

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
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FORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Statement of circulation for the week ending January 16, 1920, as follows:

Monday, Jan. 10	26,373
Tuesday, Jan. 11	25,379
Wednesday, Jan. 12	26,792
Thursday, Jan. 13	27,143
Friday, Jan. 14	26,373
Saturday, Jan. 15	26,373
Average	26,185

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of January, A. D. 1920.
Notary Public.

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The growth of the average daily circulation of the Bee for the week ending January 16, 1920, is as follows:

Year	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January	10,776	15,296	15,296	18,571	26,373
February	10,776	14,891	15,296	18,571	25,379
March	10,776	14,891	15,296	18,571	26,792
April	10,776	14,891	15,296	18,571	27,143
May	10,776	14,891	15,296	18,571	26,373
June	10,776	14,891	15,296	18,571	26,373
July	10,776	14,891	15,296	18,571	26,373
August	10,776	14,891	15,296	18,571	26,373
September	10,776	14,891	15,296	18,571	26,373
October	10,776	14,891	15,296	18,571	26,373
November	10,776	14,891	15,296	18,571	26,373
December	10,776	14,891	15,296	18,571	26,373

ITEMS and coal dealers will not demand or expect sympathy or condoleance just now.

A COKE-CON pipe factory ought to pay in Nebraska where the material is so cheap and plentiful.

CUBA has a paper dollar worth 48 cents in gold. If Peller hears this he will want to annex Cuba.

ST. PAUL is reaching out for the democratic national convention. It is a trifle cold in that climate for the confidant brigadiers.

ALGER having spoken for Blaine in the matter of the presidential nomination, Mr. Alger now expects Blaine to speak for him.

A SUGGESTION from the coal men that the fuel supply is short was to be expected. There is nobody so cheerful in these days when the mercury freezes in the thermometer as the coal dealer.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S pompous attitudes on tariff reform are good reading alongside the drivel of some of the democrats in the lower house who have undertaken the task of reforming the tariff.

THE Omaha grain inspection department economically administered will prove the efficiency and value of the law; but if politicians are permitted to rifle the treasure box at will, the people will become disgusted and will repeal the law.

AND now it transpires that Chicago does not want a loan of \$5,000,000 in government bonds or funds in the treasury for the World's fair, but an outright donation. On that point there may be an honest difference of opinion, even among the most ardent friends of the Columbian exposition.

OMAHA heartily seconds the efforts of Kansas City to secure the national democratic convention, and we hope that the representative of Nebraska on the national committee will cast his vote for her. If the west will stand together as it did when Minneapolis carried off the prize, Kansas City delegation will return from the national capital with new brooms.

The democrats of Montana are willing to have anybody for a presidential candidate rather than Mr. Cleveland. Dr. Mitchell, the member for that state of the democratic national committee, declares, "I would go with the alliance before I would vote for Cleveland," and this may be presumed to reflect the sentiment of most of the Montana democrats.

In the west the feeling of hostility to Cleveland is extensive and growing, and it will manifest itself with great vigor in the national convention of the democracy.

The democratic national committee will meet in Washington on Thursday to select the time and place for holding the national convention. There will be a lively fight between nearly a dozen cities for the honor of entertaining the convention, and if New York wants it very much the chances are that she will get it. The selection of a western city, however, is by no means improbable, the arguments in favor of doing this being very strong. If the western man stand solidly together they may be able to draw enough southern representatives to them to have the convention held west of the Mississippi. Unquestionably it would be a judicious thing for the party to do.

A LARGE number of bills have been introduced in congress to repeal all law or parts of laws that place a tax upon the circulation of state banks, or in any way restrict such banks from issuing bills for circulation. These measures look to the re-establishment of the old state banking systems, under which the country was flooded with bank notes, the greater part of which could not be used outside of the states in which they were issued except at a discount, and some of these issues were not current even at home. Nobody who remembers what the currency was in the "good old days" of state bank circulation will desire the return of that system. It was the very worst in all respects that any country ever had.

