

THE OMAHA BEE
DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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You should know that
Omaha is headquarters for the
fourteenth division of the United
States Railway Mail service.

- 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. Painless 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.

How about saving daylight these days?
Another snowfall might have been dispensed with.
At any rate, the coal scarcity has not diminished the joy of passing the buck.

If Mr. Wilson ever expects to change his mind, Mexico is a good place to start.
The coal miners have put more steel workers "on the street" than the strike did.
Coldwater got the first car of state-mined coal in Kansas. The floor is now tendered you.

A prize of \$100,000 is offered for an airplane that will rise vertically. What has become of the Edison helicopter?
A big Chicago hotel has reduced its rates almost to prewar figures. No sign of this becoming contagious, however.

Ashurst of Arizona will be on the bad list at the White House soon if he does not cease criticism of the Mexican policy.
In the matter of names, did you note that it is District Attorney Slack who represents the United States in the case against the miners?
Mine owners do not want "inexperienced" men in their mines. They were not so particular in days gone by when recruiting strike-breakers.

Toledo rides again on trolley cars, paying the 6-cent fare that was so scornfully rejected on election day. Experience still teaches a dear school.
Omaha retailers are wrestling with a mighty stiff problem, that of doing a day's business in five or six hours, but the determination with which they have taken hold is encouraging.

Herr von Ludendorff says Germany will not interfere with the senate in the matter of the peace treaty, explaining: "No people with pride and self-respect endures willingly a meddling or mixing in its affairs by foreigners." He knows this to be a fact now, but it took a very complete licking to make him understand it.
One sugar investigation after another has brought out the same state of facts, and the same helplessness on part of the government for dealing with profiteers. The attorney general thunders in prospect as to what he is going to do after January 1, but the biggest question is what the sugar barons are going to do.

"Patsy" Havey will be sorely missed from the police force, of which he has been not only an active but an honorable member for so many years. It is not especially a credit to public service that a man who has given such faith and zeal to his work and has so creditably discharged all his duties should in the end be required to turn to private employment that he may receive his worth in wages. Sergeant Havey's record is one that the department may point to with pride, and from which younger men may draw inspiration.

Bars On American Ships?
If the shipping board's only reason for installing bars for the sale of liquor on its new transatlantic passenger fleet is a thrifty desire to promote travel and revenue, its action is directly in conflict with the prohibition program deliberately adopted by congress and the states that ratified the 18th amendment.

SETTLE THE COAL STRIKE.
If our optimistic, altruistic, international administration at Washington will only bestir itself and do something to settle the coal strike, it may make one credit mark on an otherwise blank sheet.
Sending miners to jail for contempt of court will not get coal out of the ground. Silly talk of "conscripting" men for work does not lead anywhere. The impasse was precipitated by the meddling of Dr. Garfield with a situation that was in a fair way to right itself. Operators had offered 20 per cent increase, and the men were demanding 31. The head of the fuel administration, by a process peculiarly his own, arrived at the conclusion that 14 per cent was enough, and so announced.

The result is the most remarkable industrial condition ever known in America. Officials at Washington are devoting themselves to the allocation of such supplies of coal as are available, not entirely with the utmost success at that. Locally representatives of the fuel control are doing their utmost to spread the rapidly dwindling stores of fuel over the needs of the community, which is patiently submitting to the restrictions ordered, and looking ahead to better days.

Several schemes for settling the strike, short of government operation of the mines, have been suggested. Each of these contains the idea of satisfying the miners to the extent that they will voluntarily resume work. None of them come from anybody connected with the government, as Washington seems to have lain down completely. As the paralyzing effects of the fuel shortage extend from one workshop or factory to another, increasing the misery and suffering of the citizens, cabinet officers "optimistically" hope that something will turn up and end the trouble.
Would it not be a good plan to have John Lewis, William Green and a few others of the officers now held under bail ordered to report at Washington, there to meet a like number of coal operators, and arrange for a settlement? Contempt proceedings and investigations could be taken up later. What is now wanted in the United States is coal.

