

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

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
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You should know that
The area of Omaha is 37.78 square miles, and the city contains 903 miles of opened streets.

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.

Cold snaps do not kill rumors.

Omaha's good nature under affliction deserves commendation.

Have you noticed how the Dodge street grading is being rushed?

The ice harvest is starting, but the ice man's clean-up will come next summer.

Kansas City is getting relief on the fuel situation, so Omaha has cause for hope.

Secretary Tumulty got his signals crossed on the coal strike, and messed up the play.

Lloyd George is a glutton for punishment. He is bringing in another home rule for Ireland bill.

Germany has found that the United States still is a party to the settlement made at Versailles.

If Police Superintendent Rinker really is in search of a police inspector, we hope he picks a good one.

Mine owners did not make much of a fuss over accepting the president's terms, one point in their favor.

This being a free country, there is nothing to prevent the miners from talking while the rest of us freeze.

Secretary Wilson's advice that all hands go to work producing something is good, but will the country heed it?

Two hundred thousand train-miles daily is some reduction in service, but it also means a great saving in coal.

A navy second to none may be a "preventative of war," but it does not look like a step in the direction of disarmament.

"High-jackers" brought a lot of society folks to the police court, but the visit bore fruit, and the accused are likely to go to prison for a term.

Tax of half a million dollars a pint on whisky is proposed in case the dry law fails in the supreme court. This will not stop a thirsty man.

Commissioner Butler and Magnate Leussler differ materially as to the quality of the street railway service, but the patrons know what is being furnished.

One good way to avoid reading about the coal strike is to turn to the sport page and review the plans the baseball men are making for next summer.

Goldman and Berkman propose taking their case to the supreme court of the United States again, showing how they long to leave a country whose government they despise.

Conservative officers of the United Mine Workers of America are entitled to some credit they will probably never get. They had to sit in patience and listen to the radicals spout hot air for hours.

Case of the Candy Trade

Candy manufacturers have already "rationed" their product in a fairly effective way by putting its price so high that many people cannot afford to buy it at all, and most others have cut down their purchases by half or more.

In spite of this, however, householders who find sugar so hard to get—or who cannot get it at all—are inclined to view with hostile eyes the heavily loaded shelves and counters of the candy shops, and to wonder why it is "the government" that pathetically trusted, or distrusted, curer of all ills, does not relieve the present famine by diverting a near-necessary of life from the hands of those who turn it into a luxury that none can pretend is anything else.

There is, of course, a natural and proper hesitation in responsible quarters to disturb what has come to be a great industry, and to throw out of employment the thousands of workers it supports. Action of some sort, however, seems to be under consideration in official minds, and there is more than excuse for it in the fact, or what looks like the fact, that either the candy makers are paying for sugar prices that tempt sales to them at illegal rates, and so cutting down household supplies intolerably, or queuing for adequate characterization resort to the vocabulary of Mr. McAdoo.

On the one or the other ground the candy business is certainly on the defensive.—New York Times.

COAL STRIKE AT AN END.

The coal miners' executive council has done the wise as well as the expected thing, in accepting the basis for settlement proposed by the president. It contains elements of fairness, and in its application should adversely affect nobody.

Calling the strike off should immediately restore activity in the mines, so that the end of the present week ought to see them all working full time. This does not mean that Omaha will get relief at once. The situation here is far too serious for that. Within a few days, however, the most rigorous of restrictions should be lifted, but until word is had from the fuel administration people should not only be patient, but should continue to conserve fuel to the utmost.

The passing of the crisis has relieved the most remarkable situation ever experienced by Americans. It will bring attention more than any other thing could do to the industrial relations of the nation, and the importance of giving them careful attention. Secretary Wilson in his report from the Labor department hits the nail squarely when he says that industrial peace will only come with industrial justice. To establish that should be the aim of all good citizens.

Railroad Stocks and Congress.

In the course of his criticism of the pending railroad bills, Senator La Follette indulged in considerable argument that is beside the point. He especially emphasized the prospect of an increase in value of railroad stocks in event of the final passage of either the Cummins or Esch bills.

Such an event may reasonably be expected, and there is no good reason why it should not be so. Investors in railroad securities are entitled to whatever protection just and equitable laws can afford. Because capital has been employed in the great transportation industry is not a reason why it should be outlawed. One of the greatest causes of so-called "failure" of the railroads to meet the emergency in 1917 was the fact that capital could not be secured wherewith to purchase equipment and make improvements needed to take care of the business.

