THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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You should know that

Omaha's American-born citizens constitute 77 per cent of its entire population.

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.

His majesty, the Gobbler, will now strut!

Work and save is the only way by which to get ahead.

If the miners were as decent as the weather man, the trouble would soon be over.

Wall street reports indicate the trap is ready for another crop of suckers, and that never fails.

Up to the hour of going to press nobody has suggested that "Tom" Marshall be promoted.

Washington thinks Carranza is trying to pick a row with the United States. Marvellous intuition!

The national labor party is going to oppose a lot of things. In due time we may find out what it will advocate.

Why not levy an extra tax on the "parlor coal diggers," equal to the amount they contribute to the support of bolshevism?

Putting the treaty into politics sounds rich in view of the fact that the president made it a party test from the very start.

Nebraska corn fields still are calling for help. Idle coal miners here have a chance to earn as much above ground as ever they did below.

New York "reds" renew their defiance of the government. That is the best thing they do but some of them will be doing it from overseas very soon.

In connection with the present contumacy of the coal miners, it is coldly comforting to reflect that they will feel hunger and cold the same as the rest of us.

Warren Stone of the railroad engineers sapiently concludes that the unrest will end when the high cost of living has been settled. He has not fixed the date, however.

Naval prisoners at Portsmouth have been detected in making their own "hootch," conclusive proof that even imprisonment does not dull the enterprise of the American sailor.

Announcement from Paris that Henry White is the sole American commissioner on the job recalls the forgotten fact that the president did take a "republican" with him when he set out on his crusade.

According to von Hindenburg, it was a darned shame that all the world jumped on to Germany when the kaiser and all his people were so eager to keep the peace in 1914. So it was, and Liege, Louvain and the Lusitania are proof.

Estimates have been made by the general staff as to the length of time, number of men, etc., necessary to "successfully intervene" in Mexico, but this does not mean that the government will cease writing notes to the Greasers.

Commercializing Gunman

Is no industry to be left free from the taint of commercialism? Time was when a thug hired to beat up or shoot a man made a simple and straightforward job of it. The victim was duly "done up," the money was paid, and only the principal and his agent were parties to the transaction. But it seems that thuggery too has been corrupted by the introduction of profiteering methods. The thug collects both from his employer and from his intended victim, and "nobody is hurt." As the process is explained by prisoners held as material witnesses in connection with the murder of a laundry man:

When a guy is hired nowadays to do up a guy he goes to the guy and tells him all about it. They make a deal. The guy who was going to be done up decorates his mug with court-plaster, puts on a few bandages and maybe wears one arm in a sling for a few days. Then the strong-arm guy goes around to the guy that hired him and fetches him around to see the guy that was "beat up." That's all there is to it. The strong-arm guy collects from both ends and nobody's hurt.

Thus have the old standards of crime itself deteriorated under the debasing influence of greed. Is there no honor even among crooks? No doubt the arrangement is better for the ultimate consumer in this case, who saves a broken head or worse. But when "strong-arm guys" are thuse false to the traditions of their trade, a trade derived from the mediaeval bravo, where shall one look for honesty?—New York World.

WHAT IS A CHURCH?

Some very interesting and comprehending replies are coming in to The Bee from its readers in response to the question, "What is a Church?" The diversity of views expressed is an encouraging element of the discussion, for they disclose the operations of the minds and indicate the habits of thought of those who have written. These are valuable, because it is upon them the conclusion finally must rest.

It is clear that the church no longer is regarded solely as a house for worship. That function dominates, of course, for the mind of man has not forsaken the fundamental requirement of religion, his duty to God; he finds opportunity in his daily walk for paying rational homage to his Creator, and for exemplifying the teachings of true religion, and so is not so deeply impressed with the necessity of giving himself up on the seventh day of the week entirely to the things he has sought to put into practice on the other six. He expects more from the church than a comfortable pew during divine services on Sunday.

Ministers of the gospel are interested in this, regardless of creed or sect. Not a church council has come together within the last few years but has devoted the greater part of its time to consideration of this one overshadowing question. It is not that religion is losing its hold; the evidence is all to the contrary. The issue is whether the church has met the requirements of the people. Generally, the answer is no; and to get out of the rut, to bring the elemental truths of existense to the fore, to restore the church to its high place as an instrument of service is the job before its leaders.

