the president, also of whatever size both congress and the willingness of the young men of the country to enlist in its ranks might determine. We may add that the latter factor will always serve to keep a volunteer regular army or Na-

tional Guard from becoming too large. Basing universal training, or any element of it save that of educating officers, upon the public schools is a delusion. It is an established fact that less than 10 per cent of the youth of the country graduate from high school. The remaining 90 per cent must be given the military training also if it is to be general in char-They need the disciplinary and educational value of it more than do the high school boys. It is the disciplinary value of universal training and the physical benefits the youth of the country would receive, which is its strongest argument. This benefit and value would serve the country better if given to those boys who by reason of the necessity for earning a livelihood are compelled to leave school at or before the completion of the grammar grade, and who as a consequence are deprived of the discipline of school life and the physical benefit of athletics. Universal training in this sense appeals to the American people, but not universal militarism, and it is evident it cannot be based upon the high schools nor upon the grammar grades except in the form of physi-cal culture, of which the grades have now entirely too little.

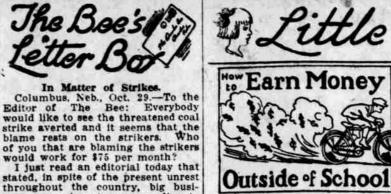
War Philosophy in Peace Time

Why are there now so many murders, riots and other acts of violence showing a startling loss of social control as compared with the period during the war and that before the war? The increase in violence surely does not mean that human depravity is running deeper or that 'the world is growing worse.'

The American people have just come out of a great war, a vast conflict of physical forces grappling to the death. During an extended period human life was cheaper than it ever was before in recent centuries. "Treat 'm rough!" and "Go get 'em!" were admired slogans. The heroic figure was the man, the woman or the child who showed contempt for death and stoical indifference to pain and other forms of suffering. Millions of the swarming peoples of the earth were taught that killing the enemy was a sacred duty, while sacrifice of self, if necessary, was also a sacred duty. Contempt for death if it came to oneself and exultation over the death of one's enemies in large num-bers-this was the lesson. The old standards as to the sacredness of human life were broken down.

It was after the American Civil war that the lames brothers and other outlaws committed train and bank robberies and armed bands were formed in many places to spread terrorism and to profit by threats and violence. The philosophy that the individual should personally cultivate extreme contempt for death to himself and should be honored for his prowess in bringing death to the enemy brings some startling results. A nation caunot wage efficient war unless it tells its youth to go over the top and kill. Out of millions of youths thus instructed, a small percentage retains and applies after the war these lessons of violence.

The accepted war slogans, with their implications of violence and disregard for human ife, clearly are of little service when the fighting is over .- Chicago Daily News.



A Business That Is Eun. By MARIE SCOVILLE.

ness was going strong according to the latest Wall street reports. When business of any kind begins to lose profit, rates and prices are ad-vanceed, and there you are. "Mrs. Viers, 816 East Green street, said she never gave so successful a This boost in prices practiced by luncheon as when she entertained husiness has become such a com the Vassar society for an "autumn"

mon custom that any man who takes luncheon on Tuesday, October 6, advantage of the means is called a Now comes and I made the place-cards, shades usiness man. labor, sits down and reflects, finds and favors. his books show no profit at the end of the month, and decides to strike I have samples of my work and ap-

for higher wages." One is called propriate ideas for every kind of tea good business and the other bolor luncheon the year 'round. 'Phone we find that in the business world me and I will come to talk your pers of more than 4,000 circulation are men who demand and get their next party over. Price list en-

pay in advance without giving a closed." guarantee that they will deliver the goods. Business has always fixed knew how to sell her talents. Al-

its own profits, why can not labor do the same? We have builded a ways clever at school with her water colors and brush, she sent the above civilization whose foundation is profit. Why not let labbor in on the ground floor where it may gaze note every three months to friends of her mother and to those women upon a gilded stage. and watch the who she knew belonged to clubs or

magnificent stunts of profiteering acrobats? There would be a full house and a full house would make a fine hand for Uncle Sam to call the bet of all other competitors

JESSE S. KINDER. Misses His "Liberty." Omaha, Oct. 28 .- To the Editor of The Bee: As one of the many who have served overseas and have participated in the three major oper-

ONE WHO SERVED IN VAIN.