When the government took over the lines, it proceeded to make consolidations and otherwise rearrange the systems after a fashion that was prudent and business-like, to secure the most efficient use of the lines and rolling stock as existing. But the government had rigidly prohibited the corporations from doing those very things. Hundreds of millions of dollars from the United States treasury went to buy material and equipment the railroads needed, and which they could not get the means to buy, because the restrictions placed by the government were so strict that investors in railroad stocks and bonds could not see the returns they sought. Freight and passenger rates were horizontally increased from 25 to 50 per cent, and a deficit that already amounts to more than a billion dollars was saddled on the public funds.

Yet certain elements apprehend that a further increase in transportation charges would be forthcoming when the roads are turned back to their owners. The added cost of operation as well as the capital required for imperative extensions and betterments demands this. But this does not justify opposition to pending measures because their passage will restore railroad stocks and bonds to public favor. Capital employed is surely entitled to earn its wages, just the same as labor, and no one questions that railroad labor has benefited enormously by reason of government management of the railroads. Why should not capital share in this? Then, if investors prefer private to public ownership, should the plan suffer because it is more likely to attract idle money?

Reform in Politics.

An English servant girl, just elected to be a member of the municipal council in her home town, says she has studied mornings and evenings to gain an understanding of politics, and now that she has mastered the subject she proposes to go on to Parliament and accomplish needed reforms. We congratulate her, even at this distance, for having achieved what many wise men have failed in. Politics, especially the modern kind, has baffled the best of statesmen, philosophers and students in all ages. Just because it rests finally on human nature, and human nature has as many facets as there are individuals, politics has been, and is probably will continue the greatest game known to man, just because it has no hard and fast rules. John J. Ingalls once cynically characterized purity in politics as a "damned iridescent dream," and the experience of the world since then has fairly justified his conclusion. Altruists hope for better things, and tell us how they may be achieved, but continually see their bubbles break against the irrefragable surface of human nature, and the world goes on. But, here's luck to the lady in her quest.

One Way to Force Down Prices.

The president of the American Woollen company has taken steps to force a reduction in retail prices at Lawrence, Mass. Telling the local dealers that "it is useless to raise wages and find the effect lost in an increasing cost of living," he threatens that if reductions are not made he will open a retail store at which his workmen may be supplied with all necessities. "I am acting from a Christian point of view," he says. Now that he has set about it, we hope he will keep on. After the happy workers in the woollen mills at Lawrence have their wants attended to, Mr. Wood may get a wider vista, and note that some who buy the things he makes are paying prices that look as if they were considerably inflated. If he can thus be induced to assist in bringing down the cost of clothing, he will be setting an example other manufacturers will doubtless be glad to follow, and in time this "Christian view" will bear fruit all along the line. It would be a glorious Christmas gift for the nation.

A Chicago genius has prepared a motor to be driven by compressed air, and proposes to revolutionize the auto industry. He will probably start a corner on the air supply.

Dundee has a mysterious Samaritan who is cleaning snow off walks. When he gets through out there other sections of the city are waiting for him.

A British aviator has just completed a journey by air from England to Australia. From Asia to America across the Pacific goes next.

Increase in unfilled orders reported by the United States Steel corporation is a presage of better times ahead.

What Germany Wanted

From the New York Times.

Some days ago the Times commented on the memorandum of German peace terms presented by Count von Bernstorff to Colonel House "for the personal information of the president" on January 30, 1917, one day before the declaration of intensified submarine war. The German government at that time asserted that these were the terms which it had in mind when making the peace proposal of December 12 previous. In that proposal no terms were mentioned; the belligerents were to get together and engage in a trial of wits around a table. Naturally the allies refused. The German terms as given to Colonel House fully justified this refusal, although themselves vaguely phrased as to admit some latitude of interpretation.

Now, however, it appears that the Germans themselves would have read into these hazy phrases far more than the most suspicious allied statesmen might have feared. German newspapers arriving with further details of the parliamentary inquiry at which these facts were disclosed give us the real terms. The memorandum of January 30 was not made public, Count von Bernstorff explained, "for fear of giving an impression of weakness." The real reason, it seems now, was that it was a deliberately falsified document intended to deceive President Wilson.

