

THE MORNING BEE

MORNING—EVENING—SUNDAY

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REVISE THE TREATY.

Whether or not France has broken the Treaty of Versailles by its forcible occupation of the Ruhr valley, that document is at the present time in a very dilapidated condition. Certainly its arrangements have not brought peace to Europe, restored business confidence nor helped the people out of the abyss into which they were hurled by the destruction of conflict. Numerous international conferences have attempted to patch up this pact, but without any degree of success. Affairs have gone from bad to worse. Lloyd George has even charged that the French set up terms that they knew could not be met by their foes.

Above the noise of turmoil is heard the voice of a plain American business man, Roland W. Boyden, unofficial American observer on the reparations commission. "In my opinion," he says to the European statesmen, "the only sensible thing to do is to revise the treaty entirely."

The French officials who heard this immediately jumped to the conclusion that the American was proposing revision in favor of Germany. Such is not the case; it would be to the advantage of the whole world to adjust the terms of the treaty in accordance with the experience of the last four years. When the document was first drawn financial experts such as Keynes, who was one of the British advisors, declared it would not work anything but ruin. Mr. Boyden, who has been in attendance at all the reparations conferences from the first, has come to the same conclusion.

It took courage for an American business man to stand up before the allied conferees and declare that the present default which gave France its opening for invasion was more the fault of the treaty than of the Germans. This is what he said:

"The treaty has placed an intolerable burden on Germany with regard to the payment of cash and materials. The fact that a partial moratorium had to be granted Germany last year is in itself a condemnation of this treaty, and in the sum total of this vast reparations problem I do not consider these defaults of such importance that they justify putting grave penalties into force. In my opinion the reparations question should be settled in its entirety and not by piecemeal."

Such outspokenness is not customary in diplomatic gatherings. It would be better for the world if it were. The politicians of Europe have bungled the job of reconstruction. The suggestion of Secretary of State Hughes that an international board composed of business men be selected to deal with the problem of reparations was rejected by France, but sooner or later some common sense arrangement must be agreed to.

The Treaty of Versailles was drawn up before the heat of battle had cooled, and instead of bringing peace, simply extended the war and its hates. Under its operation the whole continent is in distress, markets for American goods are destroyed, foreign exchange has slipped to new depths, payment of the allied debt to America has been made impossible, militarism has flourished, and new wars are threatened. Revision of the treaty which has been so largely to blame for this is a first requisite to a peaceful world.

WHEN THERE'S A JOB FOR ALL.

America may congratulate itself on the continued improvement shown in the employment situation. In practically every state, according to the Department of Labor, work is more plentiful and jobless men are fewer. When all are at work, the materials of prosperity are at hand. It is not by politics or finance that the world's bread is buttered, but by industry.

When recently a delegation representing the International Labor office of the League of Nations called on Henry Ford to gain his opinion on how to improve and stabilize world conditions, he replied that efforts to equalize exchange rates through any sort of banking arrangement would be of no avail. The remedy for misery and unrest that he prescribed was to create for every able-bodied man in the world a useful job of some sort.

"The solution is a job for every man," he said. "Let the people of the world once get the idea that all they need is to do a good day's work six days every week and that in this way they can make their own prosperity, and there will be no more talk about unstable conditions, for instability will have ceased to exist."

The great fault of modern industry is that it does not at all times offer the opportunity for employment. Somehow, the balance wheel is missing; unemployment starts, purchasing power is thereby diminished, and in turn more workers are thrown into idleness. America has broken this chain, but today in Great Britain the army of unemployed marches through the streets. The waste of unemployment is one of the most hideous things about our civilization, for it reduces by just so much the available supply of goods necessary for human welfare. In view of such facts, the statistics of employment in America are highly reassuring.

THREE STATE LEGISLATURES.

In Kansas and Iowa as well as Nebraska the legislatures are in session and new state administrations have taken office. Study of the messages of Governor Davis and Governor Kendall reveal that there are here the problem of reducing taxes is one of the main considerations.

Kendall asks the legislature at Des Moines to set up a real budget system and consolidate thirty bureaus and commissions. In Topeka, Davis urges the consolidation or elimination of numerous state boards and commissions. This plainly drives in the direction of the civil administrative code system that was adopted four years ago by Nebraska.

The need for economy in government is forcing business methods into the administration of public affairs. In the light of four years' experience with consolidation of state functions, it should be possible for the Nebraska legislature to improve the code system. These changes, however, should be in the direction of fixing responsibility and concentrating duties, not in scattering them and allowing responsibility to be shifted from one official to another.

"DIRT FARMER" TO THE RESERVE BOARD.

