

THE MORNING BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY
NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher. E. BREWER, Gen. Manager.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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A GOOD TIME TO KEEP COOL.

Force fails, but the world is slow to learn the lesson. History is filled with the story of empires that crumbled and decayed because there was nothing more substantial than military power to back them up. Where vision fails the people perish.

The downfall of the old German monarchy should be warning enough to any nation not to repeat its mistakes. Yet France is resorting to the same ruthless method of force now, disregarding both the moral opinion and the practical advice of the world.

From a neutral viewpoint it seems apparent that the question of reparations is not the deciding factor in the resolve of France to invade the German Rhineland. The movement of troops proceeds at once from a dream of aggrandizement and from a fear of internal weakness. France, losing population and without the intense industrial development of nations such as the United States and Great Britain, is obsessed with the fear of falling to the position of a second rate power. It has sought throughout the backyard of Europe to form military alliances with smaller and newer nations that have kept matters in doubt and turmoil. By a secret agreement with Turkish rebels it outwitted the aims of Great Britain and Greece brought the Moslem power back from Asia and again into Europe. Instead of devoting its effort to building up the productive resources of its vast colonial possessions it has drilled the African natives into armies. The Washington agreement for the limitation of naval armament meanwhile lies unsigned in Paris.

Across the eastern border lies the weak and defeated German nation. By the peace of Versailles, it is prohibited from maintaining any real military force, and rained of immense quantities of coal, iron and other materials in the form of reparations. Though the people are industrious, they have not been able to secure enough food. Some of the owners of its great industries have been able to make rich profits, but the mass of the people are in want. They have not been allowed to heat more than one room in their house, and still France complains that deliveries of coal under the reparation terms are in arrears.

Such is the European situation in human terms. The strategy of the French diplomats has brought Italy and Belgium to their side. Doubtless the people of these three countries hope to be able to reduce their own taxes by a fresh levy on the German people. There are limits, however, to such exactions. The suggestion of the United States for a businesslike consideration of the whole question of reparations, to fix an amount that the Germans could pay without absolute ruin has not found favor. The offer of the German chancellor to give a bond against a renewal of armed conflict between Germany and France for the next thirty years likewise failed of consideration.

Where is the League of Nations in this hour of the world's peril? No word of warning or advice has come from its palace at Geneva. America has done far more than the league to seek to prevent this dangerous pass. Soon stories may be expected telling of projected alliances between the German republic and soviet Russia. France will accomplish no good for itself and endangers all Europe with its policy of force.

No one can prophesy the end of this monumental error. Fortunate indeed is the United States to have kept clear of foreign entanglements so that it is not directly involved in this crisis. No time should be lost in bringing our soldiers home from the German frontier, though there it is no reason for panic about them. Neither our force nor any other can adjust this situation. Eventually a way to peace and justice will be found. That way lies through a change of spirit in Europe which will permit a revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

NOT A TYPICAL CASE.

Recently The Omaha Bee editorially bemoaned the practical disappearance of the once familiar "smokehouse" and made a few disparaging remarks about the tendency of the American people to "live in cans and cartons." A good Iowa farm wife took exception to the editorial and proceeded to defend her rural sisters. She related in detail how much fruit she had canned, how much jelly and jam she had manufactured, how many vegetables she had canned and how much meat she and her husband had salted down.

All of which is very gratifying, showing as it did, that not all the farm wives were losing the old-fashioned knack of canning and preserving. But this good Iowa farm wife's case is not typical, by any means. No more so in fact, than that Arbuckle is typical of the army of motion picture artists, or Samson typical of the physical development of the men of his time. Her case was rather an exception that proves the rule. There yet remain with us, glory be! a small percentage of old-fashioned women who take a pride in their culinary skill, and who make a labor of love out of the task of canning and preserving and drying and curing. There still linger in the minds of some of the men of a generation now fading from the scene of action tender thoughts of luscious pies made from dried pun'kin hanging in strings from the attic rafters; savory sweet corn dried in the bright sunshine of the midsummer days; golden apple butter made from the juice of carefully selected apples; generous rashers of bacon and ham cured in the smoke of hickory chips and still retaining the nutty flavor acquired in the woods by the nut-eating porkers—memories, alas, that seem destined to remain memories fast fading away into nothingness.

The Omaha Bee's acknowledgments and great respect to the good Iowa farm wife who still retains the knack and the disposition, and is not averse to filling the cellar with the canned and preserved product of her own knowledge and industry. May her good example spread until it is followed by a few millions of her sisters.

"Problems Confronting the Petroleum Industry" is the title of a handsome little brochure recently mailed to the newspaper men of the country. It may be some problem, at that, but nothing compared to the problems facing the consumers of petroleum and its by-products.