For when Bethmann-Hollweg came up for cross-examination Deputy Sinsheimer, a member of the committee, read apparently from government archives a schedule of peace terms which Bethmann admitted was the one which Germany wanted to pay in indemnities besides. "The allies agreed to a parity in December, 1916. What appeared in the Bernstorff memorandum as "strategic and economic rectifications" on the French frontier meant really the acquisition of the Longwy and Briey districts—together with the outright absorption of Luxembourg, and France was to pay indemnities besides. "The restoration of Belgium, with definite guarantees for the security of Germany," as presented in the Bernstorff memorandum, meant probable annexation through Liege, with still further "guarantees" of a nature not described. On the east front "the obtaining of a border that would give strategic and economic protection" to Germany and the puppet kingdom of Poland set up by the central powers really meant the annexation of Courland and much of Lithuania, together with the compulsion of a Russo-German commercial treaty, in which all the advantage was to be on one side. The Germans were willing to give up the colonies, but not the land, and the terms as a compromise between civilian and military ideas. The Austrians also presented their terms, which included "strategic rectifications of frontier" on the Russian, Rumanian and Italian borders, an Austrian protectorate over Albania and economic union of a much reduced Serbia with the dual monarchy. Very naturally, the Germans regarded these demands as a little too much, since the Russians held much Austrian territory and the Italians a little, and Austria had been saved from disaster only by German arms.

It was characteristic of the German government, of course, to play false in the hope of influencing the United States government; equally so to fear that these false terms, providing as even they did for a substantial German victory, would seem weak to the German people; but most of all to suppose that the program presented to Colonel House must impress non-partisan opinion in Germany. It was a piece of statecraft worthy of the men who conducted the affairs of the German government during the war.

A Nonpartisan League Test

New tracks of the cloven hoof of the socialist leadership of the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota have been discovered. These tracks lead toward the schools where the minds of little children are impregnated with this or that kind of thought. Representative Burnett of Grand Forks happened in the state circulating library department upon an assembly of boys and girls of North Dakota who were ready to be forwarded to one of the country schools under the direction of a socialistic librarian. It is asserted that these books included works on free love, socialism, anarchy and bolshevism—works that assail the sanctity of home and family; works that set forth the political philosophy of Lenin; works that expound systems of economics, governments and social schemes radically opposed to the principles upon which the American government and American traditions rest; works that make light of the religious instinct. Excluded from the list are standard works of fiction and, if the report be accurate, anything that helps visualize the figures of Washington and Lincoln in the figure of Trotsky is visualized.

Here is brought to the fore a real test of the Nonpartisan League in terms of 100 per cent Americanism. Will the rank and file of that organization stand for this attempt to poison the minds of the boys and girls of North Dakota? Will the farmers of the state let this kind of propaganda go unchallenged, or will they, as Representative Burnett suggests figuratively, give their Bismarck "with shotguns to clean out the whole crowd?" We do honor to the general membership of the Nonpartisan League in assuming that it will administer the kind of rebuke that is due in this instance. We have not lost all faith in this membership because it has tolerated for so long the kind of leadership it has had these last four or five years. What is left of that faith will be gone, however, if drastic measures are not taken to put a speedy end to this offense against the school children of North Dakota and this sinister assault on American ideals and institutions.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Things That Never Happen.

If some gentlemen fought as strenuously for the right to work as for the right to strike the nation wouldn't be so badly off.—Indianapolis Star.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Claude F. Bossie, former milk inspector, now in internal revenue department, born 1876.

Guy Liggett, president and manager of the Pantorium, born 1875.

Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians, who was a recent visitor to America, born in Bavaria 44 years ago.

Most Rev. Henry Moeller, head of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Cincinnati, born in Cincinnati 70 years ago.

Fiorenzo La Guardia, late congressman, now president of the board of aldermen of New York City, born in New York 37 years ago.

E. Marvin Underwood, general counsel of the United States railroad administration, born in Douglas county, Georgia, 42 years ago.

Ellen Key, celebrated Swedish writer and feminist, born in the Swedish province of Smaland 70 years ago.

Simon D. Fess, representative in congress of the Seventh Ohio district, born in Allen County, Ohio, 58 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

The Thompson-Houston Electric Light company was putting up 30-foot posts in the alleys of the business district preparatory to installing the electric lighting system.

Senator Manderson introduced a bill in congress providing for the construction of another railroad bridge across the Missouri at Omaha.

Dr. Woodburn returned from the Rosebud Indian agency, where he had served in the capacity of surgeon for 17 months.

Mrs. Savage gave a charming reception.

The Bee's Letter Box

On the Miners' Side.

