

THE OMAHA BEE

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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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You should know that

Last year the Omaha smelter produced gold, silver, copper, lead and other metals and chemicals to the aggregate value of \$47,685,824.

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.
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.

Well, what do you know about that?

Bank robbery is another industry that needs proper discouragement.

The public yet waits for the pleasant spectacle of a profiteer on his way to jail.

Taxes worry the mine owners, but what the world would like to see is more output.

The president now knows what chance he has of passing a treaty with no reservations.

Maybe the president can accept a non-resident membership in the League of Nations.

France is not worried over the failure of the treaty to pass, so why should we fuss our minds?

Mr. Wilson now knows how Mr. Tyler felt when the senate disposed of the treaty to annex Texas.

Uncle Sam is making preparations to put the clamps on the lid, and the bibulous might as well get ready for a long dry spell.

France has just elected "the most conservative assembly since 1871," and this may be taken as a sign that the war sobered the people. America may well follow this example.

Nothing could be more decisive than the rejection of the treaty without reservations. Only thirty-eight votes were registered for the document as submitted by the president. This ought to carry conviction even to a single-track mind.

A ballet dancer says Lenine is a cultured gentleman, but misunderstands, and that the bolsheviki are acquiring a taste for opera. It is not Mr. Lenine's fault if he is misjudged abroad, for he surely has done all that might reasonably be expected of anyone to set the public right as to his beliefs and purposes.

A study of the record made by the session of congress just closed shows that the members really did something besides talk. Several very important laws were passed, and a lot of loose ends the democrats left were fastened and made snug. Now, watch the regular session get busy.

Major General Chamberlain has one sapient suggestion in connection with any future war. It is that the charitable societies in connection with the military establishment be conducted under government control. If that had been followed two years ago, a lot of present bad feeling would have been avoided.

From Aurora, Ill., comes a story that will interest a lot of people who have time to think of other things than the high cost of living. An employe of the Burlington shops over there got a retarding on the wage scale, received a large check for back pay, and immediately chucked the job and put out for Florida to spend the winter. Write your own moral.

Seeing the World

The United States marines who are keeping bandits in Haiti on the run have not only learned to act as mounted dragons, but are able to make bombs to be dropped from airplanes on the mountain retreats of the robbers who have so long infested the island. A native constabulary force of 2,500 has been organized and has been efficiently trained by American sergeants. For the first time these natives are wearing shoes and learning the value of discipline. Before the world war Haiti was in such financial confusion that several European countries threatened to land forces, a proceeding that would not have worked well for the Monroe doctrine. In 1914 our marines took possession of the main Haitian port, not without some sharp fighting, and have since maintained order. A United States treasury agent has charge of the custom house at Port au Prince. Interest on the public debt is now paid promptly, and various improvements for the common benefit are going forward. The bandits who formerly were bribed from the customs revenue are no longer the actual governing force. Within the last few years American marines have fought an infantry in France and have been in action from frozen Archangel to the tropical islands of the West Indies. Hundreds of thousands of young Americans who had never been far from home have since crossed the seas and become familiar with distant lands. A recruit in the navy or marine corps of the United States is in a fair way to be a circumnavigator. Haiti is another example of Uncle Sam's helpful influence on troubled neighbors.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

PUBLIC, COURTS, AND PRESS.

Disclaiming any appearance of intent to impede justice or to obstruct the courts in their freedom of action, The Bee feels impelled to comment on a situation that has arisen.

When an individual is accused of a crime, he stands before the public under a stigma. Has he a right to disclose in advance of his trial any information of which he is possessed that would tend to exculpate him and restore him to good reputation, or must he rest quietly under the odium laid upon him until his case has been passed upon by the court? Is the rule of law in all free countries to be reversed, and the accused to be looked upon as guilty until he has proven himself innocent?

If the defendant has a right to set himself before the world in a better light, by indicating in anticipation of trial something of the defense on which he relies, may he not be permitted to use the newspaper for that purpose? Or is the press to be restricted in its expressions and limited to the publication of the fact that a certain man has been accused of committing a certain offense, thus adding to the imposition set upon him by the authorities, and denying to him any right of explanation to which both he and the public is entitled?