AGAINST LABORER AND PRODUCER.

Senator Sherman, in his speech to the members of the Ohio legislature after his re-election, said: "All measures to lower the purchasing power of money operate against the laborer and producer." There is no sounder proposition than this in political economy. It is not the capitalist who suffers from a debased currency, because the moment he sees the danger coming he prepares for it by putting his affairs in a condition of safety. He can hoard his gold and find a secure place for whatever securities or bonds he may possess that will bring gold. He is not dependent on daily earnings or the sale of products. It is a very old axiom that capital can always take care of itself, and it is true today and will always be true. Neither does the manufacturer suffer from the lowering of the purchasing power of money, because he can add enough from time to time to his goods to secure him from loss, and the same is true in a measure of the merchant.

But the situation of the laborer and the producer is far different. In the case of the former the uniform rule is that his wages is the last thing to be increased. It is only after the values of all commodities, as expressed in a devaluated currency, have largely advanced that the wage earner can obtain more pay for his services, and in many cases he is compelled to make a fight for this. In the meantime he must take the money that is current regardless of its relative value. He cannot protect himself against a coming danger of currency depreciation, as the capitalist can, nor can he recoup himself from week to week or month to month as can the manufacturer and merchant. He has only his labor and he must sell it at the market price for the money which the law declares to be a legal tender, regardless of what its purchasing power may be. The situation of the agricultural producers is very much the same. The large majority of them are compelled to sell their products as soon as they are ready for the market, and to take in exchange for them whatever money is current. They cannot shrink the bushel nor reduce the pound in order to make themselves good against the declining purchasing power of the money they receive for their commodities. They have absolutely no way of protecting themselves from the evils of currency depreciation.

Obviously, then, the chief sufferers from the debasement of the currency would be the laborer and the producer. This is not a mere theory, but a well-established proposition sustained by universal experience. An example is at hand in the financial condition of the Argentine Republic, where, with a circulation of about \$100 per capita, business is paralyzed and the currency is so depreciated that the purchasing power of \$1 of it, relatively to gold, is only about 20 cents. There is not a valid reason for assuming that the United States would have a different experience if the policy were adopted here of issuing a vast volume of paper money, as certain demagogues and their unreasoning followers are urging, and less rapidly, though no less surely, a like result would come from the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The real friends of the laborer and producer are those who oppose all measures whose effect would be to lower the purchasing power of money.

A ZEALOUS LEADER.

Congressman Springer appears to appreciate to the fullest extent the privileges that go with the position of chairman of the ways and means committee. The occupant of that post is presumed to be the leader of the majority on the floor of the house of representatives, and although it has been the case that this was merely a nominal dignity such an example is not likely to be repeated in the case of Mr. Springer. That gentleman has easily been the most conspicuous member on the democratic side of the house since his elevation to the titular leadership, and it will evidently not be his fault if he shall not continue so. He has thus far shown the most ready willingness to meet any public demand upon him for an exposition of democratic policy. He has made two or more addresses at dinners since congress reassembled after the holiday recess, and the inquiring newspaper correspondent never appeals to him in vain.

In short, Mr. Springer seems to have taken the democratic party in general and the democratic majority in the house in particular into his keeping. It is said there are some among his party colleagues who are disposed to deride his zeal in this respect. It is possible that Mr. Mills and a few others may have some doubts as to the ability of Mr. Springer to carry out the ambitious task he has manifestly set for himself. But these gentlemen are hardly fair critics of the ways and means committee chairman, for the reason that they carefully laid plan to get control of the house was defeated by him. It is remembered that there were some very uncomplimentary insinuations regarding his course in the speakership contest, and it is highly probable that the defeated faction believe he is now enjoying the reward of an arrangement they do not regard as having been executed fairly and honorably. Hence their estimate of Mr. Springer is to be taken with many grains of allowance. At any rate, it is not likely to disturb the serene equanimity of that gentleman, who, as the fact, however, that Mr. Springer has not yet exhibited any superior qualities as a leader. His zeal is unmistakable, but it is not guided by a high order of discretion. It is bad for a man in his position when he finds it necessary to explain one speech by making another. There is some reason to question whether Mr. Springer is fully conversant with the desires and designs of his party in congress. He has stated that there would be no silver legislation, but it is already determined that the coinage committee will report a bill providing for free coinage, and the general opinion is that it will pass the house. With regard to the tariff his statement that no general revision will be attempted can doubtless be relied upon, because of this matter he has practically the control. But while Mr. Springer has the undisputed leadership now, it is by no means certain that he

