ГНЕ ОМАНА ВЕЕ

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

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS Associated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is ex-entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also i news published herein. All rights of publication of our dispatches are also reserved.

BEE TELEPHONES: Private Branch Exchange. Ask for the Tyler 1000 For Night and Sunday Service Calls

OFFICES OF THE BEE

Out-of-Town Offices:

OCTOBER CIRCULATION: Daily 66,315—Sunday 63,160 Average circulation for the month subscribed and ew E B Bagan, Circulation Manager.

cribers leaving the city should have the Bee mallet hem. Address changed as often as required

You should know that

Omaha has more large cold storage houses than any city of its size in the United States.

What The Bee Stands Forr

- 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 corruption in office 4. Frank recognition and commendation
- of honest and efficient public service. 5. Inculcation of Americanism as the true basis of good citizenship.

"Back to the mines!"

Do not waste fuel just because the strike is

It will be "do or don't" for the president on the question of reservations.

The coal strike in Chile has just ended Summer is coming down there.

Armistice Day seems to have counted for something somewhere, but not in Omhaa.

Maybe the price as well as the scarcity will assist you in saving fuel again this winter.

The Ohio drys celebrated just in time, the wets having won about all they went after at the polls.

Those Oklahoma egg-throwers may not effect the election of a republican to congress from that state.

are limited in England, where food restrictions are in favor of the host.

We challenge the Omaha butchers to folow the Unicago example and sell porterhouse steak at 18 cents a pound.

A big balloon with a bar is about to start across the country. It will have no dearth of patrons wherever it stops.

Mr. Wilson has learned to sign his name with his left hand. He will get plenty of practice within the next two weeks.

With diamonds at \$900 a carat and cotton a dollar a pound, it looks like a tough winter for

whatever is left of the middle class. If the hunt for "reds" had been as vigorous months ago as it is now, the country might

have been spared a lot of annoyance. Representative Voight of Wisconsin may be

labeled "republican," but he does not represent the party's attitude on the Berger case. The National Farmers' congress honors it-

self in choosing a Nebraska man to be its head. Our farmers are leaders in agricultural pursuits.

A Paris newspaper calls the proposed reservations harmless and platonic, while the president says they will ruin all his work. Both may be right.

Waste in construction at army camps is becoming more appalling as the inquiry proceeds. No wonder the democrats did not want an investigation made.

Refusal of naturalization to an alien who hid behind his birth to escape the draft is putting a real premium on citizenship. Any man who was not willing to fight for America should not enjoy its privileges.

Extradition of the Kaiser

Evidently the president of the Dutch Bar ssociation thinks in German, though he uses he Dutch language. That is shown by a recent speech of his, protesting with vehemence igainst yielding to the allies if they should denand the extradition of the former kaiser.

The question, curiously enough, seems to xcite more interest in Holland than it does in Germany, and, still more curiously, the Dutch riends of the kaiser are using arguments of which the Germans of today are far less fond han they were while the war was in progress ind soon after the armistice was signed

The head of the Dutch bar could find nothng better to say against the extradition of kaiser than that the demand for it was a nanifestation of hatred and the lust for rerenge. He quite forgot the possibility that what he called hatred might be a righteous inger, and that, instead of lusting for revenge, he allies might simply be desirous of bringing o justice a great criminal.

His attitude of mind is truly Teutonic, but

it is a little out of date, as for some time all except a few of the most junkerish Germans have tired of having their attention called to the inconsistencey of denouncing hate as criminal, when they themselves for months and months preached it from their pulpits as a virtue. As a matter of fact, the allies show no great eagerless to get the kaiser into their hands, and no eal certainty as to what they would do with

im if they did.

If half of the current stories about him are true, his old illusions already have turned into out-and-out madness—a fate worse than his bit-terest foes would inflict if at liberty to do with him what they chose—New York Times

LET'S ALL GO TO WORK.

Two great obstacles have been removed from the path of American industrial activity, the steel workers' strike and the strike of the soft coal miners. These affected basic industries, and so involved the entire machinery of production in the United States. For the moment the way is clear, and business has opportunity for going ahead at full speed.

The action of the miners in calling off their strike was in accord with popular expectation. Whether or not it is influenced by the desire of the leaders to avoid any clash with the government, or whether they merely make a virtue of necessity does not matter. The weakness of their position must have been clear to them, their utter failure to secure any popular support for their cause having foredoomed it to defeat. Now they may take up in an orderly fashion the adjustment of wages and the other points of difference between the men and the operators and come to an agreement without upsetting the entire social life of the land.