Some of the prestige which the Federal Reserve bank system lost with the farmers of the country during deflation should be restored by the appointment of Milo D. Campbell as the "dirt farmer" member of the reserve board. In him are combined actual knowledge of the agricultural situation and a definite acquaintanceship with financial matters. Not every farmer could run a bank, any more than every banker could succeed as a farmer.

The farmers, however, can feel every confidence in the dual ability of Mr. Campbell. As the founder of the Michigan Milk Producers' association he has done much to build up the dairy industry of his home state. He showed himself there an executive and a co-operator. Under his leadership the dairy farmers of Michigan have built up a marketing system that comes as near assuring them a profit as can be. His interest in co-operation has taken him into all parts of the country, both to tell what he has learned and in search of further knowledge. In years past he served capably several terms as insurance commissioner of Michigan.

W. P. G. Harding has been off the Federal Reserve board for several months. He is now to be succeeded by D. R. Crissinger, a small town banker whose rapid rise is to be attributed to President Harding's intimate acquaintanceship in Marion, O. The president's confidence in him is a recommendation, and his point of view may be expected to vary considerably from that of the eastern banker whom he succeeds. The middle west should be pleased with these appointments, and the first trial of the plan to give agriculture representation on the banking board starts out with everything in its favor.

PASSING OF CONSTANTINE.

Usually a ruler, no matter how small or insignificant his kingdom, leaves some definite evidence of his reign when death removes him from the scene. Now and then one has been so unfortunate, or so ineffective that his remembrance may be rather for the things he did not do than for his achievements. Such a one is Constantine, former king of Greece, whose chief claim on history will be that he was twice forced to abdicate and leave his kingdom. During the peaceful days of his reign, he was simply a figurehead, the good-natured, easy-going man of family, who watched the affairs of his country go up or down with the fluctuations of the times, but who lacked the vigor or resolve to give to Greece any greater place in the world than he found her filling when he came to power.

It was Elpheros Venizelos who directed Grecian affairs, and he was opposed to Constantine. Venizelos led the nation into and out of the Balkan entente, through the wars against Turkey and Bulgaria, and gave to Greece some little prestige and advantage. Then came the world war, and intrigue at Athens was too strong for both Venizelos and Constantine. The king was forced to resign his throne, the premier was sent back to Crete.

Recalled to the throne on the death of his son, King Alexander, Constantine sought to regain popularity by plunging into the war with Turkey. Disaster pursued him here, and for the second time he had to turn his back on power, and death came to him while unhappy Greece is at the very nadir of national sorrow and misfortune.

Even his negative qualities were not sufficiently marked to give Constantine an outstanding aspect. His policies were vacillating, his capacity for execution limited, and were it not for the tragedy of his later years, he might soon be forgotten. As it is he will be put down as one of the regal pawns in the great game of world politics, a piece on the chess board whose value was not noted in the progress of the game.

Just what is one to say about the Omaha girl who married a man because he was "so mannerly," and who now proposes to stick to him, even though he be in jail for issuing bogus checks?

Another ultimatum is going to the Turk, who has a collection of them gathered during the last 500 years. Let Europe agree once, and the Turk will disappear as a major factor.

Maybe when that "politicians' suit for a division of war contract profits gets into court, the public will find out whether some of the stories told about "cost-plus" are true.

Having abolished heaven and sovietized "Hamlet," the bolshevik might do the world a favor by deodorizing "Salome," and cleaning up "La Cite Morte."

Governor Bryan abolishes the title, but the salary and the highpowered motor car go to his appointee, just the same. It's a great game when played right.

The quashing of charges against Attorney General Daugherty ends what has been altogether an unfortunate and uncalled for proceeding.

"Uncle Andy" Mellon feels the British debt will be settled before the commission sails. Cash, or renewed notes?

Now that the matter between the two Mikes is settled, the routine of the sheriff's office may proceed.

Imperialism is imperialism, and force is force, no matter who is behind the move.

Almost time for first robin stories.

A Travel Bill of \$1,000,000,000

From the New York World.

Some idea of the magnitude of the "invisible balance" of trade created by American tourists in Europe may be gained from the figures of European travel compiled by the American Express company. Lured by the bargain rates of foreign exchange, approximately 200,000 persons crossed the Atlantic in 1922 from this country, and the number for the present year is expected to top that by at least one-fifth. On the basis of an average individual expenditure of \$1,000, American tourists last year thus transferred the greater part of \$200,000,000 to the credit of European shop and hotel keepers.

Yet against this total for European travel they spent as much at Atlantic City alone, the estimate being based on the entertainment of 10,000,000 persons at that resort last year at an average expense of \$20. They spent \$300,000,000 in Florida, according to the same compilations, and as much more in visiting the national parks.