will be permitted to retain it. Mr. Mills is going back to congress this week, and it will be very surprising if the Corsicana statesman does not assert himself in a way to make Mr. Springer realize that all the democrats in the house are not ready to dance to any tune he may play.

FLOTTING MILLS NEEDED.

The blockade on the transportation lines, which so seriously affected the grain market, has a lesson for agricultural states which should not be overlooked. The crops in this great country will increase in quantity year after year. The mishap which occurred this year is likely to occur again, and be more distressing as the volume of crops increase. We need no more trunk line railroads except in the busy shipping season, and probably few more, if any, will be constructed from the grain producing region to the eastern seaboard. What is to be done there with our grain is becoming a problem of some consequence, not from want of a market, out from want of facilities to get the crop to market in season.

Sooner or later the people of this interior agricultural region must seek new sea-board outlets. We must ship to Europe via the gulf and Duluth instead of Chicago and Baltimore. Even this course cannot afford all the relief needed. We must manufacture a part of our product here. Nebraska has mills which make as good flour as Minnesota produces. There is no reason why their number should not be increased indefinitely. Steam power is used in Minnesota by mills which are also able to utilize St. Anthony's falls. For flouting purposes steam is in many particulars preferable to water. If our product were manufactured at home and then forwarded to the seacoast for foreign shipment we should not only greatly reduce the bulk of the product and scatter shipments through a longer period, but likewise increase our profits, employ additional labor and capital and increase the local demand. From every point of view the milling industry deserves encouragement.

CUTTING OFF TAX-EATERS.

Judging from the public utterances of the members of the city council, they are in harmony with the views of the mayor regarding a retrenchment of municipal expenses. The president of the council, speaking presumably for the majority, announces himself in favor of reducing salaries where they are too high, and dispensing with offices which are not necessary. It is encouraging to find this disposition among councilmen, and THE BEE hopes they will not deem it convenient or necessary to change their minds. The last few years have seen a large number of tax-eaters foisted upon the public for political purposes. We have a municipal establishment sufficiently extensive to meet the requirements of a city of 300,000 people. We must cut off all unnecessary expenses, regardless of the feelings of political workers who demand rewards for political services. The charter provides for departments enough. It is not necessary to create new ones by ordinance. The charter officers can perform such additional duties as belong to their line of service. Perhaps if every single position created by ordinance were established, the city could go without missing any of the officials, though such action might be too sweeping.

There can be no question, however, of the advisability of abolishing the offices of license inspector, sidewalk inspector, meat and milk inspectors, sewer inspector and plumbing inspector. Part of the duties of the license inspector can be performed by the city prosecutor. The street commissioner and Board of Public Works ought to be able to look after sewer and sidewalk inspection. The meat and milk inspection properly belongs to the Board of Health, and can readily be provided for at half the present cost. Men at \$75 a month or on a per diem of \$9 to \$5 will be easily secured to do the work hitherto required of those officials who have been paid all the way from \$1,000 to \$1,800 per annum.

When the council meets this week let us see by their work that their members are in earnest in their talk about retrenchment.

THE CITY AND SCHOOL PROBLEM.

One of the most important questions before the city authorities and school board just now is in what amount and at what rate of interest the bonds authorized at the November election shall be issued. The mere fact that the people have authorized the issue of over one million of city bonds for various purposes does not compel or even justify the issue of the whole amount at this time or during the present year. In fact, the only bonds that will have to be disposed of in the near future are the city hall bonds, paving and sewer bonds, and a portion of the school bonds. Inasmuch as all those bonds are long-time, gilt-edged securities they should and can be disposed of at a lower interest rate than the limit fixed by the bond propositions. The city of New York has recently sold its 24 per cent bonds at par and nearly all the state and city 4 per cent loans command a premium.

