# THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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OFFICES OF THE BEE

OCTOBER CIRCULATION: Daily 66,315—Sunday 63,160

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as required.

#### You should know that

Salesmen from Omaha jobbing houses go into every state west of the Mississippi river, and many in the east.

#### What The Bee Stands For:

- 1. Respect for the law and maintenance of
- 2. Speedy and certain punishment of crime through the regular operation of the courts.
- inefficiency lawlessness and corruption in office. 4. Frank recognition and commendation

3. Pitiless publicity and condemnation of

of honest and efficient public service. 5. Inculcation of Americanism as the true

Chicago will remain dry-perhaps.

basis of good citizenship.

Agitation against the skip-stop system is again heard. What Omaha needs is more cars.

"Tom" Marshall is about to find out that it is more trouble to make a ruling stick than it is

Nebraska eggs go direct to New York and sell for 86 cents a dozen, one of the beauties of the parcels post.

The man who prophesied that the Dodge street grading would take all winter knew what he was talking about.

The polite burglar is on his rounds again. He is quite as effective as the roughneck, too, and apparently more elusive.

From the number of cooks taking a hand in the preparations, the new mess of railway broth ought to be a marvel.

Burglars are now using auto trucks to carry away their loot, showing how the science has progressed along with industry.

The president certainly knows how to be firm when it comes to his dealings with the senate. His treaty or none is all he asks.

Carranza has lifted the lid on bull-fighting in Mexico, but this will now check the throwing he has been doing towards Washington.

The drys are planning a great celebration for January. Think what a jamboree it would have been if the verdict had gone the other way!

Guests of the Omaha police force will have to put up with lesser accommodations than were contemplated, but the ride will be just as

exhilarating and the judge quite as severe. Twenty-five thousand empty beer bottles sold by the sheriff at auction brought \$400, but think what he might have got had he not

poured out their contents ahead of the sale. Rescuing exposed wheat from the weather in western Nebraska is a great game, but the railroad administration is doing well in its

Only half of the potato crop will reach market because of lack of facilities for handling. The answer ought to be plain. Until a better way of doing things is found, prices will always be high and food scarce.

Coal miners who are trying to freeze the nation into surrender may succeed, but they will find a hereafter hotter than any fire ever kindled from coal. Public patience with "red" unreason is about exhausted.

Europe does not like the senate's attitude on the treaty, but it was not expected that any effort would be made to suit the political tastes of our friends across the water. The senate is far more interested in how its actions will affect Americans.

## Money Is Not Wealth

Broker William F. Fitzgerald of Boston, chairman of the democratic prosperity commit-tee of Massachusetts, read his fellow democrats a wholesome lesson in a recent newspaper interview, giving his reasons why he bolted Long and supported Coolidge. He says: "When an individual faces life with a be-

lief that he can get something for nothing he "Everybody is intent on making money and

not creating wealth.
"Money is not wealth, and unless all men are willing to work and work hard, there can e no prosperity and no safety for the Amer-

"Today a man to be a machinist needs only a union card; ten years ago he had to read a

The drones with money are more dangerous than those without money. Production is needed the world over. The nation needs men who can create real wealth; but money madness is nation madness and evasion of work s invitation to poverty. The man who hates work is a thief. In-

competence is theft.

"The people gave Calvin Coolidge 124,000 plurality because they knew he represented undiluted honesty. This aroused understanding

"When the people understand the need for work and demand that men in positions of political trust shall be honest and competent, then shall we have a strong nation and a safe one."-Wall Street Journal.

FINAL VOTE ON THE TREATY.

. Matters are moving rapidly at Washington, steadily shaping to the final vote on the treaty as modified by the explicit reservations made by the senate. It can not yet be told if a twothirds vote will be forthcoming. The democrats, led by Senator Hitchcock and under orders from the White Shore are confident they will

have enough votes to defeat the ratification. Then, relying on the ruling made by the vice president, the administration group expects to bring forward its compromised plan. That the president expects this program to win for him, and to save his face through adoption of "mild" reservations, has been made clear.