Increased orders for steel indicate the attitude of the business world. With a certainty of fuel supply, the manufacturers may carry on the campaign for supplying the world's demands for goods of all kinds, and prosperity continue. All the trouble is not removed through the willingness of the miners to return to the pits.

Since early in the spring a continued complaint has been made by the operators that the railroad administration was not providing cars needed to take care of coal output. Mines were idle many days because of this. A more efficient method of handling the business must be found, if the nation is to have the full benefit of the relief now afforded.

Let us all go to work now.

"Zone Fare" System a Failure.

Any time for a dozen years or more the trolley transportation expert would have told you the "zone fare" system was the ideal equitable basis on which to operate street railways. It would equalize payment and service, and would solve the increasing financial problems of the companies. Finally the public service commission of New Jersey was impressed with the idea, and the zone system was ordered into effect in lieu of the 7-cent fare at Newark and other cities. A 3-cent rate was established for the most traveled zone, and from that the charge graded up higher charges for the longer

The result was disappointing to the experts. Instead of its being popular with the public, the new plan met disapproval from the start. Travel fell off, chiefly in the zone where it was expected to be heaviest, the cars lost money, and now the companies are before the state board asking permission to return to straight 7-cent fare.

The one inescapable conclusion from this is that custom is stronger than logic. People are in the habit of thinking of a "street-car ride" as that only, regardless of distance traveled. They will pay by the mile of a steam-road, because they have always done so, or on a rural trolley line, for it is analogous to the other. But they began dropping the nickel into the box on the old horse car, and have followed Week-end parties and mother-in-law visits that practice through its development into trolley, elevated and subway systems, and managers may as well reconcile themselves to the fact, and not persist in trying to measure the service and sell it to the public in desginated

Money for Medical Research.

Just now, with all the outcry against profiteers, predatory wealth, plutocratic oppression, and similar hubbub, it is grateful to note that the one who is above all a target for missiles of criticism has not forgotten the work he set on foot some years ago. John D. Rockefeller has just handed over another \$10,000,000 to support the medical research work of the great institute that bears his name.

This magnificent donation will insure that the world is not to be deprived of the benefit of the scientific philanthropy so nobly endowed. Men of science will not only seek the cause and cure of physical ailments, but will spread the knowledge throughout the world, that all may benefit thereby. Better use for money could hardly be imagined, nor is it conceivable that such an enterprise is possible under government auspices, even when set on foot by a despot. Continuity of the undertakings of these investigators demands that they be freed from even the remotest interference, from public or private, that the mutations of politicals or individual whim may not disturb them at any time. This latest gift provides the means to make the work self-sustaining and independent. It will go on, and in time its

fruits will be enjoyed by all. "Old Jawn D." and his collosal fortune will stand as a text for soap-boxers and a target for uplifters, but the solid chunk of money he has put behind a great agency for human betterment and the amelioration of living conditions suggests that he is neither all bad nor wholly

In the Berger Case.

Several interesting points are presented in the case of Victor Berger, who has just been denied a seat in the house of representatives to which he was elected from Milwaukee. His ejection does not turn on the fact that he is a socialist, for he once served a term in congress, representing the same constituency. Before he became a candidate in 1918 he had grievously offended against the government. As a leading member of the socialist party, he directed the proceedings at St. Louis where the pro-German anti-war resolution was adopted. A great many members left the party on account of this, but Berger persisted in his course, and in Chicago and elsewhere did all he could to hamper the government in its efforts at raising an army and carrying on the When given a chance to address the house he declared that he would retract nothing he had said nor change anything he had done, but would say and do it all again under the same circumstances. To permit such a man to sit in congress would affront the intelligence of the world. Expulsion from the house is not sufficient punishment for his offense, but congress can go no farther. It is up to Milwaukee to see that he is not returned.

Lady Nancy Astor says she is proud of her American birth. About the worst that can be said of her is the family she married into.

Postal employes will face the rest of the winter with a little more equanimity. Uncle Sam having given them a slight raise in pay.