There is no reason why a 4 per cent twenty-year bond of the city of Omaha or the school district should not sell at par or above par. To issue a 5 per cent bond, no matter at what premium, would in our opinion be a great blunder. There was no intention on the part of the people who voted the bonds to raise a premium fund for either the city hall, the library building or the parks and boulevards. Nor is there any reason why there should be a premium surplus created for the school board. The premiums usually allowed by bond brokers or bond buyers are only a partial reimbursement for the excess in the amount of interest to be paid during the life of the bond. On the other hand the fact that Omaha issued \$1,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds in the year 1902 would naturally create the impression that her credit is not as good as that of St. Paul, Kansas City, Rochester, Indianapolis and a dozen cities that do not rank quite as high in population as Omaha does.

It is also very questionable whether

the whole amount of bonds voted for parks shall be floated during the present year. There is no danger whatever that the parties who own the lands that are to be acquired for park purposes will decline to sell or raise the prices during the next two or three years. Most of these lands have been appraised above their market value and fully one-half of the money we are to expend for parks is to go to non-resident land speculators who will not reinvest a dollar of it in Omaha. It is also manifest that we cannot possibly take care of the existing parks and spend any considerable amount in improving the new parks during the present year.

At all events, no new bonds should be issued bearing a higher rate of interest than will be required in order to sell the bonds at par. If a stop has been taken either by the city Board of Education to market 5 per cent bonds, their action can readily be reversed so long as there has been no absolute sale and transfer of the bonds.

WEDNESDAY night the committee appointed to raise funds for the annual meeting of the National Competitive Drill Association will meet at the Board of Trade rooms. It is a humiliating fact that thus far Omaha has been indifferent to her duty on this matter. The Omaha guards were authorized to bid for Omaha at the Indianapolis meeting and they were successful. To leave them holding the sack now is contemptible. Our people owe it to the good name of the city as well as the Omaha guards to make good their guaranty. It will be simply disgraceful to permit the interstate drill to go elsewhere merely because of our indifference. What is the matter with the Board of Trade and Real Estate Owners association that they have not already raised the necessary funds to meet the emergency?

IOWA will probably enact a warehouse law similar to that of this state the present winter, and Council Bluffs will become a sharp competitor of Omaha as a grain market. The big concern on the bottoms will prove a nucleus for an elevator business at Spoon lake, and should awaken Omaha capitalists to the importance of seizing time by the bangs on this side of the Missouri before the Iowa law can go into effect. We must have elevators or we can have no grain market.

THE DELEGATES to the International Operative Plasterer's association which held its annual meeting in this city last week, carry to their homes very pleasant recollections of their brief visit to this metropolis.

THE Fifth ward kickers have recovered their wind and are again in the field ready to make it interesting for anybody and everybody. The kickers are principally made up of Joe Redman.

THE Five-Cent Congress.

Mills lost his grip. Crisp got it, and congress has done nothing but sweat and collect its per diem ever since.

A Fatal Mistake.

Since the discovery that Dr. Graves purchased his whisky at a drug store he has lost every vestige of public sympathy.

THE Piousness Campaign.

The latest phrase coined by Cleveland, "indecent intelligibility," accurately describes the condition in which he was left by the election of Speiser Crisp.

The New York Case.

The democrats in New York have ceased to complain of imperial rule since they got control of the legislature. The president of the New York senate has declared three republicans in contempt, and threatens to send them to jail because they refused to vote either for or against a bill that they were not allowed to know anything about. The democrats introduced the bill, refused to have it considered in committee or printed, and passed it without allowing anyone to know its contents. "Crisp" Lee could learn some points in imperialism from Lieutenant Governor Sheehan of New York.

Utah as a State.