America and the Anarchists.
Standing at Ellis Island, from whence they are getting their farewell view of the Statue of Liberty, Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman turn to the law they have long flouted. Into the courts they have denounced and defied this pair of professional anarchists dive for shelter. Not as seekers for justice, or suppliants for mercy, but to test the final technicality on which they hope against hope they may be permitted to longer enjoy the liberty afforded by America.

Why does the government seek to oust this pair? Is the course in keeping with the theory of liberty that is guaranteed to all citizens? Does there come a time when the safety of our institutions requires repression of opinion or the beliefs of any?
Sober consideration can lead only to an affirmative answer to these questions. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman for a generation have preached the destruction of all government, and because of their deliberate and persistent refusal to be bound by the laws to which the mass of the people submit, have finally reached a point where expulsion from the country is the only reasonable way to deal with them.

Americans do not lay a heavy yoke on any. Restraints on individual conduct are not special in application. The widest possible latitude consistent with general good is allowed to all, and nowhere has the individual been given such unrestricted exercise of his powers and been so carefully and continually safeguarded in his rights as here. A large part of all our difficulties has come from the fact that aliens have failed to appreciate the responsibilities that go with this.

These privileges do not include incitement to riot, or the throwing of bombs, the assassination of public officials, or many of the other joys of free and happy Russia. That is why Emma Goldman and Aleck Berkman are finally going back to mingle with the multitude under the soviet.

"A Police Court Case."
Referring to the Jenkins episode as a "police court case," the New York World expresses the hope that if war comes with Mexico, it will be for a better cause. Ordinarily, the treatment accorded Consul Jenkins would be sufficient. He is an American citizen, and an officer of the State department of the government. Raided by bandits, he was forced to open a safe, from which not only his own money but a considerable sum of American funds was taken. Then he was held prisoner until a ransom of \$150,000 was paid his captors. On his return to headquarters he was arrested by the Carranzista authorities, accused of aiding the Diaz rebels, and thrown into the penitentiary at Puebla.

"A police court case," perhaps, but it looks much like an indignity that should not be borne. It is so viewed by the secretary of state and certain of the United States senators. If it were not enough, though, a considerable list of other outrages might be enumerated. Not the least among them may be recalled the ransom paid for the release of two officers of the United States army, who were unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of Mexicans, while we might cite the murder of two others, and in general cite the record of relations between the two countries since the Wilson administration commenced.

We do not seek war with Mexico, but just as it was with Germany, a condition worse than war is rapidly being established. Something must be done to end the foolishness, and it should have nothing of the nature of the Vera Cruz expedition or the "pursuit" of Villa.

Kipling asks reverence and respect for the battle fields of France. This request should not be necessary, but already some visitors have acted as if these places were pleasure grounds. If such would only take thought as to what happened on those fields, the cause for censure soon would vanish. Kipling is right when he says the ground is holy.

Bituminous Coal Profits
From the New York Times.
Secretary Glass is usually so correct in his figures that it is a surprise to find him apparently on the authority of others, stating the profits of the bituminous coal industry for the year 1917 at a figure which exceeds the gross earnings. There may have been companies that made profits of 100 per cent, or even more, but there can be no argument from a few individual companies to the regulation of the industry as a whole. His reference to the statement of the National Coal association will be interesting in a controversial sense, but the wage dispute must be settled on present conditions, not those of previous years. Secretary McAdoo made similar statements, which are even more open to criticism. The report which was made to the senate in 1918 covered several hundred cases, but included less than a score in which the net before taxes was 1,000 per cent. The total capitalization of these cases was less than \$200,000 of a billion-dollar industry. All these companies had investments larger than their capital stock, and paid taxes not hinted at in Secretary McAdoo's statement.

The Wall Street Journal has analyzed these reports with results characterized by Secretary McAdoo's adjectives, "shocking and indefensible."
One \$2,500 company earned 1,689 per cent, according to the allegation, but in fact, after deduction of taxes, earned 46 per cent on the investment. A \$20,000 company earned 2,134 per cent before taxes, but its earnings on investment were 26 per cent. The grossest case of all, showing earnings of 225 per cent on investment, was a \$5,000 company, with investment of \$15,356, net of \$84,944, and taxes \$50,436. That left for the extortions \$34,508, or less for the shareholders than for the tax collectors. The largest of these profiteers had invested capital of only \$140,000. It is obvious that conclusions based on the showing of these small concerns would be very far out of the way if applied to the industry as a whole.

