

THE OMAHA BEE

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You should know that
Resources of Omaha's building and loan associations have been more than doubled within the last six years.

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.

Third term? Whoever doubted it?
This is the day set for the big blow-off. Stand aside and let it go.

Nobody can "explain" the sugar shortage, but consumers know it to be a fact.
England is looking for another flu wave, but that is one thing we can do without.

David Wark Griffith ought to get a corking good scenario out of the Grey Duck episode.
"Big Jeff" is certainly making it known that the Second Nebraska has a representative in congress.

The White House looks like a light house to the thirsty wets, but the light doesn't show the way over the bar.
Democrats want the truth, to be sure, but they fought four days to keep it from being brought before congress.

With the lime light thrown on war expenditures it is little wonder the administration is trying to find another issue.
Carranza's governors are going to help him hold a "fair" election, and anybody may imagine what will happen if it should prove unfair.

John Sharp Williams says he did not say he was disgusted with the senate. All right, but what difference does it make what he said?
Lady Astor says she "foiled 'em" by not asking silly questions. Wait until the honorable lady from Plymouth gets ready to talk.

Chicago employers are preparing to distribute more than \$10,000,000 in bonuses among employees this month. This is an encouraging sign.
Pity the poor multimillionaires! The Woolworth home has to be sold to pay taxes, and old "Jawn D." is compelled to swear off \$2,000,000 of his personal assessment. 'Stough, all right.

The mayor of Winnipeg need not console himself with the thought that he is alone in getting indecent letters from the "reds." Any newspaper editor's mail daily carries samples of the sort.
The McNary bill is recommended for passage in the house, where the scarcity of sugar also is a problem. Whether it can get by the barrage there as well as it did in the senate is yet to be determined.

Germany promises to provide America with ample supplies of vat dyes, apparently unaware that plans are being laid to make all needed right here at home, in spite of the democratic proposal that we must trade with Germany in order to permit that country to pay its debts.
Senator Thomas thinks the statement of the president is "very unfortunate." If he were not a courtly gentleman, endowed with a great sense of propriety, the senator from Colorado might have expressed his views much more forcibly. Those who know him understand what he meant.

Must Respect the Laws
W. D. Haywood, who enjoys the distinction of being secretary of the impudently treasonable I. W. W. organization, has an appointment to speak in Detroit. The members of the American Legion in that city have been considering if they would not prevent Haywood from delivering his harangue. The mayor of Detroit has dissuaded the American Legion from the adoption of such a course. He says he will have an ample police force present on the occasion and if Haywood violates the espionage laws he will be prosecuted.

There are laws applicable to such cases. They may not be as far-reaching as they should be under existing conditions; if not, the laws should be strengthened and rendered thoroughly applicable. Until that is done dependence must rest on such laws as we have. Violence must not take the place of laws in any event. Drastic methods are often a necessity, but they must be legal methods.

The hope of the nation rests on respect for law. There's no other road to order. Our own Governor Roberts has gained a distinction and won praise, not in his own state alone, but all over the country, on account of his strenuous efforts to maintain order through the enforcement of the laws.—Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

MAKING THE ISSUE CLEAR.
The president's thunderbolt has cleared the political atmosphere amazingly, but it has not lessened the difficulty of his party in the least degree. Democratic senators express the utmost astonishment that such a message as that concerning the treaty should come from the White House, and some even profess doubt as to its having been made by the president. Republicans, while naturally regretting the impasse, look ahead with confidence to the appeal to the people proposed by Mr. Wilson.

The New York State Chamber of Commerce, at its regular monthly meeting, held a fortnight since, adopted this resolution:
Resolved, That some form of international covenant which seeks to prevent war is a moral necessity;

That the differences between the president and the senate should be composed without delay by such mutual concessions regarding reservation as may be necessary in the treaty to secure ratification.