The independence of the judiciary must be maintained, but we submit that it can not be maintained at the expense of throttling, and defendants are denied any access to the public ear pending a trial, a door to a most dangerous state has been opened. Courts, like newspapers, are human institutions, and judges are as prone to err as editors.

Above courts and newspapers is the people, to whom both the others are responsible. The newspaper only justifies its right to exist when it faithfully serves the interest of the public, and it can not do this if the court arbitrarily places a bar on the proper function of the press. Free press and free speech are the safeguards of our liberty, the support of our institutions, as precious and as necessary as the independent judiciary, and whatever tends to destroy the one must inevitably react on the other.

McC.

Where Does the Treaty Stand?

Failure of the treaty of Versailles to receive a vote of ratification from the United States senate was made certain when the president sent his letter, tantamount to an order, to the democrats, asking that they vote to reject the measure with reservations.

Three votes were taken, each on a different proposal, and in each a substantial majority was registered against the treaty. Not only did it fail each time to receive the two-thirds vote necessary for ratification, but neither time was a majority cast for it. It is within Mr. Wilson's power to withdraw the treaty from the senate at once, otherwise it is dead. The president will very likely save the document by his only recourse.

How to analyze the result is perplexing in the extreme. Several of the committee reservations were adopted by more than two-thirds vote, and all of them had a majority vote. When the test came, enough of the senators voted to undo their own work to entirely defeat it. This is hard to explain.

About the only justifiable conclusion is that the president sadly mistakes the temper of the senate, which feels it has the support of the American people. The great wave of support for the League of Nations, artificially stimulated by a tremendous campaign of well-directed propaganda, participated in by the president himself, has receded, seemingly, and the sober reflection of the public has left it lukewarm if not actually hostile to the league. Withdrawal of the treaty at this time may bring it back to the senate again at the coming session, when a way will be found to permit the United States to participate in the peace that is to follow, and to take its proper share in the international tribunal that seems to be so desired by all.

Finally, it is impossible to view the outcome as anything but the natural result of the course adopted by the president in connection with the peace negotiations. Senator Underwood's attempt to make the majority party in the senate a scapegoat for the executive is very weak. Senators resent dictatorial announcements from the White House, but beyond this they have a duty laid on them by the constitution. This duty the majority accepted, and discharged with patriotic fidelity. If any blame must be fixed on individuals, it will rest on the president and the democratic group who follow him blindly in all his imperious moods.

Farmers and Good Government.

Two salient points in the resolutions adopted by the Nebraska Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Live Stock association must arrest the attention of the thoughtful. First, that the Plumb plan is condemned by them. Second, that they discontinue "contentions and strikes that disturb peace and halt prosperity," pledging aid to the government in its efforts to support law and order, and calling for a square deal for both capital and labor.

This association is fairly representative of the solid agricultural element of the state's citizenship, and its stand on these matters will voice in a large sense the sentiment of all the farmers. Its significance lies in the fact that the expression comes after a persistent and intensive campaign on part of the Townley crew to sow discord and dissension among the farmers. The Plumb plan particularly has been recommended to them and their support for it eagerly sought. Its rejection may be taken as carrying with it most of the problem for public ownership and state socialism advocated by the radicals.

The farmers are not opposed to payment of good wages for good work. Their sympathy for labor has always been keen, for they know that only when other industries are prosperous and workmen in cities have means to buy food can the producers of food look for a favorable market. But they are like others who think, opposed to senseless stoppage of work while furious debates are carried on over trivial causes. As to the support of the government, the loyalty of the Nebraska farmers as a class was never in question. It is encouraging, though, at all times that such assurance be given.

Another thing not mentioned in the resolutions, but important to know is that the farmers of this state are actively planning for another great campaign for food production, to add to the world as they have for many years past, another half-billion of material wealth, drawn from the soil by industrious toil intelligently directed.

What 48 Coolidges Would Do

From the New York World.

"It is an amazing thing," says the president of Columbia university, "that after 125 years there should appear the necessity of redefining Americanism. Why is it an amazing thing? Every generation has done Americanism for itself, and the country still belongs to the living, not to the dead.

Even Nicholas Murray Butler would not accept the Americanism of 125 years ago, with its human slavery, with its denial of manhood suffrage, with its property and religious qualifications for voting, with its indentured servants and with all the class privileges that it sought to maintain. Americanism has been revolutionized in the last 125 years, and it will undoubtedly be revolutionized again in the next 125 years.