tions in France, I take the liberty of expressing my opinion on the utter selfishness and disregard of the American soldier in France in regard to political questions. Nation-wide prohibition was voted and ratified by states with a total disregard of the some 2,000,000 Americans who were in the trenches sacrificing their all that this nation might triumph, but were absolutely denied a voice in these drastic meas-ures. If that is democracy, then

did frequent entertaining, always give the president a crown of giving the name of some certain

There is little wonder there is po-litical and industrial unrest in this an especially attractive luncheon. There is little wonder there is hostess she had helped of late with country. It is surprising to me that For the painting of simple placethere is not something far more cards and the making of shades in worse. When a willful few can take the personal liberties from those various hued crepe paper petals she charged 10 cents apiece. The hoswho have carried the nation's flag to victory through the most strenutess furnished the material and the ous and trying times in history, then idea or certain color scheme she say it is time to migrate to some wished carried out. foreign shore, which is exactly what

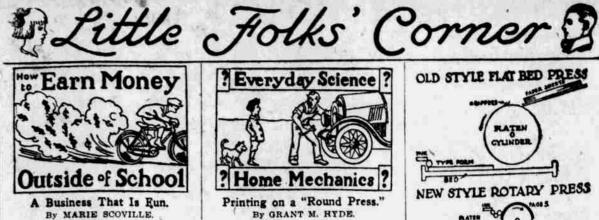
But Helen herself was constantly thousands of returned veterans are on the alert for new ideas in favors and decorations, so that in time she became known as a person whose

Reaching the Profiteer. opinion it was well worth consult-Tryon, Neb., Oct. 27.-To the Edi-br of The Bee: If you can allow or tea. Helen found ideas through me the space in the Letter Box would like to let off some steam in took ach month reading the magazines her mother took each month, getting books on similar subjects at the library and regard to high cost of living. I have read, page after page, ar-ticle after article, and all kinds of visiting the art departments in the

remedies, from preacher to layman, stores. On her 14th birthday Helen had and from statesman to the boy, but none from the farmer. So started by sending little notes to members of her mother's sewing

Let the federal and state governclub saying that she could paint ments enact a law making it complace-cards and enclosing a sample pulsory that every article or comfor exchange or barter be of her work. This small beginning branded with the price that it cost, led to the adding of shades, favors, each and every man handling such etc., until today, Helen at 17 and a article, and make it a penitentiary senior in high school, has a substanoffense for not doing so or for puttial weekly income and two girl ting on a different price. For instance, if a profiteer bought friends to help fill her orders.

(Next week: "The Secret of the a bushel of potatoes for \$1 and tried to hold the consumer up for \$5 for the bushel, he and his bushel Whole, Thing.")



"I was watching the printing press at the newspaper office today, dad, and I couldn't see any type." "Was it a rotary press?"

"Well, it had a lot of rollers, rolls f paper and it ran awful fast. And folded newspapers came out ready

for the carrier boys." "That is a rotary web perfecting press, sonny-such as most newspaback and torth under a platen cylin-

use now der. From this diagram you will "But there wasn't any type." see how the pressman slips paper "No-stereotyped plates of the sheets into the grippers of the cylpages, instead. It's an interesting inder and the type form to receive nvention, and without it we couldn't an impression on one side. It's have newspapers of half a million slow, because it is fed by hand, and circulation a day. Do you remem-ber the printing press in the little the sheets must be run through again to be printed on the other office in grandfather's town? Well, that was the small newspaper press,

side. (Next week, "Why Doesn't a Self-Starter Start?")

OLD STYLE FLAT BED PRES

RATE

NEW STYLE ROTARY PRESS

SPAGE

Boys' and Girls' Newspaper Service, Copyright, 1919, by J. H. Millar.

One Thing is Certain

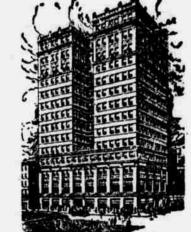
As long as you live you will need money.

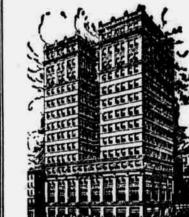
Save your money now, then in old age when you really need it there will be no vain regrets.

The poorhouses are filled with people who knew this. Their present position and condition is not through lack of knowledge, but through lack of action.

Making a start will not be difficult unless. you think so and make it so. Remember persistence and patience will accomplish wonders. A small account once started and added to regularly will soon grow to a large amount.

Start a savings account now in the First National. The sooner you begin the soner you will reach financial in dependence.











shrewd

horns.

here goes

nodity

In Matter of Strikes

would work for \$75 per month?