Omaha, Dec. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: There has been quite a lot of comment, and some newspapers (not The Bee) have even went as far as to publish cartoons on their front pages of the miners refusing to work and causing people to suffer. This is no doubt true to a certain extent. But we haven't noticed any pictures of how the miners have lived, and their home conditions for the last few years. Many a man has kissed his wife and kiddies goodby in the morning and on the way to the mines he plans to work a little harder the rest of that day so maybe there will be a few dollars over on pay day that is above the store bill, so he can get some of them in a pair of shoes, or something similar to brighten their little faces.

And he will be in that dirty hole. Maybe he comes out O. K., and maybe they take him home on a stretcher, never to work again. Mr. Editor, who is anxious to see this man's place? Now this is not a fairy tale, but it's the God's truth.

He was born and raised in a coal mine and he knows what he's talking about. So let some of those volunteers go down in the mines and take the miners' places and they will find out something that they never knew before.

I think for my part it would be a good experience for them. Well, here's luck to them, and I hope that they will be able to dig enough to fire their furnace, and hope they get rich off the 14 per cent increase.

Reply to a Travelling Man.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: A few days ago I read in your paper a copy of a telegram sent to Woodrow Wilson by a number of traveling men in regard to the present situation in Europe. I can imagine no greater calamity than a nation of jobless workers and indications now point to such a condition. When our country called for the aid of every man in the crisis of the war, was he ignored? No, because Americans were all doing their patriotic duty. Perhaps I am misinformed, and our honored chief is not aware of the suffering caused by a lack of coal. Perhaps there is no such thing as the mine owners being forced to comply with their employees' demands until this can be settled to the satisfaction of all. And again, it may be that our government admits its helplessness. Certainly one must not suffer needlessly, and munition effort should have some reward.

It seems to me that co-operation of the government with the people and the people with the government would be a safer and more satisfactory plan.

"Stand" of Labor.

Omaha, Dec. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: I am reiterated everywhere in the press that a few miners, a few here and there, are holding up the attempt to hold up and impose their will on 100,000,000.

This 100,000,000 includes the workers of the coal mines, the land, while the 500,000 in question includes these, which, if added to it would make the number 2,000,000,000. Add to these 2,000,000 the number of those who sympathize with them, practically the whole ranks of labor, and you have something like an equal division of the nation's population on the side of the miners; and if the miners are yet in the minority, they surely constitute a very respectable minority.

The present situation divides the people into two well defined camps: the employers of labor on one side and the employed on the other. "Capital and Labor." This talk of "small minority" is purely the sophistry of capital and the press.

As to the controversy, it is at this tremendous disadvantage, that the entire press is in the employers' camp. The press is itself an employer of labor, and its entire advertising patronage is made up of employers of labor; and even though it were willing to give labor that equal share of attention, it does not under penalty of losing the patronage on which its very existence depends. So much is this true that the employer of labor, without an impartial judge and advocate, without a printed voice to plead its cause, is at a handicap like this it surely takes more than a handful of miners to make the stand that labor is making and has made. It stands because of the backing of the masses, not of money, but of men and women, behind it.

Pass Word to Foll Thieves.

Omaha, Dec. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: I want to offer a suggestion. It may not amount to much, but it won't cost anyone anything. One exception offered why they had no burglar alarm in Haven Bros' store was that the watchman would have to answer "All right," at the end of a gun held by a bandit, any way. That is true, but why couldn't they have a secret pass word to report every hour that no one but the parties interested knew about it, and then when the watchman reported to headquarters, "All is well," headquarters would know all was well, for that was their password, and what all was well, but headquarters would not know, but headquarters would. I think there ought to be some way to outwit these fellows. It takes some times to do those things. I am one of your oldest Bee subscribers so you will know I am not young any more. Very truly, A. SUBSCRIBER.

Living in Hope.

Hopeful were the dream of bringing in the new year in a patrol wagon.—Chicago News.

DAILY CARTOONETTE.

THAT DARNED KID LEAVES HIS ROLLER SKATES ALL OVER THE PLACE! I'LL PUSH 'EM OUT OF THE WAY!

AND HE DID.

Forty-five and then two more Showed me that I adore. Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

COUNT FIFTY! NO RHEUMATIC PAIN

Don't suffer! Instant relief follows a rubbing with old "St. Jacobs Liniment"

Stop "dosing" rheumatism. It's pain only; not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Rub soothing, penetrating St. Jacobs Liniment on aching joints, muscles and bones; stops sciatica, lumbago, backache, neuralgia and reduces swelling.

Limber up! Get a small trial bottle of old-time, honest St. Jacobs Liniment from any drug store, and in a moment you'll be free from pains, aches and stiffness. Don't suffer! Rub rheumatism away.