Here then is an American tourist bill of around a billion dollars for a year's travel at home and abroad. It is perhaps as striking an exhibit of national prosperity as could be devised, but no doubt the suggestive fact of it is the great proportion of the total which is spent in this country. Europe gets its share of the traveling American's millions, but the main beneficiaries are still the hotels and shops and railroads and amusement purveyors of his native land. They gather most of the harvest to themselves before it reaches the port of export.

"From State and Nation"

Editorials from Other Newspapers—

Democracy Served.

From the Wichita Eagle.
In California in the recent elections an effort was put forward by selfish interests to hamper legislation by the people by limiting the initiative and referendum power. It was proposed to increase the number of signatures required to initiate a law relating to taxation from 8 to 15 percent. The proposal was beaten by a big majority. It took 15 years of hard work to put the initiative and referendum provisions into the constitution of California. Theodore Roosevelt was one of the leading battlers for the measures.

Ever since the initiative and referendum were adopted in California special interests that are by nature opposed to popular government have been busy trying to cripple these valuable instruments of popular will. Just as in Kansas, where we have not yet attained such heights of popular government, special and sinister interests always. The voters well informed by a goodly group of patriotic publicists, defeated the home rule steal effort.

While the people of California were about to defeat a measure which was designed to take home rule over public utilities away from cities. The corporations in Kansas long ago accomplished this fine bit of anti-democratic juggling, but in California the cities still have the right to say what they shall pay for public utility services, where the cities do not actually own and operate their own utilities. The voters well informed by a goodly group of patriotic publicists, defeated the home rule steal effort.

Teamwork and the Next Congress.

From the Washington Star.
In considering the next congress, its organization and program, let us keep in mind certain leading facts. The congress will be republican in name, and therefore amenable to party organization. It will be making a record which, for better or worse, will enter into the next presidential campaign.

It will be interested in making that record as good as possible. To do that it must, as far as possible, avoid factionalism. Both the house majority and the senate majority will be small. On that account pranking will be perilous.

Pains must be taken to keep on working terms with the president. His right of reconvening a question of power of veto should be kept in mind. Congress, of course, is not limited by the president's recommendations. It possesses the power of initiation itself, and the necessary votes can overcome his vetoes.

But teamwork between the president and congress will be at the first session of the Sixty-eighth congress be valuable to the nation. Success at the polls in November, 1924, will be desired, and without teamwork success will be impossible. The whole thing is a question of elements exist. But if it gets out of hand and wrecks itself on final votes the party will go to defeat, and full defeat two years hence might easily result. Success will require for a dozen or sixteen years to come.

Radio Control.

From the Sioux City Journal.
The development of radio has forced into the foreground a question which national legislators are asked to consider and settle. It is whether there is to be absolute control of radio by the government, or private concerns are to own it, monopoly, this taking into themselves possible profits from the operation of a scientific discovery, the limits of which in a commercial sense are nothing less than gigantic. Radio has not come far enough for anyone to say just how it will be confined as to competition with other methods of communication, although figures are available showing it to have demonstrated its effectiveness as a rival of the telegraph and telephone when these instruments are connected by wires. It is somewhat surprising to know that even now radio handles 25 per cent of the trans-Atlantic commercial messages and 50 per cent of Japanese-American traffic. When a recovery that is generally accepted as being in its infancy can establish records of that kind, it is something to be reckoned with as having commercial possibilities of vast wealth.

This understanding, if there be consistent grounds for the charges made—that a monopoly is being attempted—is quite enough to make an appeal to the cupid of enterprise, men, whose imaginations view radio expansion to worldwide utility as an easy step and a safe one. Indeed, a monopoly of radio would make a powerful appeal to persons seeking its importance and appreciating the in-exhaustible power of its operation.

Daily Prayer

Remember the Sabbath Day—Exodus 20:8.

A Prayer for Sunday Morning.

We give Thee thanks, O Lord our God, for the rest we have enjoyed during the night, and for the light of another day. We give Thee thanks for Thy guidance during the week past; for labor and its rewards; for friendship and its enjoyments; and for the comfort and love we have received from Thy presence. We are glad for the coming of another day of rest. May this Sabbath remind us of Him Who on the first day of the week rose from the dead. May we not forget that this is His day, and ours to use for Him. We ask for pardon for all past offenses, and for deliverance from all habits of thought, speech and conduct which dishonor Thee. Deliver us from impatience and anger. May we be tenderhearted, pitiful and courteous. We thank Thee for the Church, and pray Thee to make it a blessing to us, and to make us a blessing to it. Bless all ministers and teachers of The Word. When the record of the Sabbath ends, may we have nothing to regret—no wasted opportunities, no mispent hours. And may we carry with us into the work of the week which is to come, an abundance of courage and self-control. Preserve our lives from harm and our hearts from evil. May Thy Master be our daily comrade and our constant guide. For His Name's sake. Amen.