Senator Walsh of Montana, who has been a staunch supporter of the administration, gives it as his opinion that it is possible for the senators, eighty of whom voted for ratification in one or another form in which the question was presented, to reach such an understanding as will secure the two-thirds vote needed.

The special representative of the French government, just returned to Paris, reports that the opposition to the League of Nations draft in the senate is not political, but fundamental, growing out of the constitutional limitations Mr. Wilson has so cavalierly ignored.

These are but indications of the feeling outside the White House. The president says he will not compromise, but insists that the senate surrender to him under penalty of his accusing the republicans of being responsible for the situation created. The issue could not be more plainly stated. Senator Borah sums up the republican attitude on this in "willingness" to meet the president upon this ground, and that in such a contest before the people the president will be decisively beaten.

Treatment of Citizen Slackers.
In common with the press generally, the New York Times inveighs against the tenderness shown towards alien radicals, and indicts the Department of Labor for its attitude of leniency. This situation would call for severest condemnation at any time, but the course of the Department of Labor is more than matched by that of the War department. Two wrongs never make a right, and the only reason that may be ascribed for the Times having censured the one and not the other is that so many things connected with the administration deserves reprehension the editor had difficulty in making a choice between them.

One of the most flagrant abuses of official power, as well as a show of favoritism towards a disloyal slacker, is the case of Allen S. Broms of Minnesota. Broms was tried by court-martial at Camp Dodge, convicted of treason and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment at the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth. On review his conviction was affirmed, but the sentence was reduced to three years. When the host of convicted slackers were being discharged from prison at Leavenworth, under direction of the secretary of war, Broms was included by mistake. As soon as the blunder was discovered steps were taken to secure his return to prison, that he might serve out his sentence. The order for his recommitment bears the significant final endorsement:

By personal direction of the secretary of war, disappointed, in view of the fact that the prisoner is in legal possession of a discharge certificate and has been released from confinement.

Mr. Baker personally intervenes to secure the liberty of this man who was condemned for a gross offense against the government, and who is now, according to the American Legion of Minneapolis, secretary of the Communist society of Minnesota and engaged in propaganda for the overthrow of the government.

All the tenderness and solicitude for traitors is not shown by the Department of Labor, however blamable it may be.

Wage Scale for Preachers.
In one of his illuminating discourses Rev. "Billy" Sunday called attention to the fact that "a prize fighter can earn more in fifteen minutes than a country parson can in fifteen years." That this is true is no credit to the church as an organization. A more immediate instance is brought to view at Beacon, N. Y., where the pastor of a Baptist church has gone to work in a hat factory to eke out his salary. The congregation pays him \$1,000 a year, and he earns double that making hats. No objection would ordinarily lodge against this, but the fact that a strike is on against the hat factory, and the preacher is working as a strike-breaker gives it a tinge of unusual interest. His congregation, which contains many of the striking workmen, is indignant at his course, but he justifies it by pointing out that he can not live on \$1,000 a year any more than can the strikers. The parson has the better of this argument. Salvation is free, but a minister of the gospel deserves and should have a decent wage for his work. If this pastor's congregation is on strike against wages double the amount allowed him, what answer can it make to him? If a preacher is not worth a living wage to his congregation, he is not worth anything. Church members who do not realize this ought to take a short course in economics.

Home-Building Campaign for Omaha.
The Chamber of Commerce is interesting itself in a home-building campaign, with a view to reducing the shortage of housing facilities for Omaha. So far it has only gone to the extent of indicating how many dwellings should be erected in order to meet the normal growth of the city. The problem involves something more than this. In no industry are conditions so precarious as in the building. Anyone who has tried within the last year to get bids on construction knows how uncertain prices are. Contractors are not to blame for this, because everything that goes into a building has been subject to extreme price fluctuation, the course being almost universally upward, so that only "cost-plus" offers are possible in lieu of bids. This has discouraged home-building, as most prospective owners have hesitated because of the cost. If something happens to bring down the price of material and to stabilize the market for labor, the campaign proposed may easily be set into motion, for Omaha certainly needs the new homes to accommodate its people.