Little Folks' Corner

Sports that Make Men

Athletics

Training for Basket Ball.

By G. PATRICK.

The game of basket ball calls for a physical machine able to go to top speed for two 20-minute periods of keen action. During a three-month season, one must not overdo. Therefore, the loss of weight calls for a let up in daily practice.

First—Eat proper food. The mind and body only react quickly when not overburdened. Tasty or greasy dishes as pork or fried potatoes should not be eaten. Do away with stimulants as coffee, tobacco, etc. For the excitement of the game is more than sufficient for heart action. Never eat within three hours before practice or a game. A full stomach causes sleep reaction.

Second—Sleep and live regularly. During the season, one needs steady nerves and plenty of "pep." You need at least nine hours regular sleep. 10 p. m. to 7 a. m., or better

The All Round Girl

Red Cheeks and Pep

What Mary Ate.

By MOLLIE PRICE COOK.

"Ain't you got no more doughnuts, ma?"

"No, Mary, you have already had three."

This was at breakfast. Mary got up late, as usual, feeling seedy, so

she ate some doughnuts and jam and drank a cup of tea.

At noon Mary pushed aside the nice soup, lettuce, salad, and one let which her mother had prepared for her. "I don't like that stuff," she said. "I am going to raid the pantry and see if I can find some pie."

To the pantry Mary went and found a piece of pie, which she ate. Then she swallowed a glass of water, picked a few lumps of sugar from the bowl on the table, and went back to school.

After school Mary bought an apple taffy. It cost 5 cents, so the apple was of poor quality and the taffy was a cheap glucose preparation, very sticky.

One of the girls met Mary on the way home and gave her some gum drops and a dill pickle, so Mary had quite a feast. At dinner time she wasn't hungry and all the family wondered why she could not eat much dinner. In fact, she said she didn't care for anything excepting the dessert.

Now Mary's complexion is poor. She gets headaches and lags about

BEAUTY SPECIALIST TELLS SECRET

A Beauty Specialist Gives Home-Made Recipe to Darken Gray Hair.

Mrs. M. D. Gillespie, a well-known beauty specialist of Kansas City, recently gave out the following statement regarding gray hair:

"Anyone can prepare a simple mixture at home that will darken gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. To a half-pint of water add 1 ounce of bay rum, and a small box of Barbo Compound and ¼ ounce of glycerine.

These ingredients can be purchased any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. This will make a gray-haired person look twenty years younger. It does not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off."

Why the Mason & Hamlin is Supreme

The revolutionary device which makes the sounding-board of the Mason & Hamlin piano against deterioration is called the "Tension Resonator." No other piano has it, which is why none is as long-lived as the Mason & Hamlin.

Ask us to show you why.

Our Christmas Piano Stock Is Complete

Also Piano Lamps, Cabinets, Scarfs, Rolls, Benches, all Music Room Accessories, at factory cost if purchased with Piano.

A Saving of \$50

Our Art Department Is Complete

Pictures, Frames, Lamps, Art Flowers, Candles and Candle Sticks, Shades in Parchments and Silks, Wicker Flower Baskets, Art Material Outfits, Everything for the Artists.

Remember, Shop Early

A. Hospie Co.

1513 Douglas Street

The Art and Music Store

To Those Who Would Be Physically Fit:

To those who realize the tremendous importance of keeping themselves physically in the best of condition, and to those who already are ill, THE SOLAR SANITARIUM offers a service unequalled.

All baths and electrical equipment useful in the treatment of the sick.

The Solar Sanitarium

Masonic Temple, 19th and Douglas

Phone Tyler 920.

ARMY GOODS FOR SALE

THE NEBRASKA ARMY & NAVY SUPPLY CO.

1619 Howard Street—Between 16th and 17th on Howard—1619 Howard Street.

NEW ITEMS ARRIVING DAILY

U. S. Springfield Rifle.....\$4.98

U. S. Hummel Metal Horse Collars.....\$1.50

U. S. Army Wool Blankets.....\$3.50

U. S. Army Bacon in 12-lb. air-tight cans.....\$3.75

U. S. Army Raincoats or Slickers, used.....\$6.50

U. S. Army Muntion Field Shoes, brand new, at a price of.....\$6.98

U. S. Army Regulation Tents, 16x16, with a 3-ft. wall, pyramid shape, extra heavy duck canvas. These tents cost the government up to \$100.....\$28.00

U. S. Army Muntion Field Shoes, brand new, at a price of.....\$6.98

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