The admission of Utah as a state is the highest ambition of the Mormon authorities of that territory. A few centile politicians join with the church in the hope of obtaining political preferment. The great body of the liberals oppose admission as an act that will hand the territory over to the control of the Mormon church as it existed prior to the creation of the commission by which the territory is now virtually governed. * * * Utah is abundantly fitted for statehood, but her admission to the union until the gentiles dominate the territory would be a crime without parallel in the history of the country.

The Printer's Home.

The Childs-Drake Home for Union Printers, at Colorado Springs, is to be dedicated, with interesting ceremonies, on the 12th day of the coming May, the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Childs. It is hoped by that time to have a good part of the commodious building furnished. In the absence of a fund for that purpose that will be available no soon, some of the leading unions have contributed to the fund by furnishing each a memorial room. San Francisco union has applied for the privilege, and the Denver, St. Louis, Chicago and some other unions are considering the project. Beyond the honor of having the memorial rooms named after the several donors, would some special or exclusive privileges, could accrue.

The Counselman Decision.

The court says that Mr. Counselman declined to answer to the grand jury that the answer would criminate him, but "on the ground that it might tend to criminate him," that is, that it might afford a clue by following which some sort of evidence against himself could be discovered. In the nature of the case the witness must be his own judge touching the tendency of his testimony, and of course he will not go on the side of caution. * * * The decision of the court in this case was unanimous, and no reversal of them is expected; but it will not be strange if in some quarters it intensifies an existing feeling that the court, in interpreting the constitution, sometimes neglects to give heed to the intent and for what purposes it was made, as well as to the pregnant first sentence of the instrument.

BRETTINS OF WAB.

San Francisco Examiner: Chin in this matter has been treated with lenity. He is being treated here to the same lenient and diplomatic friendly way, so should in every case voluntarily and promptly, head off trouble.

Chicago Herald: Enmity to Americans is paramount in the breasts of those fanatically

and vain people, and nothing but the British and German mode of dealing with them—the trading of a gun or their harbor defenses—will make them respect us as they fear England and Germany.

Chicago News: But it would be unjust to imply that the American people will shrink from war if such should be the only ultimate means of preserving our national dignity and honor. It is far more to be feared that an offensive enemy and the resulting of a national insult would be a duty to which the resources of the nation would be freely pledged.

Denver News: If war comes, it should be waged with the utmost vigor. Concerning its result no intelligent person can have a doubt. It is far more to be feared that a little while, but in the end the enormous wealth and population of this country would be a heavy burden to the government.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

Chicago Tribune: Though his career has been short one, he displayed qualities of character which, had he lived, might have saved some of the national anxiety as to his capacities for ruling.

New York Recorder: The death of the duke of Clarence is not an event of great political importance except in so far as human sympathy bears upon political conditions and fashions public results.

Chicago Mail: All the world loves a lover; and the fact that the young duke has been of late very prominent in that character is a tribute to his tenderness to the nation of public grief which, but for that fact, would be largely formal.

Boston Advertiser: Clarence was never likely to succeed to the throne of his grandmother, and after the first shock of grief had died away the British people will be content that the affairs of state may fall into the hands of the younger brother.

Chicago Post: It is believed by many that the young man who has just died would never have been permitted, with his pony and his motor car, to become a member of the British monarchy that question will never be tested.

New York Sun: Eren royally, beneath the iron mask which court etiquette compels it to wear, is but human, and no one, however requisite to the state, should be allowed to express sympathy for the dead prince's mother and for the young girl placed in a woman's saddest position which a woman can be placed in.

Denver Sun: He had shown himself as far as opportunity had been given, well worthy of the great heritage. He had proved to all trusts that had come to him. If he had not manifested the qualities of greatness and genius, it may well be said that he had never been placed in a position to bear the crown and drop his burglar proof shutters over the doors at will.

CHERRY TIPS.

Jewellers' Circular: After much solicitation the German government has decided not to send a watch on the line to the World's Columbian exposition.

Boston Courier: When an Irish baby is in the cradle you can't compose it with a shanachie.