From Europe comes announcement that the pact will be put into effect without regard to the United States, in event the president pockets the treaty when sent back from the senate. The effect of this is not fully explained. It will not be possible to bind the United States under any of the objectionable clauses of the league covenant. If our friends on the other side are desirous of the presence of the American republic in the super-council, they are now fully advised as to conditions on which entry will be

Another twenty-four hours will bring the definite test between the views of the senators, who are for America first, and the president, whose world-vision includes home affairs only as they are related to universe. Are we to retain our government at Washington, or transfer it to Geneva?

Soft-Coal Mining a Seasonal Industry.

One of the points in connection with the soft coal mining situation is that the mines do not operate continuously. Dr. V. H. Manning, director of the United States bureau of mines. gives the information that for the five-year period preceding 1917 the bituminous mines were worked from 195 to 232 days each year; in 1917 the busy period extended 243 days, and in 1918, under abnormal war pressure, it mounted to the peak of 249 days. Figures for 1919 are not available, but operators admit that the time worked in the mines will fall far below that of last year. Nor are these days consecutive, so that the coal miner may have the rest of the year for engaging in other employment. His working time is strung over the whole twelve months.

Primarily, this is due to the fact that soft coal deteriorates when brought up from the seam. Consumers are averse to carrying any considerable stock ahead, because of the inconvenience of storage and the fact that the coal breaks down, takes fire spontaneously, and generally is not a desirable stock, save for immediate consumption. Producers are not eager to provide at the mines any extensive storage plants, preferring to leave the coal in the ground until called for, and then to load direct from the pit into the cars that are to haul the

Under these conditions, steady operation of the mines is not possible, and soft coal miners find themselves listed among the "seasonal" workers, with the disadvantage that their season is not well defined. Were means provided whereby a surplus of coal could be brought to the surface and properly stored, so that work in the mines might be steady, a great deal of the friction complained of would be removed. As it is, the lack of efficiency in producing and handling bituminous coal is one of the biggest items in our annual budget of waste.

### Guaranty Not a Subsidy.

In the Esch bill to govern the railroads on their return to corporate ownership, which has been passed by the house, is a provision to continue the government guaranty of income for six months. This is much to the dislike of the democrats, who oppose it as equivalent to paying a subsidy to the roads.

Those who have followed the experience of the government since it assumed management of the transportation industry will more than likely agree that the Esch plan is simply an act of justice. So many violent changes in methods of operation were made in the process of adjusting the roads to unified control that even to set them back to former conditions could not be accomplished without laying a very heavy burden of expense on the owners. This may be intensified by the new law under which future doings of the railroads will be supervised and regulated.

With this in view, it seems but reasonable and just that the public should bear a portion at least of the cost that will be entailed in the transition. The railroads did not seek the situation, and perhaps it was not contemplated when the government took hold. Many unexpected problems were encountered, and a great deal of expense was laid on the individual lines in bringing them together. More will be incurred in the course of separation.

Continuation of the government guaranty then only amounts to the discharge of an obligation assumed when then the roads were taken over. It will terminate within six months. which is short enough time to allow for resumption of business by the restored lines, and will be paid only to such lines as do not earn sufficient revenue. Viewed from any point, the plan looks less like a subsidy and more like simple justice than anything the democrats have

### Reeping the Country Dry.

Wets, who had relied on decisions in Rhode Island and Kentucky federal courts for ending the drouth, are being disappointed by decisions given elsewhere. In New York and Chicago they have met reverses, particularly in the decision of Judge Carpenter of Chicago, who carefully reviews the war-time prohibition enforcement act and finds it wholly in the power of congress. Relying on previous decisions, notably that on which the Kansas prohibitory laws rest, and which sustain the state in the exercise of the police power, the court finds that congress, acting for the entire country, can exercise similar power in its discretion. The prohibitory law, therefore, is good and enforceable, despite the fact that General Pershing says the army has been demobilized and the president's pronouncement that the war is ended, made when the Volstead act was vetoed.

Appeal has been taken to the supreme court, which is not expected to act before the beginning of December, and thus the prospects for a wet interim prior to the taking effect of the

federal amendment get less and less. Persons who view the situation dispassionately find it quite interesting. A dry nation is yet sufficiently novel to enlist the attention of even its own people, and the process of keeping the country dry is going to be watched closely from all sides.