That thinking men are earnestly approaching the question is the most hopeful sign. Bigotry and fanaticism will persist, but these should not always clog the progress of religion, pure and undefiled. Creeds and dogmas are not so important as the central and enduring principles of morality, and the church that recognizes this earliest will be soonest at the goal now sought.

Better Use of Fuel.

One fact the coal strike is driving home is that our ways of using fuel are bad. This has been preached to Americans for many years, with only little heed being taken thereof. Within a decade some improvement has been noted, principally because of the crusade against smoking chimneys. When clouds of black smoke obscure the sky and pollute the air, the worst offense is not against the esthetic, nor even the physical well being. Dense smoke is an unerring sign of incomplete combustion and consequent waste. A properly constructed furnace and a carefully tended fire is the remedy for this.

In other ways waste is practiced. Many effective ways of using coal have been discovered, but few are put into service. Pulverized coal gives greater heat and requires less fuel to produce the same result, yet only here and there throughout the land have plants been equipped for such service. Early in 1917 experiments demonstrated that most of the volatile properties of coal could be extracted and their value saved, and a resultant fuel of higher efficiency be had to sell at a price in advance of the original cost, yet no general advantage has been taken of this discovery.

All through the long summer coal mines were idle, because the large consumers did not care to make provision againt winter demands because of the expense and inconvenience of storage. Accustomed to purchasing their supply of fuel as needed, these concerns allowed the winter to come on with only a limited amount of fuel on hand. The strike has given them a shock. It will be easy to determine how far the loss incident to a shutdown will offset the cost of a fuel storage plant.

These are but a few of the items involved in our wasteful ways of using coal. Experience should guarantee improvement. It is not so much a question of conserving what is stored in the ground as it is to get the most out of the coal after it is brought to the surface.

Putting the Treaty Into Politics.

With the same spirit of perversity that has marked the course of the democrats from the very beginning of the treaty discussion, Senator Hitchcock deliberately distorts the statement of Senator Lodge with regard to the possibility of the pact becoming a political issue. Senator Lodge has said it might be made the issue for 1920, if the president and his adherents insisted on their attitude with reference to reservations. This will afford the only possible course for getting the matter squarely before the people of the United States. The president has insisted, with no reason whatever, that the people are enormously in favor of his plan. Wherever the League of Nations has been an issue in elections, the voters have decided against it. Kentucky has elected a congressman and a governor who stood openly opposed to the league, while Oklahoma chose a republican congressman in a democratic district exactly on that issue. This does not support the assertion continually coming from the White House clique that the voters want the League of Nations. Mr. Wilson already has made it a test of party faith. He demanded that senators support his views or count themselves false to the party of which he is head. Nothing could be more definite than his letter addressed to the democrats in the senate. Thus the treaty already is in politics, placed there by the democrats themselves, and Senator Lodge innovates nothing in expressing a willingness to take the whole subject matter to the voters in the campaign in 1920.

Elusive "Bill" Carlisle.

Something in the career of the impudent Wyoming train robber challenges thought. It seems incredible that this man could escape from the penitentiary by the simple subterfuge he employed, and with only a few hours intervening resume his occupation of banditry, robbing a guarded train at a time when posses were supposed to be scouring the land in pursuit of him. That exploit was brazen enough, but its effrontery has been emphasized by his conduct since. He has boldly entered cities, exposed himself to arrest, sent saucy and impertinent messages to the authorities he has flouted, and generally shown such lofty contempt for the law and its agents as must astonish those simple-minded people who have looked on sheriffs and ohers of the sort as gifted with the faculties and provided with facilities for overhauling offenders. "Bill" Carlisle is a living example of the ineffectiveness of our thief-taking system. He will be in time brought to book, but for the moment his liberty is a reproach to the government of at least one state.

Protecting Public Interest

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

When the Kansas court appointed receivers for the idle coal mines, it gave representation equally to the mine owners, the mine workers and the public. That was an official recognition of the fact that in all such controversies as are now going on between workers and operators of great basic industries, the interests of the public in the sort of settlement made is at least equal to the interest of the two contending parties. As a matter of fact the public interest is greater than that of either when coal, fuel, clothing, transportation, etc., are affected. Hitherto conciliation boards appointed by state governments or the federal government have not represented the people in this sense. Their sole purpose has been to compose the difficulty between employer and employe in any possible manner acceptable to both of the contending parties. These agreements have not always been harmonious with the interests of the consuming public and of other industries than the ones immediately affected.