The country is now passing through a period of great economic and industrial unrest which in turn is causing more or less political unrest. Much of it is the direct product of the war and must be dealt with accordingly. Neither the bolsheviki nor the I. W. W. have created it, although they are busily engaged in trying to capitalize it, in the attempt, by violence and otherwise, to fasten upon the United States a new system of class government.

It is futile to try to deal with this situation merely by a policy of repression. After all the alien bolsheviki have been deported and all the I. W. W. chased from one town to another, as the practice is in the west, we shall be right where we started unless an intelligent attempt is made to arrive at an understanding of the causes of the discontent.

It is not the discontent of people who are starving or who are even hungry. It is not the discontent of people who are oppressed by government except in so far as prohibition contributes to it. It is rather the discontent of people who in spite of the most widely distributed material prosperity are profoundly dissatisfied with an economic system that they regard as unfair, and who are blindly groping toward something different which they cannot clearly define.

What is going on in the United States is an inevitable consequence of a war that has unsettled all the old foundations of society. When we stop to consider that a year after the armistice was signed there is still no peace and that not a single measure of reconstruction has been adopted by congress, the wonder is that conditions are no worse.

So far as the accompanying manifestations of lawlessness and crime are concerned, something can possibly be done by the federal government, but every state in the union has adequate powers to deal with every offense against its peace and dignity. There was one kind of Americanism prevalent 125 years ago which may still be commended to every governor, every sheriff, every mayor and every police official. In those days the states did not run on the capitalistic principle for as statesmen every time there was a riot or a shooting or a defiance of their constituted authority. They enforced their own laws and they preserved their own peace and they dealt with their own criminals. They were self-governing states in every sense of the term, and if the 48 states today had enough gumption to govern themselves the country would have nothing to fear from bolsheviki or I. W. W. or communists or syndicalists or any other advocates of revolution by "direct action."

Fire Losses Mounting

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada for September reached a total of \$29,083,500, according to figures compiled by the Journal of Commerce. This sum is more than double the total for the same month in the two preceding years. Its size is due partly to a few unusually large conflagrations which occurred last month and also in part to higher property values.

During the first nine months of this year property to the value of \$204,825,075 has been destroyed by fire in the United States and Canada as compared with \$213,470,585 for the same months last year and \$194,330,365 for the first nine months of 1917. Property destruction during September exceeded, with few exceptions, the figures for any month during the year when the industries were working under great pressure and when enemy incendiarism was a factor. September's heavy toll may therefore be considered as a return by the nation to its proverbial carelessness with the addition of considerable lawlessness. As an example of this, the destruction of the court house at Omaha involving a loss of \$1,100,000 may be cited.—Indianapolis Star.

The VELVET HAMMER

By Arthur Brooks Baker

HARLEY G. MOORHEAD.

In ancient times the interesting job of running things was held in long succession by a line of so-called kings, with no precise relation to capacity or worth—a bonehead often got the job through circumstance of birth; and only luck could give the realm a live and hustling chap who, by some gifted efforts forth to keep it on the map.

Democracy, majority, the reign of mass and mob, request high class referee who's away on the job; and Harley Moorhead's mission is to see that nothing raw is pulled in the elections which are held in Omaha, to see that every voter, though retiring and refined, is given opportunity to register his mind.

He names election judges and appoints election clerks, for he's the head and summit of the whole election works. He sees that registration is aseptic, clean and pure, that liberty in voting is unquestioned, safe and sure, that figures which assume to be the worthy people's voice shall show in verity and fact the worthy people's choice.

However well you fill your job in public place and view, there frequently is quite a mob to kick at what you do. So Harley Moorhead will retire with honors and some thanks and take a place in one of our invigorating banks, where money argues heavily but voters cannot talk unless they're members of the board and holders of the stock.

Next Subject—George Brandeis.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.

John R. Webster, railroad man and capitalist, born 1851.

Benedict XV, the present occupant of the pontifical throne, born in the village of Pegli, Italy, 65 years ago.

Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, who recently visited the United States and Canada, born near the battlefield of Waterloo, 68 years ago.