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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ity for grinding and turning out

2.000 tons of alfalfa meal a day.

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2. Speedy and certain punishment of crime

3. Pitiless publicity and condemnation of

through the regular operation of the

inefficiency, lawlessness and corup-

of honest and efficient public service.

Frank recognition and commendation

Mr. Wilson is now reported to be resigned

Belgians, have a list of 1,150 Germans they

want tried for high crimes. They must have

5. Inculcation of Americanism as the true

basis of good citizenship.

Plain talk continues at the city hall.

to reservations. This makes it unanimous.

kept pretty close tab on the invaders.

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out of the way to suggest to the Water board that plans be now laid for extending the "muny" ice service next summer?

York, but he has been able to visit a number

of notable shrines, the last one being Mount

With all his eccentricity and sublime

Talking of "cabbages and kings," would it be

egotism, "G. B. S." is a wise old bird. He de-

clines to say at what age a woman is most in-

Bar silver has climbed up to \$1.28 an ounce through the operation of the law of supply and demand, that was to have been repealed in order to establish the sacred ratio.

The real tug of war on the dry law is about to start in the way of a fight for permission to sell 70,000,000 gallons of red eye held in storage. When this is disposed of, good night!

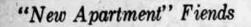
You know there are "kiddies" in Omaha who will suffer for want of footwear this winter unless somebody helps them. That is why The Bee's free shoe fund is started. Come on in.

The committee on profiteering is on the right track. In its call for a public meeting it has debarred discussing of who started it or who is doing it, confining all debate to how to stop it.

First effect of the coal miners' strike is revival of "Old Doc" Garfield's defunct fuel administration. Other recently interred bodies may also be exhumed if the affair goes on long enough.

The Mexican government is now trying to make it appear that the kidnapping of Consul Jenkins was a "frame-up." It was, all right, but entirely on the part of the peculiar citizens of a singular country.

Debate as to whether labor is in danger from the League of Nations is time wasted. Just now the greatest enemy organized labor has in the world is the radical element in its own ranks, which is driving to destruction.



It was estimated that this month would find New York short more than 60,000 living apartments, the shortage becoming apparent with the annual moving which takes place in that city at this time.

San Franciscans may have no conception of what is meant by almost a whole city taking up its bed and walking about for some new room in which to put it, but we have people who are never happy unless when changing their address. Some of them do not mind just where they go so long as it is somewhere else.

Yet, others are known as new apartment fiends. They never live anywhere but in newlypainted premises. To them the smell of fresh paint is not bilious, but inspiring. They love the bloom of unwashed floors, the virginal varnish of the woodwork, the hly whiteness of the kitchen sink. A few months' residence, per haps only a few weeks, and they are off in search of fresh fittings and apartments new.

Some keep their receipts as trophies of the chase, and we know of a grandmother who boasts that in her 40 years' residence in San Francisco she has never lived anywhere except as a first tenant.

It is a strange madness, but though often amusing in an individual has its pathetic side when it afflicts a whole community. Small, wonder that the mover's supposed necessity is the landlord's opportunity. Rents in New York, for instance, have doubled and even trebled, and foreseeing the possibility of a fall in prices many owners have held up their new tenants for three-year leases at present sky limit rates. -San Francisco Bullation

revival of industry and the abandonment of extravagant ways of living. Nowhere has there been a greater orgy of spending than in England since the armistice, and the effects of this are felt by all. Naturally objection turns first to the cost of keeping an army of 750,000 men and the great navy in commission. A demand is made that these be reduced to or below former peace time strength, but England can not carry out its part of the obligations assumed at Paris unless it does maintain a considerable force.

Careful review of the situation justifies the opinion that England's problem is very much the same as ours. The disturbance went deeper there, because the strain was longer borne, but order will come only when the people get ready to go to work, and this will not be changed by upsetting one government and putting in another.

Hazard of Modern Industry.

Accompanying the announcement of steps being taken to meet the emergency arising from the impending strike of coal miners, is an account of how twenty-one were abandoned to their fate in a blazing mine where the flames drove back the rescuers. This will excite sympathy, and the mind will dwell apprehensively on the dangers of coal mining, from which the average mortal instinctively shrinks. Work underground is extra hazardous, and long has been so recognized, the fact figuring as an element in the wage scale. But the coal miners are not the only ones who risk their lives in industry. The annual toll taken in the United States by industrial accident exceeds the battle loss of the A. E. F. in the world war. It is not especially creditable that this should be so, but it is true that every effort is being made to reduce the number of accidents, and that considerable progress has been made. Machinery can not be made absolutely safe nor entirely "fool proof," while human fallibility must always be reckoned with. In spite of the best effort to secure the universal application of the rule of safety first, loss of life or limb emphasizes the fact that modern industry projects even into peace time have quite as much risk as most of us care to face.