It does not follow that the best settlement of a controversy, or rather of conditions which lead to a controversy, is a new wage scale. More pay is the natural remedy the worker sees for an insufficient income. Lower wages is the natural resort of the employer who finds his production cost too high. This may be so because it is more direct, more easily seen and done, than the making of changes in other conditions which would result in the workers getting more pay or having less expense or in the employers being able to cut production cost. It is in these ways of settling controversies in some other way than by raising or lowering the wages that the public is the most interested. Let us take the coal controversy as an instance. The miners are demanding a higher daily wage because the present rate does not afford them sufficient annual income. Such increase would raise the price of coal to every industry and to every home in the United States. There are possibly 500,000 miners who would be favorably affected by such an increase, but there are 110,000,000 people who would be unfavorably affected. There are perhaps 100,000 homes to which the increased pay would bring a needed relief, but there are 200,000,000 homes which would bear an added burden.

In his address to the mining convention Samuel O. Dunn, editor of Railway Age, said that there has not been a time in the past four years when the railroads could handle the coal the mines would produce if the men were given full time. Here is the chief factor in a settlement of the strike which will be practically ingnored if the interests of the public are not specially represented in the negotiations. More production and more cars is what the interest of the public demands. The Esch railroad bill has just been passed by the house. It provides for boards to settle controversies on which the companies and the operatives will be equally represented, but it makes no like provision for representation of the whole people, whose interests my be entirely ingnored and be seriously and unfavorably affected. There is a great undercurrent of sentiment condemning strikes which constitute an assault upon the public. That is the reason why the steel strike is a failure and why the injunction against the miners had such general approval, in spite of the fact that injunctions are not considered a desirable method of procedure in themselves. The growing demand for protection of the public interest should be satified by providing for their representation on all boards and at all conferences where they are to be affected by the conclusions reached.

Think Ahead

There is a proficient teacher of argument in its various forms who instructs his pupils first in the art of going over an opponent's case, giving it as liberal a survey as possible, with a view to eliminating a good deal of it by simply conceding as many points as can be conceded.

Those who are opposed to endangering the peace treaty by amending it might profitably apply this treatment to arguments of adherents of the Shantung amendment.

The Japanese grab in the Shantung Peninsula, originally put through by Japanese imperialists dickering in secret with Chinese diplomats and later secretly approved by the entente—all this before the United States assumed any responsibility for allied diplomacy—is indefensible. So are all other violations of Chinese integrity by Japan and other powers in the last 25 years. But what is done is done.

In signing the peace treaty the United States will not be going on record as condoning the Shantung deal. We shall be accepting as done something which at the present juncture we are unable to undo.

What we should interest ourselves with is the prevention of similar steals in the future.—Boston Globe.

The VELVET HAMMER

By Arthur Brooks Baker

GEORGE BRANDEIS.

Through long and broad experience he's grown exceeding wise upon the mystic science of the trade in merchandise. It looks so very simple when we view it from outside, that as an easy road to wealth it frequently is tried; but of the many ventures which have started on the trail, a very small and thin per cent have lived to tell the tale.

He brings the fruit of human toil to serve the human need, that he may fill our every want with promptitude and speed. From many hands in many lands his ample drafts are made, to load the patient bearers in the caravans of trade; and as he fills our swarming wants with merchandise today, we do not stop to think about its sources far away.

For his distinguished services in this distinguished line he's reaped a crop of revenue impressive, fat and fine. He owns a string of horses with inspiring pedigrees which few of us could duplicate with any sort of ease; for while the equine records show the true and vital facts, our own involve unwritten and some unofficial acts.

The Omaha Athletic club he fosters like a pa, with checks as well as audible approval and hurrah. His kindred in the woolly wild he loves to hunt and shoot, for while he suitably admires the smart and sprightly brute, he likes to have a piece of fur or pair of horns to boast, as well as wild duck dinners with himself the happy host.

Next Subject—Jerry Howard.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.

Lewis Clark Sholes, president of E. V. Sholes company, insurance and rentals, born 1878.