Lincoln Again in Controversy

From the Kansas City Star. The announcement that John Drinkwater's "Lincoln" is to be produced in America indicates that the English author and producers of that play, which has had an immense suc-London, are under no apprehensions as to the results of a test that would seem to involve the correctness of many ancient liter-

ary maxims. No, man, says Schiller, can be eloquent save in his own language. Hugo's "Cromwell" was not the Cromwell Englishmen know. Neither Voltaire nor Taine succeeded in giving Frenchmen an accurate idea of Shakespeare. Can an Englishman portray Lincoln acceptably to Americans. There has been some debate on that point in London, where it seems to be recognized that English opinion of the play can hardly pronounce the last word. Lord Charnwood, himself a biographer of

Lincoln and with a deeper insight into the Lincoln character and tradition than is possessed by any other Englishman, has limited his indorsement of the play to saying, in effect, that it probably conveys a worthy impression to an English audience. He has to admit that an English audience may have no very accurate notion of what would be true or false in an atmosphere necessarily so refractive. To the criticism of an American officer who witnessed the play the biographer confesses, "I do not it possible that an Englishman who has lived nearly all his life in England could ever get the local color so as to fit the play for presentation on the stage in America, for a generation yet." Few English writers, he points out, can even get the local color of Scotland.

The justness of the criticisms and of Lord Charnwood's observations, are made clear by any one of the more glaring incongruities presented. General Scott wearing a handkerchief in his cuff, or General Grant saying, "My word!" Such falsities would not mar the play for Engishmen, but how would they strike American audiences? How far can we trust Mr. Drinkwater's knowledge of Lincoln or his times if he can suppose these mannerisms to be American
—or to have been so in the 60s? The American officer who brought out Lord Charnwood's admissions comments also on the clicking of heels at Grant's headquarters. We suppose he s right in that criticism also. The army of the Potomac was a great fighting machine, but we cannot suppose its officers were formed on the life guards' model. There may have been some heel clicking around McClellan, but probably not around Grant, who went to receive Lee's surrender dressed in a private's blouse and without his sword.

There can be no question of the reception of the Drinkwater play in America. It will be well received and probably will repeat its English success. But it must be as an English play, unless indeed the American producers choose to redress it and in that case it is hard to say where such a process should stop. Probably it ought to stand for what it is, and leave an American stage Lincoln to the development of time. Perhaps the controversy over the Bernard statue of Lincoln recently set up in England goes to show that time has not yet

Life-Saving at Sea

The house of representatives the other day passed by unanimous consent an amendment to the so-called seaman's act, which would have the effect of reducing the safeguards placed around passengers at sea. The matter is now before the senate committee on commerce. Would it not be well for the senate to inquire a little into it before accepting without quesn a proposal which may open the way to an-

her Titanic disaster? Section 14 of the seaman's act provides that passenger vessels shall have a certain number of lifeboats and liferafts, the Titanic and other catastrophies having shown that shipowners would not adequately provide for safety at sea unless compelled to do so by law. These boats and rafts are not of much use unless there are men on hand who can lower them and manage them in a rough sea. Accordingly the law provides for a certain percentage of able seamen on each vessel and also established a certain The standard specified in the law is the British standard, broadly speaking. The British standard for able seamen calls for an experience of 36 months in a merchant vessel, with a reduction in case the seaman has had previous experience in a training vessel or fishing vessel.

Now the house amendment cuts down this standard of experience to six weeks in a training vessel or nine months in a merchant vessel. Thus, if this standard were adopted, a shipload of passengers might find themselves in a crisis in the hands of an unskilled crew-a certain way to invite disaster.-Washington Post.

Scientific Exactitude.

"This is a 16-year-old royal princess. The mummy has been preserved for 2,000 years."

"Does that include the 16 years she lived?"— Passing Show, London,



CHARLES EDWARD BLACK.

When Adam recognized the need for putting something on besides the purple twilight and the pumpkin-colored dawn, the clothing business thereupon achieved its early start. progressing upward day by day till now it is en art which aids the human male to walk abroad upon the earth without exciting (very much) the sad beholder's mirth.

When Charles was young and incomplete he gave his time and pains to selling simple coverings for simple human brains, thus evidencing for himself a certain sort of lack and him the sobriquet and handle, "Hattie Black;" but now his learning has become more broadened and discreet and he can deal with lack of clothes from collar bone to feet.

But "Hattie" says, let others clothe the mass and hoi polloi. He decorates the chosen in habilaments of joy. The males who stroll through gates which swing to social com-The males who stroll petence, and those who hang around and hunt the weak spots in the fence, the lads who dress as Solomon was never yet arrayed, all have their names upon his books and boost his help-

He sees the great and solemn point in this distinguished sphere that man is less important than he wishes to appear; and as official humorist at banquet far and wide, he pricks with gay and sprightly wit the pompous human hide; or mortals often prosper with their large and empty bluff till humor strikes the bubble and etrays its fragile stuff.

(Next Subject-Joseph Hopkins Millard.)

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha. Mr. Fred Metz and family landed in New York on their return from Europe, where they

had been for nearly a year and a half.