#### Ware You Get Zat Stuff?

From the Chicago Tribune. With reference to the proposed alliance with France for the defense of France President Wilson said that we are under a debt to France which can never be paid. General Pershing, the popular story goes, stood before the monu-ment and said: "Lafayette, we are here." Alfred Capus, editor of Figaro, says that the

United States is a laggard in duty We say: "For the love of Mike!" France fought Great Britain in our revolutionary war to deprive her hereditary enemy of her greatest colonial possession-and did it. A Bourbon king made war on a German who sat on the English throne to split his empire in two and

Generous Frenchmen, liberty-loving Frenchmen, such as Lafayette, were among the instruments used for this, but the effective instrument was a monarchially controlled army and navy, which did the bidding of empire for

the pay of empire It does not hurt the United States any to accept the imperial work of a French king with gratitude and not to look too closely at the facts, but it will hurt to gro el in complete denial of the facts. So much for the debt to

Lafavette. If France could have had any assurance in 1914 that she would have, as the result of the war, what she now has she would have declared war on Germany. There nearly was a war over Algeciras when Germany threatened to block French imperial progress in North Africa. France and Germany have been in imperial conflict since the year one. We seem to orget that when the Franco-Prussian war began Napoleon III was the dreaded military despot of Europe and that Great Britain greeted is overthrow with a diplomatic popular relief.

danger had been removed from Europe. France did not want the war with Germany in 1914 because the French feared the outcome and hated the struggle. Germany did want it because the Germans were confident as to the outcome and invited the struggle. If the French had been confident they would have

welcomed it. They wanted Alsace back. They have it. They wanted the Germans pushed back of the Rhine. They have them there. They wanted to make Germany pay indemnities. The Germans will pay. They wanted the Saar basin. They have it. They wanted a free hand in North Africa. They have it. The Germans, for the time being, are where Frenchmen want them to be and where they have fought for centuries to keep them and hold them.

For these results the French would have fought any war at any time. They are on top of the pile again in continental Europe and if they will overcome their prudent thrift enough to raise larger families they probably will stay on top for another century.

At the moment when these benefits were despaired illusions the United States began the greatest movement of troops overseas that the world ever knew. If the hundreds of thousands sent had not been enough, millions and millions would have followed them. Germany was licked from April 6, 1917.

The United States did this for its own It preferred to fight a war in France than fight one on the ocean or in the United States. It knew it had to fight Germany and wisely preferred to fight with allies rather than fight alone. It was a bit of rare American wisdom.

We got what we went after. That was protection from what would have been a certain German menace. In getting what we wanted we were directly instrumental in giving France more than she dreamed she could get. We supplied the men, which France did not

France supplied squipment, which our men did not have. The United States gave France gave our soldiers guns. France fills American imagination and af-fection. We like Frenchmen much better than we like Englishmen, but we ask nothing whatever of France or of any other part of the

world, and we owe France nothing and owe the world nothing. Our most conservative statesmen now are America has. No one is trying to get anything. The United States is the only competent nation among the victors which is merely struggling to retain what it had before it made sac-

With profound respect and much admiration for France, we must inquire: "Ware you get



LOUIS CHARLES NASH.

The grand court ball of Ak-Sar-Ben is quite sight and scene, and here you meet the gentleman whose job's to pick the queen, surround her with a bright bouquet of maiden bud and bloom, a gay and smiling barrier to every sort A safe and solid guarantee of diplomatic tact, that any mortal can perform so perilous an act.

For Blondin with his tight-rope stroll along Niag'ra's brim knew nothing of the near approach to dangers fierce and grim, to luckless steps which might offend a solid family's pirde and make the stepper need a cyclone hole in which to hide. But who can deal with pride in birth, in beauty, brains or cash with such conspicuous success as Mr. L. C. Nash?

He used to run the street car lines, a fine utility affording insufficient scope for his ability; but now he steers a famous store where people spend with speed, for still we try to find and buy the things we think we need, although the void which yawns and gapes between the price and us is causing many husbands to recalcitrate and cuss.