Samuel S. Caldwell, Coal Hill Coke company, born in Omaha, 1875.

Sir George W. Buchanan, British ambassador to Italy, born in Copenhagen 65 years ago.

Sir Frederick Haultain, chancellor of the University of Saskatchewan, born in England 62 years ago.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Colorado, the father of the juvenile court system, born at Jackson, Tenn., 50 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

Mr. Wright, newly appointed steward at Fort Omaha, arrived to enter upon his duties.

The engagement was announced of Miss Anna S. Plummer to Dr. Duryea, pastor of the First Congregational church.

Mrs. Mayer was visiting Mrs. Dietz at the Millard.

Miss Gertude Clark was visiting in Chicago.

Mr. M. J. Briggs, a member of a big creamery syndicate in Washington, was in the city conferring with local capitalists in the matter of establishing a big creamery in Omaha.

The Bee's Letter Box

If He Doesn't Go to Swampscott.

Boyd, Wis., Nov. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: Can it be possible for the bands of your city to turn out to proclaim the return to Omaha of Senator Hitchcock during the recess of congress? It dumfounds the average citizen to be compelled to realize that the great state of Nebraska does select for the great office of a United States senator, such basswood material to represent it. I feel that that great state already realizes its mistake and will apologize at the very first opportunity by the election of a representative citizen.

JOHN L. HUNTLY.

More Inside Irish Stuff.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: I appreciated Mr. M'Chrystal's contribution in The Bee and feel he should be congratulated, not only in possessing such valuable inside information concerning the machinations of the English government in regard to Ireland, but also upon the ease with which he disposes of that government's pretensions.

For instance, the same government, when it called for a convention in Ireland "to consider and discuss a measure of self-government for that country," invited, according to press reports at the time, participation by representatives of all creeds, classes and shades of political opinion, the reason Sinn Feiners were not represented being simply that they declined to have anything to do with the convention. However, Mr. McChrystal puts things in a different light. He informs us that the English government "chose the members," thus implying that the Sinn Feiners were not invited at all. Again, his information about the private advice of a leading cabinet minister to the Ulster Unionists, "to stand to their guns," sounds correct, although such advice, given to such people, seems superfluous. At any rate, the avowed object of calling the convention, to induce representatives of the various Irish factions to get together and frame a sort of constitution to which all could agree, failed. Who will deny that the British government deserves censure for even broaching such an absurd project?

The next bit of "inside stuff" concerns Lord Grey, whose object in coming to this country is "to get an Anglo-American alliance disguised as a League of Nations put through." Certainly such a piece of camouflage would deceive most any one. But Lord Grey, before sailing, insisted, no doubt to make sure of his object, that a new scheme for Irish self-government be brought forward, so that he could "pretend to Americans that England was willing to solve the Irish question." Does any one suppose that England would really desire to get rid of what is commonly supposed to be her most vexatious problem? She has only to place the power of governing the Irish people, including those who proved their loyalty to her in the late war, into the hands of a political party which represents a majority of the people. It may be that this comparatively new political party rose to influence on the crest of a wave caused by agitation against conscription, thus being due to what has been called one of England's blunders, the same wave swamping the old true and tried nationalist party, which represented an Ireland more moderate in both views and demands. But there is the fact at the present time, the Sinn Fein party commands the support of a majority of the Irish people and England finds herself stuck upon one of the 14 points. EDWARD HAY.

Worried by Extravagance.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: The proposed purchase of Packard cars by the city officials makes us wonder where public extravagance is going to end. If we had business men instead of politicians running this city, the first thing they would do would be to dispose of every automobile owned by the city and buy Ford cars for the use of the city officials. They would have a central garage under city control, say in the basement of the Auditorium or some other convenient place. To discourage private family use the cars would have painted on them in large letters, "City of Omaha." When any city official wanted a car all he would have to do would be to call the garage on the telephone and a car would be sent up to him and he would be expected to drive it himself. If we have any city official who lacks intelligence enough to learn to drive a Ford car he should be asked to resign. If we have any city official who is too proud to ride in a Ford car he should be permitted to use his own private conveyance at his own expense.

The Ford car is now furnished with self starter and electric lights and they have sedans for winter use. It is high time for the officials of Omaha to set an example and by a sane and economical administration, hasten the return to normal times.