COMMUNISTS' "ASSAULT ON HEAVEN."

One of the fantastic accompaniments of the Russian observance of Christmas was the "assault on heaven," made by the young communists at Moscow. Aside from its sacrilegious aspect, this demonstration might be passed over as merely a manifestation of student exuberance. Such a deliberate attempt to shock the sensibilities of all the world will not get by, however, without rebukes from thoughtful people.

Heaven has withstood assaults as serious and as determined as any the young bolsheviks may carry on. Unbelief has not been peculiar to any particular age or people, but its effect has been so slight that when not entirely negligible it has been merely annoying. When the French communists set about to revise all the affairs of humanity, they took steps to abolish religion, declaring, as have the Russians, that all human faith rested on mere myths.

This was a curious perversion of the sentiment that had led to the revolution. "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," in the original conception, carried also trust in God. American revolutionists expressly stated their position on this point, and brought out the greatest result ever achieved in human government. The French commune failed, because, in its attempt to liberate the human mind as well as the human body, to establish religious as well as political freedom, it undertook to destroy the cornerstone of human liberty and progress, the foundation and inspiration of all enlightenment.

Having destroyed all other anchorage for human effort, and recklessly and ruthlessly scrapped all the products of human experience, these callow Russian youth set about to abolish heaven and all it stands for. When they succeed their triumph will be absolute. Heaven will remain secure, because it contains the hopes of humanity of all ages. When man's feeble intellect first began to grope for the spark of light glimmering in the darkness, his earliest definite idea was that of a Higher Intelligence. Admit also what is lightly alleged, as to the superstitions born of ignorance, it remains true that as man's intellect developed and his mental capacity broadened with each day's experience, his concept of God increased, and it has been the tribute of the highest placed of scientific men that sustains the lowly in their unwavering faith in the Creator and His goodness.

The Law of Love, which is the antithesis of communism, rests in the end on the existence of divinity and the Fatherhood of God with the Brotherhood of Man. Any attempt to carry on one without the other is doomed in advance to fail. Here we may cite our Russian friends to the closing words of Kipling's "Recessional":

"For daring heart that puts its trust
In reeking tube and iron shard,
And valiant dust that builds on dust,
And, guarding, calls no Thee to guard—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—Lest we forget."

THE PIONEER.

The period of strife and hardship that accompanies the development of a country is past in Nebraska, but so recently that we still have the pioneer with us. After he is gone there will be monuments which will bear witness to heroic deeds that may serve as noble examples to those who follow in his wake.

This week these venerable pioneers will be gathered in Lincoln from all over the state, and those who are fortunate enough to be present will live again the simple life of the prairie. The privation and tragedies met by those who prepared the way will be recalled as well, but the suffering and frightfulness will have been lost in the intervening time that has transformed the event to a matter of history. Incidents will be recalled which will result in a monument being erected here or there in memory of some deed of valor or perhaps a sacrifice of life in some worthy purpose. As tourists travel over the state highways, guide posts will direct them to points of interest, where markers containing necessary data will give desired information.

No state is without its history of brave and noble deeds, and monuments marking sites of this character will bring Nebraska nearer and dearer to her people. The pioneer realizes as no one else the value of these monuments, marking points of historical interest, that will give foundation to the future tales and legends of Nebraska.

Just because the full tide of prosperity did not set in the day President Harding was inaugurated, the democratic press indulged in a chorus of denunciations and "We told so so's." Now that prosperity is returning with gratifying speed the democratic press is maintaining a muzziness that would make the proverbial oyster sound like a professional conversationalist.

You may note, in passing, that the bolshevik have not as yet taken any steps to evict Old Nick and close up his place of business.

If the Yankee troops are brought home from the Rhine, some senate orators will have to dig up a new subject.

It would seem high time that we adopted the policy of making a prison term a punishment instead of a reward.

Well, when the speakership did go west it came mighty near bumping up against the Wyoming line.

Russia's New Attitude Toward Japan

Current History Magazine.

The line of policy which the soviet diplomacy is now trying to follow with regard to Japan is based on the contention that soviet Russia and Japan have reason to be dissatisfied with western Europe and the United States. To soviet leaders argue that Japan, as a newly developed capitalistic power, is naturally an object of enmity on the part of the older capitalistic powers, who are attempting to isolate her, to push her into dangerous adventures on the continent of Asia, and then abandon her to her fate, when resentment and hatred shall have reached their culminating point, so far as Russia and China are concerned, and shall have led to an open struggle between the island empire and the two giants of the continent.