Plenty of coal is coming in right now, but do not let the fact get the better of your judgment.

How Reservations Are Regarded Abroad

From the Minneapolis Tribune.
The treaty isn't dead in Europe if it is dead in Washington—not even the reservations are dead.
Here is some of the evidence. Read the article from the Manchester Guardian on this page interpreting the situation at Washington to the British public. Reservations are natural and reasonable from the American standpoint, influential in England, and friendly to the president of the United States.

Then there is the meeting of the premiers of Britain, France and Italy now in London. This meeting is supposed by the British press and public to be primarily for the purpose of fixing up some kind of an agreement between Great Britain, France and Italy, and probably including Belgium, to serve as a substitute for the council of the proposed League of Nations.

Some such arrangement has seemed to be necessary to deal with Germany's refusal to sign the protocol and comply with the provisions of the armistice. What is expected to result is an alliance between these war allies strong enough to make Germany toe the mark and serve as a protection against Russian radicalism.

But that it is not intended to be more than a temporary arrangement is indicated by press dispatches from Paris and London to the effect that both the French and British governments have intimated that they will accept the senate reservations to the treaty rather than have the United States stay out of the League of Nations.

While none of these representations is official, taken in connection with the circumstances of the meeting of the premiers, the whole situation is consistent with the theory that the senate reservations are not meeting with the objections abroad that they have encountered at home. Indeed, it is Paris talk that Premier Clemenceau is in London to confer with Premier Lloyd George as to whether they shall venture to let Washington know that the treaty will be acceptable with reservations and to what extent. In support of the contention that there are in Paris and London no serious objections to reservations is the fact that there has been no formal or official objection expressed.

Europe is anxious to have the United States in the league. If the spirit of compromise and concession and co-operation could have as much opportunity to guide things in Washington as it seems to have in other interested capitals, there would be every reason to expect ratification of the treaty without much further delay.

One Industry Not Modernized
Americans like to think of themselves as a progressive people, especially in business and industry. They like to read about the restless energy and bold innovation of the great captains of industry who are always scrapping expensive machinery to put in something better and newer. They have come to believe America achieved her leadership because of this unwillingness to be bound by past methods.

But the national vanity will come down a little perhaps when the revelations of the coal strike are fully grasped. That great industry seems to have been conducted in an amazingly haphazard manner. In order to which appear to have been communicated to the great coal users also, to the railroads, public utilities and large industrial plants. Neither the coal operators nor large consumers have made any effort to provide a coal supply beyond the demand of the passing day. As pointed out by The Star's Washington correspondent, who looked carefully into the question of production and distribution, there is system in neither. No coal is stacked at the mines, there is none, or little, stacked anywhere.

Consumers have been accustomed to buying their coal as they want it. Consequently there is a big demand in cold weather and a light demand in the summer. In order to have enough men available to produce the coal seasons of heavy demand, so large a force is required that it must be idle a good share of the time in summer.

The situation is like that of a club that maintains a staff of waiters large enough to serve a heavy dinner demand, and then keeps the same staff for breakfast and luncheon, when very few persons wish to be served. It is convenient to club members to have such service, but it is a luxury they expect to pay for.—Kansas City Times.

The VELVET HAMMER
By Arthur Brooks Baker
WARD M. BURGESS.

He takes a hand in every sort of enterprise and trade which holds a reasonable hope of profits to be made; for money is a medium he's qualified to spend for any worthy personal or other proper end; and ere a man disseminates the justly famous tin he must connect with some device by which it's gathered in.

He's president of Omaha's refined electric lights, the source of pep and glory for our long and busy nights. He helps large and heavy bank to wrestle with its aim, a light and airy detail of his complex business game. He's in a wholesale dry goods house to get them at the start and in a retail one to finish up his work of art.

