

## THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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BEE TELEPHONES:

City Office, Bee Building, 17th and Farnam. Tyler 1000.

For Night and Sunday Service Call: Tyler 1000.

Editorial Department. Tyler 1000.

Advertising Department. Tyler 1000.

Circulation Department. Tyler 1000.

Home Office, Bee Building, 17th and Farnam.

Branch Office, 4114 North 4th St. 2155.

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## NO PLACE FOR CLASS PARTIES.

In projecting itself into the field as a bidder for national power, the newly-hatched labor party relies on class distinction for any success that may come to it. It embraces everything from mild socialism to outright bolshevism, proposing every extravagance in the way of governmental experimentation that has been suggested any time in the history of man. Sober-thinking people should realize what is contained in the program of this outfit, and take counsel accordingly.

Pretending to be the champions of personal liberty, this aggregation of theorists, dreamers and downright anarchists purpose to put on the individual such restrictions as will not only dull his initiative, but will actually restrain him in the exercise of his most sacred rights. In their plan for nationalization of so-called "basic" industries and various public services is contained the germ of ultimate commonality of property, the goal to which bolshevism inevitably tends. Under such arrangement industry is discouraged and thrift languishes, for the idle and the unthrifty fare as well in the end as the energetic and foresighted.

Nebraska has no place in its program for such unwise. Whatever of prosperity has come to this state is the result of hard work and prudent economy on the part of its people. Its present population is made up largely, almost exclusively, of the descendants of those vigorous pioneers, who reclaimed the prairies and turned them into fertile fields. These have not forgotten, nor have the enterprising citizens who came later, attracted by the opportunity offered here, how the foundation of this commonwealth was laid.

"Equality Before the Law," the motto of Nebraska, excludes class parties. This principle was carried out in the constitution of the state, is enshrined in its statutes, and should not be departed from in any degree at any time, that Nebraska may realize the promise of the future as it has prospered in the past because of the true liberty it offers its citizens.

## City and County Consolidation.

The Chamber of Commerce has gone on record in favor of "a provision in the new constitution eliminating restrictions that now exist thus making it possible to consolidate the city and county of Omaha and provide means for adjusting the debts between the city and county."

The Bee has long advocated city and county consolidation with a view to centralizing authority and responsibility, avoiding needless governmental machinery, and cutting out the waste of duplicated effort and expense. Just what plan of merger the Chamber of Commerce may have is not clear, but it would seem from the last phrase appended to the resolution that some notion is lurking, of a segregation of that part of the county lying outside of the limits of the city and an apportionment of existing debts between them. This would mean either the creation of a new county out of the disjoined area or its union to one or more of the contiguous counties. Such plan is at present completely blocked by the constitutional provision demanding the consent of the voters of both parties of a county necessary to its division, and we are frank to confess to a very grave doubt as to whether any constitutional convention would override the protests sure to come from the inhabitants of the rural districts against anything that would deprive them of the very exceptional advantages they now enjoy by being in the some county with a wealthy metropolitan city that pays nine-tenths of the bills.

Let us suggest a possible way—we do not say the only way—to effect the desired merger without incurring the antagonism or ill feeling of our neighbors in the west part of the county whose friendship we value and whose social and commercial intercourse we want to maintain and encourage. To force them into the city on the same basis as our inhabitants, that is to say, to make them pay city taxes without the possibility of direct benefits from most of the city activities would be unfair; yet it would be perfectly feasible to keep the country as it is and make the city boundaries coincide if the area included were formed into two districts for taxing purposes, an urban district with a city tax rate and a suburban district with a county tax rate. The city proper would of course from time to time have to be enlarged as the adjoining territory were built up and improved, but the strictly farming land would always remain outside of the urban district.

This sort of a merger we believe is practicable and within reach. We submit it for consideration.

**Business Before Congress.**

The regular session of the Sixty-sixth congress, which opens today, faces a docket of immense importance as well as size. Domestic affairs are to have precedence, after having been almost wholly excluded for over two years by the exigencies of war. The special session cleared the way for this, and advanced some parts of work to a stage where final action may be speedily had. Even if the treaty of peace be returned to the senate by the president at once, it should not occupy the time of that body to the detriment of other legislation. The house has passed the Each bill, which looks to the regulation of the railroads after their return to corporate ownership, while the senate has given considerable attention to the Cummins bill, and this will permit early action on the main points at least. No revenue legislation is expected, because of the attitude of the president who has threatened with veto any amendment to the law as it stands, but appropriations for the next year will permit the exercise of such economy as in effect will amount almost to a reduction of taxes. The house is about ready to adopt a budget reform measure, and generally the sentiment is in favor of saving money in government operations. With a lot of vexatious matters left over from the democratic days out of the way, the session is expected to produce much of good.