Rev. Henry N. Couden, the blind chaplain of the United States house of representatives, born in Marshall county, Indiana, 77 years ago.

Frank L. Kramer, best known of all bicycle racers, born at Evansville, Ind., 40 years ago.

Thirty years ago in Omaha.

The republican city convention was held at Washington hall on Eighteenth and Harney and was one of the most exciting political assemblies ever held in Omaha. Hon. G. W. Lintner was nominated for mayor, John Rush for treasurer, Robert Armstrong for comptroller, and Lee Helsley for police judge.

Mrs. Dietz, given a handsome reception at the Millard in honor of Mrs. Mayer.

Miss Demaris Birkhauser was united in marriage to Robert A. Olmstead.

Some 300 or 400 people attended a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell.

Our Free Legal Aid

State your case clearly but briefly and a reliable lawyer will furnish the answer or advise in this column. Your name will not be printed.

Let The Bee Advise You.

Embezzlement.

J. D.—Is a guardian of an estate of a minor guilty of embezzlement where he converts part of the minor's property to his own use. Part of the money converted belonged to the guardian for services and commission which he had a right to withhold.

Answer—When a guardian has converted his ward's money to his own use, the fact that he would be justly entitled to a portion of the money so converted as compensation and not a complete defense to a prosecution for embezzlement.

Ejectment.

R. E. S.—My father borrowed a considerable sum of money from me and put me in possession of his farm with the understanding and agreement that I should have possession until the money was repaid. I was in possession for many years before my father died, but no settlement was made. Can my brothers and sisters recover possession of this property without paying me the amount that is due.

Answer—When the owner of real estate is indebted to his son for money loaned and puts the son in possession of real estate upon the mutual understanding and agreement that he should have possession and use of the land until settlement between them, and after many years the father dies without having made such settlement, the devise and heirs of the father will not be allowed to recover possession of the land without accounting for and paying the amount due the son.

Divorce and Alimony.

C. F.—My husband and I have been living separate for several years and at the time we separated we divided the property. He recently received the income from his portion and I received the income from my portion. Recently I concluded to sue for a divorce. In the petition made with reference to the division of the property binding or can the court make some other disposition of the property?

Answer—The contract is not binding upon the court and in entering a decree of absolute divorce he can make such disposition of the property as he finds will be just and equitable.

Marriage.

P. H.—Can a court declare a marriage contract void on the ground of insanity or idiocy of one of the parties?

Answer—It cannot except for such want of understanding of such party as to render him or her incapable of assenting to the marriage contract.

Marriage.

H. S.—Is a common law marriage valid under the laws of the state of Nebraska.

Answer—A common law marriage while criminal under our statutes is not void as a matter of public policy under all the forms of law, usage and custom, and is followed by exactly the same results.

Money Received.

R. D.—If money is paid to an attorney at law upon a claim of a third party, and the attorney so receives and receipts for the same, can he withhold the money from the creditor upon whose claim it was paid upon the ground that he is also a creditor of the person paying the money?

Answer—He cannot.

Principal and Agent.

C. E. M.—Is an agent in making a sale of property entitled to a commission from both seller and buyer?

Answer—No, unless it is so agreed and understood by all the parties to the transaction.

Sale.

P. H. L.—I bought a stock of general merchandise and in the sale it provided that the good will was to go with the business. Taking back fresh eggs for the cold storage things I borrowed from Mrs. Nextdoor.—Detroit Free Press.

He—One and for all, I demand to know who is the master in this house? She—You will be happier if you don't find out.—Bible.

Employer—There's a spirit of unrest among my men. Visitor—What about it? Employer—Because they cannot find any excuse to go out on a strike.—Judge.

"AN OLD GARDEN."

I strolled through a quaint old garden as almost closed by fall brown roses and flowers sweet with honey-dew.

The daisy, and stately larkspur and purple clearest honeysuckle and white with blue bell.

As upward both climbed the lattice.

A rendezvous for feathered songsters each enticed a mate of the flowers seemed with joy to intoxicate.

No landscape artist could alter or the scene more beautiful mood than this old fashioned garden.

That through one day I strolled.—"SUNSHINE."

DAILY CARTOONETTE.