Too much of the antagonism between labor and capital is due to a suspicion about profits. The fear of the nationalization of various industries, and against exploitation of labor, rests upon nothing stronger than the Mexican notion that labor earns more than it is paid, and that labor would receive more if profits were abolished. If profits are abolished, wages will go with them. Dollars will not work for nothing any more than cents, and the hope of profit is the lure of capital to employ workers. Probably there are more cases in which capital is underpaid than labor, for the commercial mortality is higher than any battle statistics. The cases in which labor does not get its wages are as unsuitable to argue from in these matters as the figures given above. They prove nothing as to the wages of mind, whatever they may prove in the given cases. When capital escapes insolvency, after having paid all the wages which the labor employed by it demanded, it is laid in wait for by radical agitators who allege that capital and profit are robbery, although there would have been no work or wages without the capital risked. If this seems a parody of a frame of mind, it is possible for rational men it will suffice to quote the resolution adopted by the British labor party on Saturday declaring that "the only effective way to end profiteering was to end the capitalist system of production for profit, and advocating the nationalization of all means of production and the encouragement of municipal trading." Nothing can be thought trivialis which gives encouragement to the supporters of such a program.

"White Slaves of America"
A correspondent asks: "If 400,000 men must go to jail or dig coal against their will, isn't it time for some of our statesmen to write a volume on 'The White Slaves of America'?"
Of course, the answer is absurd. Every man-jack of the alleged 400,000 is to stop work if he pleases without agreement or conspiracy with anybody else. Only conspiring to lessen coal production and freeze the country out is contempt of court.
Nevertheless, the question suggests some interesting contrasts. Cobden's volume was directed against the oppression of the Russian employment of young children in the coal mines, the harnessing them to coal cars, the impossibly long hours, the demoralizing conditions of their slavery. It was a powerful book. In a sense it may be said to have stirred England as the United States was stirred by "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It hastened the reform of the evils it criticized.

There was no piano in any miner's house in all Great Britain. There was no union of miners. The coal barons were the bread lords, and paid what they chose to pay. The employment of children and women meant the destruction of the home; it was a crime against the rising generation. Nobody talks then of six-hour day. Fourteen was the common limit. Cobden's title was justified, and got additional ironical force from the existence of negro slavery in the United States, strongly attacked by some of the men who owned coal mines.

We are glad no young children are forced to work in our mines. We are glad that miners have a much shorter day. We are not unwilling to concede that unions have had a large part in producing the change. But today in America the essential slavery is that imposed upon the consumer, the ultimate consumer of coal; the essential tyranny is the class tyranny of the miners' unions. One is tempted to suggest as an analogue the comparison between czar tyranny, which was bad enough, and soviet tyranny, which is very much worse, in Russia.
The community's interests demand the use of every agency of government to increase production of fuel. What is being done has the sympathy and support of the best people in every state. That it will prove efficient is the hope of America.—Brooklyn Eagle.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.
Charles E. Foster, attorney-at-law, born at Lafayette, Ill., 1876.
Francis A. Brogan, attorney-at-law, born 1860.
James A. Campbell of Pollard-Campbell company, railroad contractors, born 1862.
Henry Wulf, assistant building inspector, born 1876.
Henry W. Blair, former United States senator from New Hampshire, born at Campton, N. H., 85 years ago.
Edward H. Sothern, one of the foremost actors of the American stage, born in New Orleans 60 years ago.
Rear Admiral William H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., director of naval construction, born at Media, Pa., 53 years ago.
Atles Pomerene, United States senator from Ohio, born in Holmes county, Ohio, 36 years ago.
Charles S. Thomas, United States senator from Colorado, born at Darion, Ga., 70 years ago.
Dr. Henry J. Cody, late minister of education in the Ontario government, born at Embro, Ont., 51 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.
Mr. E. M. Boyle, financial editor of the Philadelphia Press, called at the offices of The Bee.
Mrs. Wheeler gave a reception in the afternoon, her home being transformed into a bower of beauty for the occasion.
Mr. E. Rosewater, editor of The Bee, left for Chicago and New York to be absent about two weeks.
Rev. E. A. Fogelstrom was in Boston soliciting aid towards the construction and equipment of the Immanuel Deacons Institute. Among well-known Boston people who responded to his appeal were Dr. Edward Everett Hale and Dr. Phillips Brooks.