The cardinal lord archbishop of Paris protests against the "immodest" dances introduced by Americans. My dear, just recall that Paris is the home of the "Red Mill" and the "Dead Rat," and that the can-can had its origin there, and you may find the right angle of vision on this.

Speculating as to the contents of Mr. Wilson's next message to congress may take your mind off of the coal situation, but it will not help in answering any of the great questions.

Maybe if the market price of hogs and cattle continues to go down, the cost of meat at retail will follow suit in time.

## Germany Looks to Next Time

In April 1919, Matthias Erzberger, leader of the center party in the old Reichstag of Germany, prominent in the movement to reorganize the country, and undenied power, sent a lengthy circular letter to the leaders of thought, commerce, industry, finance and politics of the former empire, discussing the situation, and outlining his views of a policy to pursue for the future. Erzberger admits the crushing defeat of the Germans, but counsels his countrymen not to lose heart because of that. It is a struggle for supremacy between the "continent and overseas," the latter including England and America, and in his opinion, the continent must eventually win. He does not dread France in the next war, for France is "sick," suffering from the exhaustion brought upon her in the late war, and will never recover. The Polish question is dealt with in detail, because of its relation to Russia, in which the writer sees the hope for Germany's return to power. The concluding paragraphs of the letter, here reproduced, contain the sentiment that breathes through it all. He says:

But the main thing is constant propaganda for years to come. The signing of the peace, which may be formally a part of the great course, means an end to the development of our political ends. The Lithuanian and Ukrainian affairs will always be of great importance to us. It is a question of two points of support for our policy in regard to Russia.

In all these eastern questions we must not forget that they all hang together and such is itself merely a part of the great Russian problem for us, just as this is merely the last step in the account to be settled with Anglo-Saxons and toward the world dominion.

We need Lithuania and Ukraine as German outposts if Poland must be weakened, as France in the west, Poland in the east is the cornerstone of Anglo-Saxon continental power. Poland guarded the way to Russia as closed. If we succeed in keeping Poland down, it will mean enormous gains for us. In the first place, France's position on the continent is, in the long run, untenable; secondly, the way to Russia is then open, that is evident even to a blind man. The German future in Russia is now ripe for being planned with German seed to come in to the great German state. Nothing must disturb us in the great problems before us; Poland is the solution, but a very powerful obstacle.

Therefore, it is important not to lose courage, but to keep in mind that things might be much worse than they are. On the other hand, the gigantic reward which we hope to obtain. After we succeed in hindering the building up of a strong Poland then the future is quite clear to us. The Anglo-Saxon cannot close the road to Russia to us. We will undertake the restoration of Russia and in possession of such support we will be ready within 10 or 15 years to bring France, without any difficulty, into our power. The march toward Paris will be easier than in 1914. The last step but one, toward the world dominion will then be reached. The continent is ours. Afterwards will follow the last step, the closing struggle between the continent and the "Overseas."

**Rid Schools of All Disloyalty**

The extent to which bolshevism and anarchy have crept into our most cherished institutions has been revealed in New York City, where 15 school teachers have admitted that they are familiar with and friendly to the communist party. Some already have been dismissed and others will be subjected to searching inquiry. If there is any place where radicalism must not be tolerated it is in the schools, and little time should be lost in separating such teachers from the city's payroll.

The children attending grade schools are at a most impressionable age and the communist look up to their teacher as a very superior person. If not by direct methods, their little minds can be stunted with the most subtle poison, which eventually will kill their loyalty and respect for the flag. The very foundation of our most sacred institutions is laid upon patriotic instruction in the schools, and every plan to Americanize the alien contemplates a thorough course in English and history.

Steps should be taken to learn if every teacher can boast of 100 per cent Americanism, for the members of this profession are the best agents of good government, and their loyalty must be proved beyond all suspicion. They are sworn to uphold our institutions and to inculcate in their pupils the spirit which emanates from our national creed—Indianapolis Star.

**The VELVET HAMMER**

By Arthur Brooks Baker

FRANK W. JUDSON.

The head and front of everything which needs a head and front. A worthy public character in every public stunt. His bump of social consciousness is visible afar. The public welfare functions as his private guiding star; and though it brings him nothing to despair in the banks, he reaps a golden harvest of his fellow mortals' thanks.

He worked as state director when the Red Cross needed help to help alleviate the war's extensive pain and woe. With little energy absorbed in scenery and fluff he hustled up the gracious gobs of grand star-spangled stuff. He serves the university as regent of the board, that well-selected knowledge may be gathered in and stored.