But those who spy a big supply of good and valid cash may apprehend they'll find a friend in Mr. Louis Nash. For in his charge he keeps a large and widely varied pile of merchandise to glad the eyes and make the owner smile. Right here we cease this stately piece of "velvet hammer" verse. It makes you sad? Quite so; it's bad, but other things are worse.

Next Subject-Harley G. Moorhead.

The Day We Celebrate. Hugh T. Cutler, assistant secretary United

States Trust company, born 1886. Thomas R. Porter, newspaper correspondent, born 1869.

Rev. William A. ("Billy") Sunday, the fa-mous evangelist, born at Ames, Ia., 56 years Gabriel Hanotaux, celebrated French states-

man and publicist, born at Beaurevoir, France, Dr. David Snedden, president of the Na-Society for Vocational Education, born in California, 51 years ago.

J. M. Hannaford, federal manager of the Northern Pacific railroad, born at Claremont, N. H., 69 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lininger was the scene of a large social gathering of Omaha's first citizens. The occasion was a romenade concert given for the benefit of the Burt street home for women and children.

About \$256 was realized. Congressman and Mrs. Dorsey were stop-ping at the Millard, en route to Washing-Detective Burnett of San Francisco was

here visiting his old friend, Captain Cormack, Miss McKenna gave a tea in honor of Miss

Forepaugh. The affair was a "combined chrysanthemum and beauty show." About 25 young people of the Methodist Episcopal church met and organized an Epworth league.

Omaha, (So.) Nov. 17. the Editor of The Bee: A

former soldier and newspaper-man and now principal of schools near Omaha, I want to express my entire approval of the wise and sensible attitude which your paper has taken on the league of nations covenant.

Now, as a matter of fact, we who are opposed to the league covenant in its present form are not viewing the question from a narrow and partisan standpoint. It is true, of course, that during the war, Major-General Leonard Wood and Colonel Roosevelt were kept at home; it is also true that during the sittings of the peace conference Mr. Taft and Mr. Root were also left at home l'il miss him and he will get away."

when their advice would have been The Indian boy had often beloed of great value. Nevertheless, with the exception of a very few republican senators, the league covenant could probably command support provided there were four specific and absolutely clear-cut reservations.

These four reservations provide for the following: The equalization, for all practical purposes, of the vote of each and every one of the great powers in the league assem-bly; the right of these members of the league to withdraw from the learne with two years' notice; right of each member to decide for itself as to whether or not it will meet a mandate; and, last and each and every member to decide for itself as to whether or not it will go to war.

The United States believes in a league of nations. She stands ready co-operate with France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan cause which is just and which her own conscience tells here is just. She will not, however, be blindly led into war, or surrender her fight to decide for herself as to what her oblinations are, or as to whether or not will order her young men to give their lives in wars which can-

not directly concern her.

America fought during the war in rder to strike down the militaristic autocracy of Prussia, and, once the issue was clear she hesitated not a ing Eye. Now that kaiserism is struck down she does not propose. and soul to the dictates of an international council. As every Americitizen should know, America stands for an honorable peace, and for justice as between the nations of the world. All she desires is that she have the right to uphold and protect the "principles which gave her birth." and which made her what she is today, viz., the triend is allowed to make it. With us it is called money. It is made of gold, silver and copper, three metals which are very scarce.

"The government makes it. It of mankind

HARVEY J. CLARK, Principal Schools, Pacific Junction,

Force of Example. Perhaps a part of King Albert's opularity is due to his refusal to nake speeches. He may have ob-

Gazette-Times. Comparisons. Lake Superior and Ireland are

Bryan's career.-Pittsburgh

about the same size. DAILY CARTOONETTE,





# Little Folks' Corner

MADE: AN: AMERICAN

Hunting Eye Earns First Dollar. By R. S. ALEXANDER.

"See that snake?" asked the farmer at whose well Hunting Eye had stopped for a drink. "He's a big the time. Better bring your belt-dangerous one and I'd like to have axe or a hatchet to cut a stout stick The Indian boy had often helped is throbbing life within us, and there Swiftfoot hant them with stones is a thrill, too. A good sized thrill



Great North Woods. He took a round stone and threw it at the big black snake sunning itself on the cement walk.