As an alternative for this, the soviets suggest to Japan a close and friendly rapprochement. They stress particularly the point that "soviet Russia is the only country on earth that really makes no distinction of race and color." They argue that once Japan has come to a friendly understanding with the soviets, she would have nothing more to fear on the continent, and would be in a much stronger position to deal with the other capitalistic powers, while, at the same time, soviet Russia "will give the Japanese the same opportunities and rights as she will any other foreigners for the utilization of their skill and labor on Russian territory."

There is a distinct line of policy in these overtures. Genoa and The Hague have shown, in spite of even the Russo-German Rapallo treaty, that the soviets have not succeeded in breaking the essential unity of the general attitude toward them on the part of the great powers. They are now attempting to break this unity at what they consider its weakest link—Japan.

"From State and Nation"

—Editorials from Other Newspapers—

All of One Mind.

Edgar Howard in the Columbus Telegram. Managers of all the banking houses in Columbus are of one mind today regarding the general outlook for the ensuing year. All are agreed that the signs indicate a better business year in 1923 than this city and its trade territory enjoyed in 1922.

And equally unanimous are the bankers regarding the foundation for their optimism as to the year we are now entering. When asked to give a reason for the faith that was in them, each of the bankers said, in substance: "Better conditions will prevail because a better price is now being paid to the farmer for all kinds of farm produce."

That sounds good to me, because I have long advanced the argument that there can be no general prosperity which does not follow the prosperity of the farmer.

Since the first day of the new year I have received many inquiries from eastern bankers, loan companies and manufacturers, requesting my estimate of the outlook for the coming year, and this part of Nebraska for the ensuing year. My general reply has been that there is a marked improvement over conditions which prevailed one year ago. And now, in support of my position, and as a basis for my belief that 1923 will be a better year than 1922 for this part of Nebraska, let me present some banking figures, taken from the bank report at the beginning of the new year, comparing them with reports at the beginning of 1922.

On the first day of January, 1923, the deposits in the Columbus banks aggregated \$3,302,231.09. On the first of this new year the aggregate deposits have gained nearly a half million dollars.

The aggregate of bank loans in Columbus is more than \$100,000 less than the aggregate of one year ago. This certainly shows that the people of this locality are not mixing their old debts by constantly contracting larger new debts, as in some other localities, but are actually reducing their debts.

Another splendid barometer of conditions in any city is the institution which builds homes for the people. Well, let's see how the condition of the Columbus home building associations at this new year time compares with conditions of one year ago. In Columbus there are three home building associations. On the first of January, 1922, their aggregate assets amounted to \$1,333,000, in round numbers. At the beginning of this new year the aggregate of assets is \$1,485,000, a net gain of \$152,000 for the year.

Contemplating these figures, and being in personal touch with the general sentiment of the people of Columbus and the surrounding territory, I do not hesitate to express my belief that the outlook for 1923 is far brighter than was the outlook for 1922 at this period one year ago. And so it would appear that all merchants and tradesmen in Columbus, and in this section of Nebraska ought to have good warrant for anticipating a good trade year.

Somehow I cannot close this article without once again reverting to the words of the bankers, who have testified that present good conditions are largely due to the fact that the Nebraska farm is getting better prices for its produce than it received one year ago.

Dividends From Courtesy. From the New York Herald. About 200 men and women who were courteous and considerate in their treatment of Joseph Bisagno of San Francisco, or who without knowing him gave him pleasure, were remembered by him in his will and have just received substantial legacies under his will.

The beneficiaries include actresses, waitresses, bootblacks, waiters, lawyers, judges, physicians, business men, the matron of a jail, a hat boy and saloonkeepers. The recipients of these bequests have repaid cash dividends for their courtesy. Not all polite persons are rewarded with cash, but courtesy is a good investment.

Men and women who dispense courtesy freely, doing the everyday work of life and meeting the minor crises of everyday existence with a smile, displaying forbearance under irritating circumstances, holding out a helping hand to individuals momentarily in difficulties, do not expect money payments for kindly acts. The kindly acts are expressions of good hearts. They are the fruits of naturally friendly dispositions.

Such acts cannot be bought. A surly, mannerless man cannot successfully feign good temper. Jealousy, selfishness, unneighborliness cannot

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"The People's Voice"

Editorials from readers of The Morning Bee. Readers of The Morning Bee are invited to use this column freely for expression on matters of public interest.

Work for Legislators.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: As to opinions about legislation, there are three classes of people. One class consists of those who like to say and to hear others say: "We don't want any more laws; we have too many now." Another class consists of those who believe in the extreme of cluttering up the statute books with hasty and ill-considered legislation. The third class consists of those who believe in sane and wise progressiveness in legislation, as well as in other things.