For while the sage professors dig with workmanship and pride for bales of information which can never be applied, the human race is wallowing in squalor dark and dense because there is no chair of scientific common sense. They tell you how those long and crooked languages were curled but lack the spark of truth which might illuminate the world.

When Judson lays aside a while the worthy public aim and puts his shoulder to the wheel to push the business game, he's selling fancy crockery and wares of fragile glass, and window plate of wondrous weight and clarity and class. He has a disposition of the suavest that they make, since otherwise his merchandise might often drop and break.

Next Subject—Milton Barlow.

**TODAY**

The Day We Celebrate.

Arthur R. Walls, attorney and member of the school board, born 1873.

Queen Alexandra, mother of King George of England, born in Copenhagen 75 years ago.

Elmer J. Burkett, former United States senator from Nebraska, born in Mills county, Ia., 32 years ago.

Samuel M. Ralston, former governor of Indiana; born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, 52 years ago.

Ambrose Kennedy, representative in congress of the Third Rhode Island district, born at Blackstone, Mass., 44 years ago.

**Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.**

The members of the Immanuel Baptist church met for the first time in their new building at North Twenty-fourth and Binney streets.

Dr. W. H. Hanchett returned from Chicago where he had been visiting his parents and assisting in the demolition of the Thanksgiving turkey.

Miss Wakeley was visiting in Chicago.

Billy Lowin, former resident of Omaha, was one of the heroes in the fire that destroyed the Tribune building in Minneapolis.

## The Bee's Letter Box

Wants Food Cost Inquiry.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Nov. 30.—To the editor of The Bee: You had an article in your paper a few days ago about milk.

Why don't they do the same on other articles of food? We would soon bring things down. Take one thing at a time, these hoarders and profiteers would open their eyes. All we need is some one to lead and things would soon take a turn. There are women that are fitted for just such work. I would be glad to see something like this in print. I am a reader of The Bee, hoping to see something of this article, will close.

A READER OF THE BEE.

Hits the Nail Squarely.

Omaha, Nov. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your editorial in today's issue headed, "The One Big Question," is very appropriate and to the point, because it strikes the nail squarely on the head, when you quote that too often abused phrase, "Equality before the law."

Notwithstanding the abundance of constitutional lawyers that will be in the convention, together with those who are coached by the bosses and other party proxies, the dictation of certain interests, I would suggest to the members who belong to no class or clique, but who are the servants of all the people, to read said editorial carefully and ponder well, for it is well to be on the alert to guard against "unconscious errors" or mistakes that may be committed otherwise.

JERRY HOWARD.

Promise of the Rosy Cross.

Omaha, Nov. 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: Of the time of time many footprints of that innumerable caravan which for countless centuries has preceded us on the path of life.

To the eye of the trained and ever observant tracker of this illimitable waste appears signs and sundry tokens left by those who have gone before.

Here perchance are marks betokening a "dry camp" with all its attendant hardships, there the spot where many resters and wanderers have found a time in luxurious ease amidst the sounds of running water and rustling herbage.

If it be true, that axiom, "That we may best judge the future by the past," it would seem a worthy measure to accept as guides upon this journey those who in the past have made most progress and have left signs of having occupied the most accommodating resting places.

As to the individual, so to the people, and the nations, does this apply?

Here in the dim and distant past do we find where a great nation has disappeared. A carthage has been overwhelmed, and, too, apparently leaving scarce a trace.

There do we find a Greece, in ruins "tis true, but there is taught a lesson of beauty and accomplishment, plan to the eye of every passer-by.

Thus we are brought to question whether Carthage, the home of the Phoenicians, may not have contained many rich, beautiful and valuable secrets.

Some one has said, "there is nothing new under the sun," and it would seem that many of our vaunted discoveries in science and mechanics have had their counterparts in a bygone age.

The Chinese had had his steam engine of the turbine pattern thousands of years before Parsons of England gave us his discovery.

Heaven knows how many hundreds of years before Roger Bacon in his narrow cell, had met his personal devil with his fiery tongue or given the western world its knowledge of this explosive.

We know that Napoleon followed the military precepts of Hannibal and the legal theories of Cato—and it is fair to presume that he had sources of knowledge of these subjects not generally known or accessible to the people of his time.

Gallio, Sir Francis Bacon, and many others, seemed to draw knowledge and inspiration from sources secluded from the common run of men.

Therefore, in these times of disorder and unrest, it is meet that we should take counsel of the sages of the great minds which have from time to time