A meeting of the Western Art association was held at the Lininger art gallery, when plans were made for the exhibit to be held, The Omaha Real Estate Exchange was or-

anized with headquarters in the New York ife Insurance building at Seventeenth and Mr. Robert Hunter, in charge of the for-

eign advertising department of The Bee, was married to Miss Hattie Ochiltree. Mrs. J. B. Meredith and Mrs. D. L. Collier gave a handsome reception at Sunnybank, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Annis left for Washington, D. C. where they were to spend the

Ak-Sar-Ben Appreciates Help. Omaha, Nov. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: As chairman of the finance committee in charge of the Ak-Sar-Ben Exposition company's stock drive, I wish to thank you very much for your generous support in helping us put this under-taking "over the top." The editorial and news space in your paper during the drive were big factors

company appreciate your co-opera-With very best wishes and kind personal regards, I remain, very truly yours, J. E. DAVIDSON,

in making it a success, and I assure you the board of governors of Ak-Sar-Ben and the directors of this

Chairman Finance Committee League and Future War. Omaha, Nov. 9 .- To the Editor of The Bee: As a reader of The Bee I to congratulate you for your effort in placing before your readers some of the technical points of the so-called League of Nations and opposing said points. I for one am opposed to the league as a whole and in the file of The Bee you will find my letter dated July 28, where I pointed out that the peace conference has failed to settle the Balkan question. Instead it left the Balkan states in worse condition than ever, consequently the league is not worth the paper. I made the above statement not because I pretend to be a diplomat,

traveled. The question now is: Was I right or was I wrong in the above statement? Let us again look at the files of The Bee and we will find a Paris dispatch dated September [Please compare the date with the date of my former letter.] entitled "Great Discord Developing in Balkan States—About to Start Fresh Bloodshed," etc., and concluding as follows: "Diplomats here (Paris) agree the situation was never worse in the Balkan states, even in the days of Ottoman suzerainty." I hope the above dispatch is sufficient to convince any one of my statements of July 23 were correct.

I congratulate The Bee sincerely on its stand against the league. may state that the so-called selfdetermination of small nations is deep and soft, and in the shady What do I think of the League of

It will not prevent wars. That is other use than that you are greatly a dream or a bluff.

It will reduce armaments. O yes; we are about to pass a bill provid-ing a peace army of 557,000 men-instead of about 80,000, as before the war, and as well as compulsory

military training for 18-year-old boys, and have them subject to call in service any time the War de-partment wishes. Of course this partment wishes. Of course this call comes only in case the volunteers are not coming in fast enough. This is quite an evidence of how much confidence is to be had in the League of Nations.

Diplomats, whether outside or inside of League of Nations, will not prevent wars; on the contrary, they are making it, and conduct the war from their soft chairs. Put them at the front, as well as the kings and emperors, and the war will not last. nor can we expect to have one. STEPFAN KLEFSKY.

Insuring Delivery. Admiral Kato is visiting all of the dlied countries to convey the greetlags of Japan on t he termination of the postal service just now .- Punch,

THRESHERS AT SUPPER.

Begrimed with dust and panting for a They seent the savor of the frying ham, And in a boist rous but good-natured jam Collect around the summer kitchen sink. They wash and splash, but have no care to prink, (Avoiding things in dress that look like

And, threshing over jokes that cut and slam.
They sent themselves and plates commence to clink.

mence to clink.

The straw boss, saying all are hungry, chaffs

The cook to put more water in the soup; Another, forking up bis onlong, laughts

And asks the waiter for a silver scoop, And stacks of biscuits vanish with the quaffs

Of milk provided for the funny troupe.

WILLIS HUDSPETH.



o astounding is the beauty and permanence of tone quality achieved by the "tension resonator construction of the

Mason & Hamlin

piano that it has not only won the grateful admiration of artists, but has excited also the interest of scientists, who find in this matchless pianoforte a final answer to the problem of creating a piano with tone proof against deterioration in beauty and resonance.

lighest priced-highest praised

Cash or Time All Same Price.

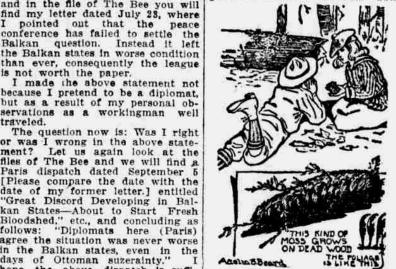


1513 Douglas St. The Art and Music Store.

Little Folks' Corner

The Working Mosses.