Little Folks' Corner
WORK AMBITION
WHAT BOYS CAN BE
WHAT GIRLS CAN BE
Sanitary Engineer.
The Home Missionary.



physics, and chemistry. So he specialized in these subjects so far as possible in high school. Then he went to a large technical school and took a course in sanitary engineering.

When he graduated, he got a job as assistant superintendent of a filtration plant in a medium sized city. Shortly afterwards, a new mayor in Millburg decided to clean up the place and, believing in patronizing home industries, he made Dick municipal engineer. During his 4 years as city engineer, Dick has designed and constructed a sewerage system for the city, designed and installed a new system for purifying the city water, and worked out several other measures for the improving of living conditions in the city.

FROM HERE AND THERE.
The movement of drifting ice in the far north is about two miles a day.
Chile has some of the richest iron ore in the world, and the government is planning to increase its production with the aid of European experts.

DOT PUZZLE.
30 29
31 28
32 27
35 33 26
36 34 25
39 37 24
40 38 23
41 42 21
42 43 20
46 44 18
45 15 16
11 14
9 8 13
2 7 6
3 4 5

Sue is full of tricks. Trace the lines to forty-six. Draw from one to two and on to the end.

Women's Coats
We have made some wonderful reductions on almost our entire stock of Women's Coats. Special values at:
\$25.00, \$45.00 and \$69.50.
Do not buy a coat until you visit our store and see these wonderful values.

Julius Orkin
1508-10 DOUGLAS.



ed; to the amazement of her friends she accepted.
Arriving at the school, she found instead of the crude, poorly clad specimens she had expected, a group of healthy, capable mountain beauties clothed in blue gingham uniforms and fired with a determination to learn that was quite new to her.

After a two weeks' horseback trip through the mountains, she became a community worker in a little mountain neighborhood. Her duties were as varied as the days of the week; one day she might ride 10 miles to see a sick woman; the next day ride 10 in another direction to buy supplies for the community store; and the next plan a church entertainment, or teach a Sunday school class.

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Christmas Records!
Christmas Terms!
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Everything in Art and Music
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Winter demands an oil that will circulate in a cold motor and maintain a good body when hot. PLAY SAFE!

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Tyler 4040
Locomotive Auto Oil, 10 Degrees Below Zero.
"The Best Oil We Know."

EARLY WINTER NONSENSE.
Hattie—Nubba's bride worships him, doesn't she?
Mattie—Well, she places burnt offerings before him three times a day.—Life.
Earl (who has a train to catch)—I say, Cobby, can't you go faster?
Ancient Jehu—Go awy! I could, but I'm no allowed tas leave me eah.—Tid-Bite.
"Has your eock been with you long?"
"With us? She's been against us almost from the start."—Boston Transcript.
Striker—Aw, what do you want to go back to work for?
Man in Overall—Well, you gotta go back so you can strike again, ain't you?—Judge.

THE CHURCH.
The church is the union of souls who serve
The Lord of Life, the Savior of men.
Through it the light of Truth shines forth;
By its erring feet are set right again.
Through it He renews us with His strength;
Through it He imparts to us His Grace.
And ever leads us by Love divine,
Through this earthly life to His dwelling place.
—BATHYLL NE TRELL.



Why Not?
NICHOLAS OILS
MARK
"BUSINESS IS GOOD THANK YOU!"

Give your motor a chance—
Winter demands an oil that will circulate in a cold motor and maintain a good body when hot. PLAY SAFE!

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Our oiling service has no charge for labor in the draining, cleaning, and filling of Crank Cases, and Rear Axles.

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Locomotive Auto Oil, 10 Degrees Below Zero.
"The Best Oil We Know."