CHARLES CARROLL ALBERTSON, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr.
ELMER S. ROOD, Cir. Mgr.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1923.
W. H. QUIVEY,
(Seal) Notary Public

"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.

The Good Old Days.

Murray, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: The tendency of people everywhere, especially those of the older generations, is to point back to the "good old days," to such an extent that we younger Americans are apt to begin to think that we have come into the world but a trifle after the millennium. With all the faults common to our age, we cannot help feeling that an injustice is done as by undue condemnation. Our own short experience shows us that the trials, vicissitudes and unpleasantness of the past are more quickly erased by time than things which we like to remember. We are tempted to accuse our elders of a bit of forgetfulness when they exclaim that they "never saw the like of the things young 'uns do these days."

A woman once asked Dwight L. Moody why it was that things were not as they used to be. The great evangelist replied, "Ah, that they never were." At that he was expressing a sentiment that had been voiced many centuries before by the writer of the Book of Ecclesiastes, "Say not thou, 'What is the cause that the former days were better than these?' for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."

We will grant you that we have faults. So far as we have been able to observe that condition is fairly universal. But we have some good qualities, too. If the older generation insists upon remembering only the worthy things of the past, in justice, let it compare them not with our faults, but with our like commendable characteristics. We grow weary of talk of flapperism, the decline of American youth in general, and the sins of youth in general. If someone wants to talk about this generation, let him expound the industry and faithfulness of Young America as it rises to fill its places in this much vaunted "golden age of opportunity." Stop looking at our feet. Look at our eyes and the ideals upon which they are fixed. J. R. L.

The Place of Political Parties.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: The nature of political parties in our system of government is not of foreign but American origin. Political parties, as we have them, are not organized and controlled as political organizations are in Europe. It is difficult for common people to exercise freedom of political action in foreign countries. Political parties are necessary in a popular government like ours. It is of the utmost importance that our political parties be honest and truthful in their dealings.

Some say that politics is essentially corrupt. That statement is not true. Politics is the science of government. It is not politics that is corrupt, but mean men make politics appear mean. It is through our political parties alone that people can make their wishes known and their needs recognized, as may be necessary. Therefore the constitution and laws of our country give legal sanction to our political parties.

Membership in a political party must necessarily require a certain degree at least of party loyalty and fidelity in the solution of party policies and principles. No man should become the candidate of his party and at the same time accept the nomination of another organized group whose chief purpose is antagonistic to the fundamental principles that his party stands for. When the member of a party cannot faithfully support his party doctrine, then he may avail

Common Sense

Don't Jeopardize Your Good Standing.
How about it, are you not following some line which, if it became known, would completely overthrow the good reputation you have, and which you have been many years in building? Can you afford to take the chances you are taking?

Just what would be your standing among men if you were found out? Suppose your family and your business associates were to find you out. You may think the avenues of information are well guarded, but there is always a loophole by which the truth will get out.

So far you may have been able to cover your tracks, and so you convince yourself that you always will be able to cover up, but you won't.

One more infraction of the rules which govern your conduct, and you be the fatal step for you and your future happiness.

Just think of the cost of exposure. You are mighty foolish to take the chances you do and in the long run you will not be one whit benefited even though you can carry on the deception—your deception, remember.

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ECONOMIZE IS GOIN' TO BE OUR WATER-WORD, MEANS 'T EXPEND PRUDENTLY, BE FRUGAL AND SAVING. THAT'S US FROM NOW ON.

I DON'T SEE HOW YOU CAN TRANSPORT THE SUFFRAGE FOR THE PRICE, FOLKIE.

the right to oppose and make his appeal to the voters has in the name of the party, but as an independent candidate. Those who are not party candidates are free to urge their individual judgments without the loss of self-respect, provided, of course, their opposition to party doctrine is not based on self-interest as opposed to the public good. Our parties are homogeneous, all the membership having the same general views concerning public questions. This is quite different from the custom in European countries. In England, for instance, under the government of Lloyd George, any party having a following in the house of commons, was recognized through a representative in the cabinet. The cabinet was a coalition government, made of men holding different views. It was, therefore, a heterogeneous cabinet, who were agreed on some important matters, but not upon all. Our system is a better one. The vital need with us is to safeguard our political parties against the dominance of privileged classes, and disloyal candidates, seeking party support to promote selfish interests. It is therefore



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