The "Backyard" Aairplane.

Invention of a reversible propeller for airplanes is heralded as a great step ahead in making the flying machine available for general public use. At present one of its disadvantages is that much clear space is required for landing or starting. If the machine is to become successor to the automobile, it must have something of the motor car's flexibility and adaptability. Starting and stopping on restricted area is a prime requisite. But the new invention is said to permit stopping within fifty feet of distance. Should it be possible to "take off" in a similarly reasonable amount of room, the "backyard" airplane may be in reach. Machines are now made with so limited a spread of wings that they may be landed or started from a country lane. Maybe the visions portrayed by cartoonists and others who like to poke fun at people will be brought to pass, and we will soon see the heavens filled with fleets of flying machines, darting hither and thither as their drivers fancy. It will be a welcome day for the man who travels afoot.



The Spaniards do not use the bull for weinerwurst or steak until he gives them all the sport one simple bull can make; they do not value him so much as source of soup and beef, but rather as the means of much emotional relief; but here in dear America the fact is widely known, we do not like to see him stabbed, but love to hear him thrown.

In such endeavors, master skill and more than master luck is credited by many to per-formances by Buck. He manages the stock vards, where the fated quadruped give, up his short and simple life that others may be fed; while, so the dieticians state, we shorten our careers by eating of the late lamented lambs and shoats and steers.

The legislature often seeks to teach him novel tricks, and manfully he struggles with the legislative hicks, who think if they can pail a cow in manner smooth and wise, that they can tackle other jobs less fitted to their size. But after they have rioted a bright and breezy spell, Buck gets them all tamed down again and shut in the corral.

He feeds the hungry delegates who come to see the sights. In all illuminations he's among the leading lights. He heads the table of the Knights we know as Ak-Sar-Ben-distinction which would swell the heads of many lesser men. Some men arrive by skill and speed and some by tact or luck, and some by throwing printers' ink-or what is thrown by Buck.

()

The Day We Celebrate.

Ga., 56 years ago.

years ago.

wedding.

boro, Mass., 78 years ago.

Rockland, Me., 84 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

(Next Subject-William F. Gurley.)



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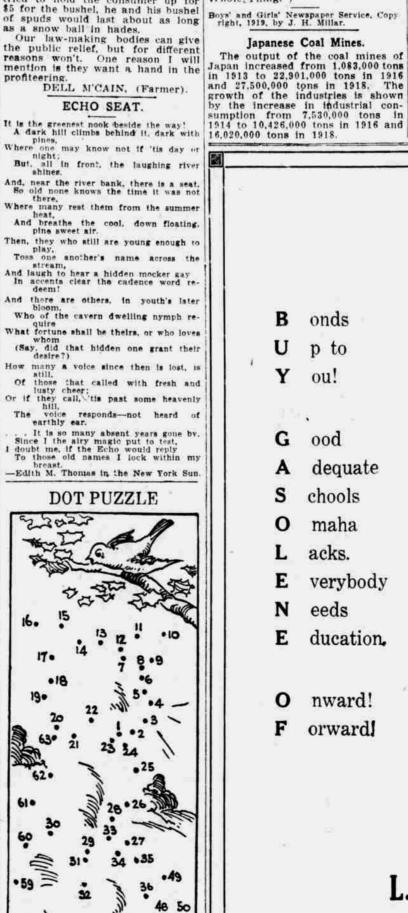
The Snowbird sat upon a tree,

And cried, "The --- is after me!"

North Twenty-third street. Mrs. M. C. Peters. A very large audience greeted Emma Abbott, now playing at the Boyd, in "The Bohemian Girl

The public library has recently received several valuable additions to its long list of books. The library has been conveniently arranged under the direction of Miss Jessie Allen, librarian. Miss Margaret Williams entertained a few of her friends at a "candy pull." A very enjoy-

able time was had. Among the guests were: Miss Dewey, Miss Orchard, Miss Ida Sharp, Will Creary, Will Doane and John Patrick. Draw from one to two and so on to the end.



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