OVERBURDENED TAXPAYER.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

From 100,000 to 400,000 pounds of pig intestines are exported from China annually for use as sausage casings.

The cereal crops of the United States were worth over $7,000,000,000 to the farmers who raised them in 1918.

Cable advices from Sofia, Bulgaria, dated August 9, state that the national bank rate of dollar exchange has risen to 26 leva buying and 27 leva selling.

The Caribbean coast of Colombia is extremely unhealthy; tropical diseases of all sorts are prevalent and there is much malaria, tropical anemia, dysentery, etc. Yellow fever is a constant menace.

SAID TO BE FUNNY.

"I understand that you are in the movies."

"Not enough to notice."

"How's that?"

"When a street scene is shown I'm one of the pedestrians."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"The way of the transgressor is hard," said the pastor, who was visiting the penitentiary.

"That's right," agreed the convict. "They make you go to church every Sunday in this place."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Cholly tried to kiss me, upset the canoe, fell out, ruined his new suit and was nearly drowned. He's in the hospital now. What should I do?" "I think you should go around and give him that kiss."—Kansas City Journal.

Farmer—So you're an experienced milker, hey? Now, which side uv a cow do you set on when you milk her?"

Applicant for the Job—Oh, I ain't a bit particular if the cow ain't.—Buffalo Express.

"Is that boy of yours learning to play the cornet?"

"No," said the parent whom nothing disturbs. "He practices quite some, but I wouldn't say he was learning any to speak of."—Washington Star.

"Queer thing about religion."

"What is it?"

"You never can tell what church a man goes to by the way he acts downtown on week days."—Detroit Free Press.

"I have my opinion of the man who would let his wife fire a furnace," remarked the energetic citizen.

"I have my opinion of the wife who would do that," replied the indolent man.

"Eh?"

"She's a jewel."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Little Folks' Corner

A Cocoon Hunt.

By Adelia Belle Beard.

You do not carry a gun or game bag on this hunt, nor do you bother with a camera. All you need is a pair of keen eyes to find your game and a box or paper bag in which to bring home your specimens. They must not be crushed or tightly packed, therefore your pocket is not a good place for them.

The cocoons should be in the best of condition at this time of the year. You will find them in the woods, clinging to branches of shrubs in marshy places and along the roadside; plastered on board fences and sometimes in hollow logs. Even on our city trees you may come across these little brown bags that hold the small, sleepy things which in early summer will emerge gorgeous winged creatures.

The Cecropia moth—remember the name—which is one of the largest and handsomest of all our moths, uses for blankets only the silk spun from its own body. You may know

the Cecropia cocoon—it is quite large—by its being lashed its whole length to whatever supports it—often to a twig of a maple or other large shade tree—and by its outer coat, which looks as if made of dry brown paper.

The cocoon of the beautiful, pale-green Luna moth, though incased in two or three leaves, does not fasten itself, as some others do, to the twig, but when the leaves loosen and fall it drops with them to the ground. It is almost oval in shape, about two inches long and is usually found under large trees like the oak, walnut and hickory.

The cocoon, wrapped in several leaves and hanging by a few silken threads from a twig of the willow tree, will probably be that of the splendid Polyphemus moth (you can remember that name, too), which has little window-like spots on its wings, clear and transparent as glass.

Do not pull the cocoons off their twigs. Take twigs and all and put them in a vase in a safe place where they will have light and air, then early in June watch for the moths to come out. It is a wonderful sight.

Next week: "Cold Weather Birds."

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

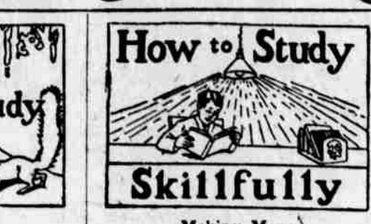
Paternal Sarcasm.

"Father," said young Jack Grabcoin, "ever since you made me a member of the firm you've been looking troubled about something."

"Maybe I have, son."

"What's the matter, dad?"

"You are not applying yourself to the business. I'm afraid a customer will come in some day when I'm out of the office and you won't even be able to tell him what we are selling."—Birmingham Age-Herald.



Making Maps.

BY HERMAN T. LUKENS
Francis W. Parker School.