I WONDER IF THIS NEW ACQUAINTANCE LIKES ICE CREAM, I'LL TAKE HER IN HERE AND SEE!

ICE CREAM

AND HE DID

Established 1866

Established 1866

Established 1866

Established 1866

Established 1866

Established 1866

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Little Folks' Corner

How to Earn Money

Outside of School

Around the Garage.

By J. H. MILLAR.

"We don't want any boys around this garage," growled Mr. Tompkins of the Standard Motor company, they are just as likely as not to run one of the cars away or take off half the engine to see what the other half looks like.

"What boy did you say that?" inquired Mr. Peyton as he stepped into his seven-passenger machine. "None, we never gave one a chance."

Perhaps Mr. Tompkins was right and again perhaps he wasn't. Nevertheless, there are a whole lot of boys—the boys that will someday be the engineers and managers of the country's industries—who know much more about engines, mechanics, and motors, than the very men who own and drive the cars.

Such boys are the ones who should look for work "Around the Garage."

Different Things to Do.

It may be a business of washing regularly the machines in the neighborhood; it may be keeping the garages in order; it may be tending to

the big cylinders that you see on each side just below the boiler—right back of the cowcatcher. Each of these engines is a big cylinder, like one of the cylinders in an auto engine, and inside is a piston that is pushed back and forth by steam as it is let into one end or the other—back and forth—there is a system of valves just above the cylinder. When the engineer opens the throttle, the steam goes through the valve that is open, and pushes the piston one way; then that valve closes, the other opens, and the steam pushes the piston back.

A piston rod working through the end of the cylinder, and the heavy drive rods cause the big drive wheels to turn as the piston is pushed back and forth. The two engines on each side of the locomotive work together because the drive wheels are fastened solidly to their axles and one cannot turn without the other. The escaping steam puffs out through the smokestack and you can picture the moving pistons by counting the puffs—four puffs for each time the wheels go around, since each of the two engines push twice to turn the wheels once—and they do not work together.

"On old-fashioned engines you could not see the rods that opened and closed the steam valves, for they were underneath out of sight. A new system of valve mechanism, adopted about a dozen years ago, consists of rods fastened to the outside of the driving wheels, and these are the 'kickers' that you see moving up and down.

"If it is about 20 feet around a

the gasoline, oil, and spare parts; there is plenty to be done. Such jobs make a boy a friend of a car so that before long he becomes competent to make minor repairs and thus gradually learn about the motor.

What One Fellow Did.

Mr. Peyton, the man who was not skeptical about boys, had tried one. Harry Jackson lived on a side street a few blocks back from the Peyton residence. Two summers before, when on work evenings Mr. Peyton would be tinkering around the garage, Harry would saunter up the alley and stand with his hands in his pockets watching. After a while he became better acquainted. He helped wash or dust the machine, filled the radiator, and do other odd jobs just for the fun of it.

The next summer Harry was employed as handy man. After school started he still kept the job. He had to keep it, because he had become such a valuable help that Mr. Peyton couldn't do without him. He saved many dollars in garage bills.

These frosty days are days when there is much to do around a garage. Look for it!

(Next week, read how a girl made money, helping mothers.)

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

Dandelions and Long Life.

Dandelion leaves are commended by a physician as a means of prolonging life. Scientists are often absent-minded. The suggestion comes at a time when dandelions are hopelessly out of season.—Washington Star.

Suspicious.

Uncle Bill Bottletop says prohibition has made the settlement so suspicious that a man can't buy a yeast cake without starting a lot of gossip.—Washington Star.

Everyday Science?

Home Mechanics?

"Kickers" On a Locomotive.

BY GRANT M. HYDE.

"What are those 'kickers' on the side of the drive wheel of a railroad locomotive, dad—those rods that kick up and down outside the big, heavy driving rod?"

"They are part of the valve-mechanism that opens and closes the valves to let steam into the cylinders. To understand them, you must know what makes a locomotive run.

"The engines of a locomotive are

Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

locomotive drive wheel and that much distance is covered during four puffs, can you figure the number of puffs per mile?"

(Next week: "How Pictures Are Printed.")

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

Something to Live For.

Even if you lost the race, don't give up and die. Luck may be hard, yet life is sweet. There's pumpkin pie!—Louisville Courier-Journal.