The tall and stately revenue he daily gathers thus he spends with some alacrity and frillery and fuss. His rights are for society, the big initial S, with quality and georgousness and emphasis and stress. He trips the latest measures in his tightly fitting slacks and shares with dame and debutante his deep and vital views.

When Vanderlip advised us all to skimp and save our stuff by cutting out expenditures for folders and fluff, he nominated Burgess to promote this trend and bent by showing us the ways in which our coin should not be spent; and as a model which the poor should never imitate, he was an argument of touching clarity and weight.

Next Subject: John Lee Webster.

TODAY
The Day We Celebrate.
Ex-Prince Joachim, the youngest of the six sons of the former German kaiser, born at Potsdam 29 years ago.

William Lyon Mackenzie King, the new leader of the Canadian liberal party, born at Kitchener, Ont., 45 years ago.

Dr. Pierre Roux, for many years director of the Pasteur institute of Paris, born 66 years ago.

Rear Admiral Richard ("Fighting Dick") Wainwright, U. S. N., retired, born at Washington, D. C., 70 years ago.

Clinton Rogers Woodruff, widely known as a worker in good government and other public welfare movements, born in Philadelphia 51 years ago.

Thirty years ago in Omaha.
The cap on the motor line connecting Omaha and South Omaha began taking regular trips at 20-minute intervals.

About 150 Scotch citizens met at Kaufman's hall and formed a branch society of the Scotch clans.

Dr. Jacobs, the celebrated Kansas City specialist, was visiting here.

Mr. W. A. Paxton, Jr., gave a german at his home.

The trustees of the Creche association held a meeting in the nursery building, Nineteenth and Harney, and made plans for the help and entertainment of the poor at Christmas.

Our Free Legal Aid

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

Vendor and Purchaser.
D. K.—I bought a piece of property and took possession of the same. At the time I purchased it, the seller agreed in the spring to lay water mains to the property and he has not done so. Can I rescind this contract and get my money back for his breach?

Answer—If there has been no fraud or mistake and if the vendor is not insolvent, your remedy is to sue him for damages and you cannot rescind the contract.

Corporation.
F. M.—Has a corporation power to lend money where the articles of incorporation do not authorize it and the lending of money has nothing to do with the business of the corporation? If the corporation sues upon such loan can it recover?

Answer—The act of a corporation in lending money is not a breach of the contract and the one sued for such loan is not estopped to set up that the act of the corporation was beyond its powers and therefore defeat the claim.

Contract.
L. W.—I would greatly appreciate if you would answer me the following question: Where a contract is partly written and partly a printed form, and the two are inconsistent, which controls?

Answer—The writing controls.

Contract.
J. E. R.—I made a contract to convey land to be acquired under the United States homestead law, provided that payment should be made within a certain time. I applied for the breaking should be paid for in cash. If the land was not conveyed will the illegality of the agreement nullify the contract?

Answer—It will not.

Constitutional Law.
J. C.—Will you please tell me the difference between the terms, "due process of law," and "the law of the land."

Answer—They are said to mean the same thing.

Chattel Mortgage.
T. N.—I owe a party \$500 and for which I gave him two notes of \$250 each, also gave him a chattel mortgage. There is a provision in the mortgage that the mortgagee may take possession of the property at any time he feels insecure and may advertise and sell the same. He has now advertised and the proceeds to the payment of a note not due?

Answer—It will not unless there is a clause in the mortgage which provides that the entire obligation shall be due in case of a default in any payment.

Bank.
P. H.—Can a bank organized under the laws of this state purchase stock in an insurance company?

Answer—It cannot.

Release of Attorney Lien.
A. F.—I engaged an attorney to bring suit for me and he filed a lien for his services. Later I made a settlement without the assistance of my lawyer, but before they would pay me the money they insisted that I should have the lien of the attorney released. I went to him and agreed to give him \$200 if he would have the lien withdrawn. He has since been not worth \$200 and I can prove it. Can he recover \$200 from me or can he recover only what he services are worth?

Answer—The question of the amount of services performed and the value of the same is immaterial. You are liable for \$200.