National Tribune: Tourist in Kentucky—Is there a private detective agency in this city?

Private—No, sir. No opening for one either. Don't ask no private heck to detect sin.

Office Boy to employer—I've got a complaint against you to kick me.

Employer—Well, what is it?

Office Boy—The cashier kicked me, sir. I tried to get the cashier to kick me.

Employer—Of course he kicked you. You don't expect me to attend to everything, do you? Get the cashier to kick you.

A ROMANCE OF TWO MAIDS.

Each was loved by a lover poor, And each by a lover rich.

One clasped by the unhappy swain, And the other by a rich did clasp.

Then at each of the youthful wives The critical world did split.

And each one had her admirer, With the other a goodly bit.

She—Where are you going, cousin?

He—To Banker Goldberger's to ask for his daughter in law.

She—Which one?

He—The youngest. If I am well received, the oldest is his sister.

Philadelphia Ledger: A lady who called for oysters at a church fair in High Bridge, N. J., found in her month a pearl which she had been instructed at a value of several hundred dollars by a jeweler. Now her reverend remarks about church oyster stew are of value.

John—Jane, what have you done with the milk as was left from breakfast?

Jane—I've left it to the milk.

John—Jane, you've done it wrong, didn't you? You know I saw you.

Good News: Sympathizing friend—How did you leave your boy?

My youth (weakly)—Foot ball.

"My" boy? Did anybody kick you?

"No"; kicked at the ball and missed it!

Washington Star—"How do you like congress?" asked one of another.

"Not very well."

"Have you been introduced?"

"I've been introduced, but I don't think I'll ever get to be on an intimate footing."

Lowell Courier: When Edwin Arnold goes west he never forgets to take his dog with him on the prairie "sir. Well, why not? What he wants is a dog's foot.

Roston Transcript: A man who was said to enjoy a good appetite, when, after eating all that is before him, he is not willing even to leave the table.

Philadelphia Record: "That's a pity job," said the merchant as he saw the sheriff coming; "if only I had a horse to ride on."

Yankees Statesman: It is hardly safe to pay back a counterfeiter in his own coin.

FOUND NEW EVIDENCE.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 15.—The counsel and friends of Dr. Graves assert that they have discovered important evidence in favor of the doctor. They claim that one of the witnesses for the prosecution, whose name is withheld, told several persons, while he was under the influence of liquor, that he had seen the bottle of poison in Mr. Barnaby's office.

The case is said to be in the hands of the district attorney, who is expected to bring the appeal for a new trial in Dr. Graves' case will be argued before the supreme court Wednesday. Reports from Union City say the doctor is in good spirits and spends much of his time in reading.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

Sourceville Journal: The weather never suited Mr. Jones.

He wanted all seasons in the future grown; It was not.

He said it from the narrow of his house, And he never was ill.

But Mr. Jones never made complaint. It was not.

She never said it like a saint In times of rain.

And though 'twas not enough to make her glad, She never said it.

They're both dead now. It is worthy pair And never will be again.

The ages never will be the same again. The ages never will be the same again.

Chicago Herald: Enmity to Americans is paramount in the breasts of those fanatically

CHIL'S FORTIFIED PORTS.

Army Officers Seering Information Concerning the Situation.

MAPS OF HER COAST IN CIRCULATION.

Surveys Were Made Years Ago but the Records Indicate the Exact Location of the Big Guns of the Southern Republic.

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE BEE, CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 18.

What may be regarded as a significant incident was the receipt at army headquarters here yesterday of a large number of maps from the War department of the fortified ports of Chili. The maps, which were taken from surveys made in 1857, are said to show the exact position of every fortified spot along the Chilean coast. The largest of the maps is one showing the city front of the city of Valparaiso and the exact location of every fortified spot in the city. There are four large sized forts commanding the harbor and eight or ten heavy batteries between the north and south limits of the city. The number of guns in use in those fortified spots is problematic, but army officers estimate that there are not less than 100.

General Miles, lately traveling for the Chilean affair or