"You've broke his back. That is worth some money to me. Here

is a dollar."
"What is a dollar?" asked Hunt

"People must have some thing by which they can measure the value however, to surrender herself, body of articles so that they may buy and sell and exchange things quickly and easily. Among your people this meaure is called wampum and is made of belts of beads. Anybody is allowed to make it. With us it is

"The government makes it." casts these metals into coins like the ail wild foods. You could live a one I gave you. That is called long while on nuts. They take the minting money. No one but the government is allowed to mint money. If everybody were allowed your body, but some of them are to mint money there would be a rather rich food. Our richest Amer thousand different kinds of coins and no one would know the value know it, have you ever tasted it of them. So the government makes ent kinds of coins but all the coins tain the same amount of metal

coins has a different value. The one having the smallest value is a brown. penny. Ten of these make a dime, and one hundred of them make a has a most delicate flavor. It takes dollar. That is what you have a good many of these to satisfy a There are various other coins which hearty appetite. Between the but you will find out about for yourself as you use the money

"What is the paper you have in your hand?' "That is paper money. The govrnment keeps some of the gold and silver itself and issues this paper money in its place. It also allows banks to issue paper money on certain conditions. This money doe not have any gold and silver behind it. There is no paper money in amounts lower than one dollar."

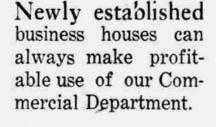
Story of First Thanksgiving.") Boys' and Girls' Newspaper Service Copyright, 1919, by J. H. Millar.

Cramped. "The flat suits me very well," said the prospective tenant, "but the "What's wrong with it?" asked the

agent.
"It seems to have been cut to fit a who weighs about 90 My wife weighs 200 pounds. She's got to have a kitchen she can bustle around in without getting fammed between the sink and the gas stove."—Birmingham

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How About Nuts?

By ADELIA BELLE BEARD. Get your baskets or bags and let us go on the trail for nuts, now is axe or a hatchet to cut a stout stick for beating the trees.

always goes with the first nutting of the season. With baskets and bags full to the brim, we will march home again in triumph, but not before we have sampled our loads of toothsome wild meats and tested their sweetness. Is it fun? Is it? But stop a minute. Here is a new thought. There is something more than fun connected with nuts. To know the edible things that grow wild is an important part of Woodcraft, as you would soon discover if you were lost in the wild country with nothing to eat but what you could find growing there.

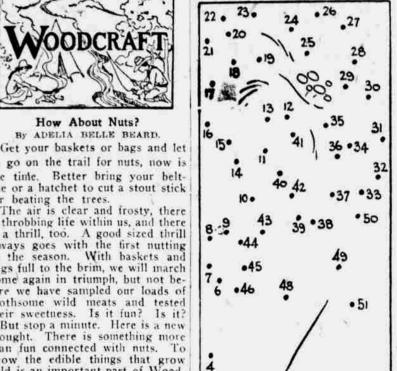
Nuts are the most nourishing of



No one but the place of meat for a time and satisfy your appetite while strengthening ican nut is the butternut. Do voi

The butternut grows plentifully them according to a definite sys- in Ohio and farther south. It has tem. It makes a number of differ- a wild flavor which is not liked by every one and it is quite oily. of the same kind are alike and con- shell is rough like the walnut, but longer, not round, and the outer "Each of these different kinds of husk is green and sticky. When you pound it the juice stains your hands

> The small, three sided beechnut ternut and beechnut, the largest and smallest of our native wild nuts, are



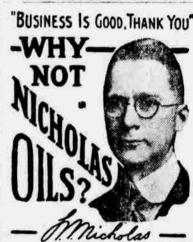
DOT PUZZLE.

Fifty-four lines traced young Willie And he drew a lovely

the walnut, hickory nut, chestnut, bazelout and chinquipin. The chinquapin grows only in the south. (Next week: "Written On a Tree Stump.")

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

Showed Good Sense. Still there may have been some excuse for Senator Williams going to sleep in the senate. Somebody was making a speech.—Kansas Cit



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