Contract.
G. C.—I am a constant reader of The Bee and like to ask a favor of you and for you to answer the following questions, as I know your paper is absolutely fearless in its criticism of the government when it comes to protecting the rights of the weak. Can I sue for not delivering me coal where I paid for it and he promised to deliver it the next day. The coal I was to have was ordered from the fuel administrator. The fuel administrator denies this. What would be the measure of my recovery?

Answer—The coal dealer is liable and the measure of your recovery depends on whether the coal man had notice of the purposes for which the coal was to be used. The chances are that you can recover the full damages if the facts are as you state.

Landlord and Tenant.
L. D.—I signed a lease which provided that the landlord shall have a lien upon my household goods for any unpaid rent. I am in default and the landlord threatens to hold my furniture. Can he do it?

Answer—The landlord's purported lien is absolutely void.

Landlord and Tenant.
F. M.—I am a landlord for illness to certain members of my family by reason of not having sufficient heat in the flat?

Answer—If the landlord was negligent you can recover.

Landlord and Tenant.
R. E.—My mother is an old lady and in feeble health. We have been living in the apartment we now occupy for several years. During the recent coal shortage the janitor stated that he could not heat the apartment so that the average temperature would be above 70. If the temperature for my mother to have a temperature of 80 or 85, owing to her poor blood circulation. I told this, not only to the janitor, but to the owner, and he said that he could not do anything about it. My mother contracted a severe cold and has been in bed ever since. Is the owner of the property liable?

Answer—He is not.

Landlord and Tenant.
E. C. K.—I am a fuel administrator personally liable for exceeding his authority in closing up places of amusement where such place did not use any coal or coke for heating purposes?

Answer—He would not be liable unless he acted in bad faith.

Little Folks' Corner

Woodcraft For Boy and Girl Scouts

Trailing.
By Adella Belle Beard.
Trailing is something like the game of Hare and Hounds, only vastly more exciting, for, instead of scraps of paper to follow, you have the tracks of wild creatures. And when you discover that the tracks tell a story and that you can read the story, you immediately and emphatically decide that trailing out-classes any mere game and that of



all the different parts of woodcraft, it is the most interesting. In learning to read the strange tales aright, you really become a detective of the wild, and the more practice you have, the longer the stories grow, because there are a number of things about tracks that you do not see in the beginning. At first, you have to give your mind to identifying and following the footprints, but later you will notice whether they are fresh or old, whether the animal was running fast or traveling at its usual gait. If going at full speed, there will probably be tracks of a purser close behind. In that case, you will generally find at the end signs of a struggle which did not end happily for the hunted animal.

It is much easier to follow the trail when the ground is covered with snow soft enough to take footprints clearly, but mud will show them and so will sand and dust. You can sometimes find deer tracks along a dusty road. Even near a big city, bits of country may be reached in a short time where you can find tracks of some kind of wild creatures. They may be rabbit tracks, three toed and in close clusters which show the deep impressions of long jumps, or a weasel's narrow tracks, or the delicate footprints of the meadow mouse and his relatives.

Remember that a deer track resembles that of a cow but is very much smaller; a fox track is like a dog's with often the imprint of hairs between the toes. Mice and squirrel tracks look much alike, only the squirrel's are a good deal larger.

(Next week: "Our Five Senses.")

THE LURE OF PEACE.
It was the lure of Peace that led Along the bloody way! Our brothers lay there with the dead— What were not words—the last they said: "Peace. It will come—some day!"

It was the lure of Peace that held Our numbers to stern lines. A hundred guns their victims felled; "Down with all war!" our cannons yelled. "This is for Peace, divine!"

It was the lure of Peace that braved Three thousand tortures there. Peace! Peace! 'Twas all our soldiers craved Who fought like errant knights, and saved A wide world from despair.

We who have put our griefs aside— We who so soon forgot— The lure of Peace today deride— Naught leads us on but Party pride And warfare's future threat! —Laura Sheldon, in the New York Times.