In the recent meeting of our State Bar association a report of the committee on legislation was called for by the president, and the chairman of that committee, or some one who spoke for him, answered that the committee did not recommend or suggest any legislation, and "there are too many laws now." To my mind this expression suggests indifference, laziness and inclination toward demagogism and anarchy. Evidently most of the members did not agree with this idea, for a number of recommendations of legislation were made by several persons and promptly endorsed by the majority. Think of it, a committee of lawyers saying there are too many laws, and yet making no effort to point out any law that should be repealed or amended.

One member presented a resolution that the law of indeterminate sentences be repealed, and the resolution was adopted within two minutes. This action seems to reflect the sentiment of a great majority of the people.

THE ROLLING STONE.

Now here I am, a rolling stone,
A human thing of blood and bone
Who fear to leave the moody nest
Beyond the gates that hem a home.
A roof is good—I grant you that,
But roof me with a stoutry hat.

Sing on, ye birds of home, but then,
I'll sing the more of roving men
Who wander north and south and west;
Who trust the night to find them rest;
Who know that dawn will rouse their eyes.

To all its amber-glowing skies,
O, all the roads are fresh and free,
And some may lead beyond the sea.

Should I remain to grovel round
Upon some barren patch of ground
Where, after years, my father's tent
Wrought only bitterness from the soil?
He shingled o'er his hoary head,
But went to sleep half-courted,
For scarce, I know, could he afford
To keep the bread upon his board.

A wanderer forever I'll be,
And nothing clinging hungrily
To some poor spot, as lichens cling
To aged castles mouldering.
My restless leathers love the dust;
Companion of my wanderlust,
I wonder on from zone to zone,
A human thing; a rolling stone.

—Jonathan Johnson.

The Lost Word.
From the Kansas City Kansan.

The search for the lost word is not yet over. The WaKeeney World feels the need of it, and is angry because it is not at hand. The World has been seeking to reform men, and after a strenuous trial has found something is lacking. It must be that famous lost word. The people simply will not and cannot be reformed until that word is found.

Says the World: "Notwithstanding the absurdity of it and our frequent remonstrances, a lot of people continue to use the expression 'different than.' Any 'born-short' ought to know that things may be merely 'different,' or one may 'differ from' another; but not different 'than.' It's a monstrosity."

It is, but until that lost word is found it appears to be impossible to reform the world. Take for example the word Xmas. In spite of all the travail of soul on the part of the Kansan to change human nature in use of that monstrosity, it persists. And you still find reporters who say people are ill "with" such and such diseases; some even go so far as to say they are "sick" "with" them; and in spite of the fact that agitation looking toward reform has been in progress for many years, and higher education has sought to distribute light upon this great evil.

It is that way in every line of reform. In spite of argument, teaching and agitation, it doesn't seem to get anywhere. There is a screw loose somewhere. The lost word must account for it. That word will have to be found, or it seems people never will do exactly what we superior people want them to do.

Common Sense

Do You Withhold Your Sympathy?
Do not be so devoid of sympathy!
Do not judge a man harshly without knowing some things which have affected his life.

You have in mind certain ones who are of little use in the world. Perhaps with the same handicaps, you would be of less account than they.

Some men of wealth cannot understand how another man can be so short-sighted and shallow as not to provide substantially for a rainy day.

They think that it is possible for anyone to accumulate money. You may be a man or a woman of this kind, devoid of sympathy for the poor man or the poor woman.

You think what you would do with \$5,000, say, if you cannot understand a man who does not make plans readily to invest in a way to make money.

Suppose you did not have \$5,000, instead you had had such a struggle and so much misfortune that it took all and more than you could do to get together a thousand dollars or less, what would you do?

"It takes money to make money." The man with a family and an ordinary salary finds it possible only by closest economy to make enough to meet his expenses.

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Gee, a Whole Load of Coal



Center Shots.

You can say almost anything with flowers except "Please remit."—Hartford Times.

Otto H. Kahn asks America to adopt his plan to ease the allied debt; and perhaps, we Otto if we Kahn.—Philadelphia Record.

Life is getting to be just one darned "no parking" sign after another.—Hartford Times.

Until he got into the movies Wil Hays probably never realized what a clean, wholesome sport politics is.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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Let us watch the legislative proceedings this winter, and see if we have any legislators who have sufficient intelligence, force and courage to put through any needed legislation.

BERIAH F. COCHRAN.

We Are "Broke"

Yet They Hound Us for Money

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JANUARY

10

Wednesday

Interest will be allowed on New Year Get-Ahead Club accounts opened on or before January 10, 1923, on which all payments have been made up to the above date.

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