To learn to use maps you must make maps. Get a large map of your home town and redraw it, making every measurement half the length it is in the original. This reduces its size to one-fourth. To simplify the measuring draw two straight lines at right angles, one at the left margin and one along the bottom. From these two lines measure out to any point you want to locate. It will be well to test the accuracy of your work as you proceed by measuring from point to point.

Get a large map of the United States. With scissors cut it on the state boundary lines. It is great fun to learn to recognize the differ-

ent states by their shapes and sizes. Also it helps when you come to recite that geography lesson.

Get some string, some small wooden stakes, and a map of your state. In your back yard or a field stake out your state on a large scale say an inch or a foot to a mile. Say the scale of your map is fifty miles to the inch. Thus if one boundary line of your state measures four inches on the map that means that boundary line is 200 miles long. So if you adopt the scale of one mile per inch, when you stake down your string along that boundary line it would be 200 inches or 16 feet 8 inches long. You may have some trouble laying out the curving lines but if you are careful and frequently measure between different points already laid out and compare your measurements with the distances between the same points on your map you will not go far wrong.

Ask your teacher where to get a large blank outline map of the United States. Get pictures from every state of the union, number them on the back, locate on the map where they come from, and write the number at that point. This will help you to get an idea of what the distant parts of the country look like.

(Next week: "How to Use a Dictionary.")

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

DEMOBILIZED.

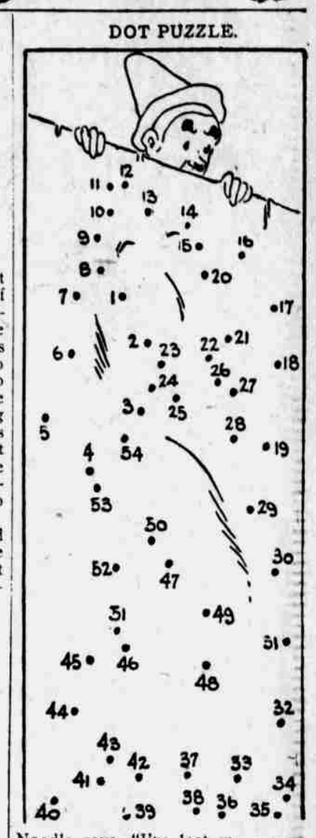
Yankeeland is under foot and France is far away—
Swinging down the old main street, demobilized today.

Through the grind of training camp and clean across the seas,
Deep in sweaty transport holds that never knew a breeze;
Pitching in the crow's-nest to the heave of every swell,
Eyes astrain for periscopes to blast 'em into hell;
All the white-hot blazing day and all the star-filled night,
Down the rolling ocean lanes and up into the fight
Where the world was riot and the sky was one red gleam—
Into all and through it all we've packed our little dream.

Straining at the packsteps on a bellyful of slum,
Hiking off the kilos with the head gone queer and numb;
Crammed in crusty dugouts in the thunder of the line,
Snatching sleep in bunches from the cootie on the spine;
Up in cobwebbed haymows over cows' and hens' abode,
Lurching in the lorries down the rain-washed, endless roads;
Through the aching winter months and back across the foam,
Twice 8,000 miles we've borne that little dream of home.

Yankeeland is under foot and France is far away—
Swinging down the old main street, demobilized today.
—Stewart M. Emery in the Home Sector.

DOT PUZZLE.



Noodle says, "I've lost my ——. Won't someone help me to find it?"
Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

Fifty Years Old.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Springfield, Mass., will celebrate its semi-centennial next year.

Save Socks!

A big feature of the Boston Garter is the Velvet Grip clasp. The ALL RUBBER button prevents injury to even the most delicate hosiery fabric. *Sold Everywhere.*

Boston Garter

Velvet Grip

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School Teachers

You lay the foundation of good citizenship for the future.

You start the boys and girls of today on the road to success in character and in business.

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Is a Safe Gift
IT PLEASES

L.V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

TO provide a last worthy funeral rite for the departed, to comfort and console the family and friends, to take from them the many little things that are so hard to do at that particular time, is the object of our thoughtful service. Our years of experience have enabled us to work out this thoughtful service until we act as members of the family during the last rites that are paid to the departed, and in doing this, we save many heart throbs to the near and dear ones.

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