Young Citizens' Adventures

Hunting Eye Goes to School.
By R. S. Alexander.
The school bell was ringing as Hunting Eye came up. Several children were running into the school house. Hunting Eye followed them and sat down in the back of the room. At first all the pupils and the teacher looked at him curiously. Soon, however, their strangeness wore off and presently one offered him a book and another a pencil and before long they were quite friendly.

When recess came they all gathered around the boy from the North Woods and asked him all manner of questions. When their questioning died down a bit the Indian boy began to ask a few himself.

"What is this?" said he. "A school?" "A school?"

"Yes, a school where you learn reading and writing and geography and such things." "Who runs it?" asked Hunting Eye.

"Here comes Teacher, ask her." "The state government runs the schools," said the teacher. "Long ago the government did not think the schools important enough to take up its time in running them. So they



were carried on by private persons and anyone who wanted to go to school had to pay for that privilege. Soon, however, the men who were running the government saw that one of the most important things they could do would be to provide an education for all the boys and girls of the state. So they established free schools for everyone."

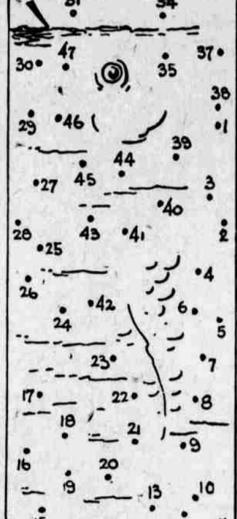
"Does the state run this school?" "Yes, through the township. You see, in most states each township is divided into school districts with one school in each district. In the city the districts often cover the same area as the wards. All the districts in the township are grouped under one head. The township heads are under the county superintendent. The state superintendent is over all the schools in the state. In the city the schools are all under the city superintendent, who is usually directly under the state superintendent. The head of the schools is generally chosen by the school board, the members of which are, in most cases, elected by the people. The board also chooses the teachers and carries on a good deal of the business of the schools.

"The federal government has a bureau of education which studies school problems and aids the state schools in many ways." (Next week: "Hunting Eye Meets the Mayor.")

Restraint in Use of Language.
The old saying that the fools are not all dead is a gross underestimate. As a matter of fact, the fools are greatly in the majority. If they voted together they would elect the president.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Good for What Ails Them.
Arresting reds and then turning them loose does no particular good. On the other hand, a long sea trip would be extremely beneficial to the health of many of them.—Charleston News and Courier.

DOT PUZZLE



I'm fond of diving, swimming too, And forty-seven lines show you. Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.
He—There's something about you I like. She—I always thought you were the most conceited of men.—Florida Times-Union.

"Do you think it is safe to trust money to the mails?" asked Mrs. Gabb. "A blame safer than trusting it to the females," growled Mr. Gabb.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Crabshaw—I often doubt if there is any such thing in this world as poetic justice. Crabshaw—If there were, my dear, you change that old song for the sake of variety and say you've got to have shoes and a pair of hats!—Florida Times-Union.

"I've got to have a hat and a pair of shoes." "For the love of Mike, Jennie, can't you change that old song for the sake of variety and say you've got to have shoes and a pair of hats!"—Florida Times-Union.

"Oh, Mrs. Arctostern, come on, let's go to the matinee this afternoon at the Jewell." "But, Mrs. Parvanev, I don't like to go there; the acoustics are poor." "Maybe so, but the singing is usually good."—Florida Times-Union.



Hospé's Christmas Pointers

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Family Banking

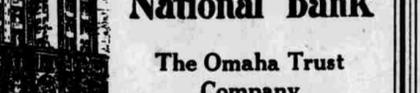
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The Omaha National Bank

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Farnam at 17th Street



Established 1866

Advertisement for L.V. Nicholas Oil Company, featuring a portrait of a man and the slogan 'BUSINESS IS GOOD THANK YOU'.