By ADELIA BELLE BEARD. There seems to be a good deal of noss of one kind or another scattered around, and when we come to think about it we naturally wonder why. We find it almost everywhere, in every part of the world, bushes by the roadside and when Moss on the trees, moss on the ground, moss on rocks, in bogs, and on the water. It grows along the roadside and deep in the woods. It is wonderfully pretty and interesting stuff in spite of the dry and difficult names botanists have given to different varieties. Some "Who are you?" asked the Indian



of it is like miniature forests of tiny palm and evergreen trees, some like vines and ferns and other kinds bear small, flower-like crests of brilliant colors. Often it is dry and springy, woods it makes a fine mattress or Nations? It is not a League of Na- cushion for a tired boy or girl to rest on; but if you think it has no mistaken.

Mosses are among the most industrious of nature's skilled workers, and they never ask for a vacation. Everything is busy in the well or-dered world of out-of-doors, and it is the mosses' part to help keep this earth in good repair and fit it for us to live on. What is used up must be replaced, and the mosses are tremendously busy making new soil.

They work in various ways. When they collect gases from the air to send down into the ground, and when they draw lime-solutions from water to distribute in places where they are needed, they use chemical methods; but they use actual force when they pry off particles from hard rocks to add to the bits of earth, dust and leafy refuse gathered and held by their closely-massed

foliage and roots. The saprophytic mosses that grow on decaying logs take from the dead No country seems to trust wood and give back to the soil ingredients which the trees, when alive, absorbed from the soil. Other mosses fill in and build up marshy A Strike, strike is a test of endurance, places, making soil for larger plants. the general public enduring
than its share.—Washington
Won't it be worth while to find out more about them?

"How About Nuts?" next week.)



You'll Enjoy Cold Weather **Snugly Protected** by One of Our Famous Overcoats

We have never exhibited so many different patterns and fabrics for overcoats as are on display today.

YOU'LL LIKE OUR "Warmth Without Weight" Woolens, their peculiar texture holds the heat--keeps you warm without weighing you down.

Self-lined fabrics with beautiful plaid backs are in great favor.

THESE, and hundreds of other rich novelty overcoatings, as well as Velours, Chinchillas, Kerseys, and Meltons await your choosing.

Come in and select your pattern-

BE READY to enjoy Cold Weather. OVERCOATS

\$50 \$55

and upwards.

NICOLL The Tailor WilJerrems' Sons

MADE: AN: AMERICAN

"Hey! Stop him! Stop him!" Hunting Eye heard this cry behind him. Looking back he saw a horse running along the road toward him. After it ran a man. He hid in the the horse came past leaped out and

by hanging to the bridle stopped it.
"That's lucky for me," said the man coming up, "if he'd gone much further I'd have had mail scattered all over the road. Get in. I'll give

"I'm the rural mail carrier. You see the town back here has a postoffice. The whole country is divided into districts and about the middle of each district is a town with a postoffice. Each district is divided nto rural delivery routes. The route starts from the postoffice and goes out one road to the end of the district then comes back by another road. A carrier goes over each of these routes once a day. He delivers to the farmers the mail addressed to them and carries back to the postoffice the mail they wish to

Just then the carrier pulled up to a box set on a post by the side of the road and took a package from

"Letters aren't always that big, are they?" asked Hunting Eye. "No, we carry small packages



well as letters. The carrying of them is called parcel post. A letter below a certain weight will be carried anywhere in the United States for the same price. But for the carrying of parcels the country is divided into zones and it costs more to send a parcel to a distant zone han to one not so far away

But the carrier had now come to he end of his route and Hunting Eve learned no more about the mail service that day.

Questions.

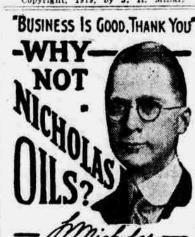


And you'll see a — that's fine.
Draw from one to two and so on to the end. ernment runs the mail system?

2. Who is at the head of this department? How is he appointed? How is your postmaster ap-

What is his term of office? How are the letter carriers chosen?
7. What is the Postal Savings (Next week: "Hunting Eye Earns Two Dollars.")

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



L.V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY



Omaha's strategic posi-

great producing farming regions of the west has made it the first primary grain market of the United States. Grain directly shipped from the farm to Omaha is redistributed to every part of the United States, as well as a large volume for export. It is estimated

tion with respect to the

that nearly one quarter of the grain that passes through Omaha is shipped to foreign countries. An industry of this magnitude requires the best of banking

service. Such a service this great, strong bank with its ample resources and its modern and complete equipment can readily supply.

16TH & FARNAM STS. The Bank of Personal Attention

209-211 So. 15th St.