# DIVIDED THEY FALL.

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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SCHOOL FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT.

A bill introduced in the legislature may serve to open the way for the full examination and consideration of one of the most important questions now before the citizens of Nebraska. School finance and management have been discussed on many occasions. but seldom with the broad view that sees the problem as a whole and not with reference to its local application. The time is at hand when the more general as well as the purely local phase of the question should be carefully dealt with.

The bill referred to has for its purpose the es tablishment of a budget for schools, and intends to require that the school boards prepare and publish each year a carefully itemized list of proposed expenditures, that the residents of the several districts may be given due notice of how much money is to be expended and for what purpose.

On the surface this appears to be a step in the right direction. It possibly may lead to economies, it certainly will head off extravagance by warning the public in advance, and it will stop the door to the grumbler, who stands on the fact that he did not know what was going on. Publicity is the greatest of safeguards for public business, and no part of our social machinery deserves or requires more watchfulness than the management of the schools.

But the budget only touches one item in the general problem. Some further inquiry will lead directly to the center of the school question, that of financing. We still follow the original, primeval plan, that of establishing districts separate and independent each of the other. What little effort has been made to consolidate districts and bring about a group management has met with much opposition, some intelligently selfish and some that will not measure up to that distinction. Inequalities have arisen that are all but insurmountable under existing conditions. The establishing of uniform courses of study, of systematic graduation and specified qualifications, have produced good results, but can not be fully applied because of the varying conditions under which schools exist in Nebraska. The question of finance is deeply involved in this. A recent study of this phase of the question brings out that: "The assessed valuation per pupil in average daily attendance ranges from \$1,223.53 to \$21,362.57 per pupil in average daily attendance. Here is too wide a variation, and until this dis-

crepancy is remedied by some advance on the present system of financing the public schools of the state, Nebraska will be open to the further criticism that is now possible, that is, that 96 per cent of the trained for their profession.

A PROMISING LEGISLATURE. Though it perhaps is a bit early in the session

Americans struggle in vain to understand conditions that prevail in Europe. Chaos has followed the emergence of suppressed nations, and efforts at self-determination have served so far only to confound confusion. / When Poland, Ukrainia, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia (now the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia and Finland came out as republics from the wreckage of the Russian, Austrian and German empires, it was hoped that in these republics liberty would find a new birth, and freedom for individual would result in good for all.

In some respects the redrawing of the map of Europe, done at Paris, failed to achieve the happiness of the people. A plebiscite to determine nationality for Upper Silesia has produced more misery than blessing; Memel was left in such an uncertain state that none can say just what its exact status is, and over these two bits of territory, formerly included in Prussia, war is now threatened. A dispatch from Berlin suggests a new Thirty Years' War is beginning.

In the thirty years from 1618 to 1648 all of Europe was involved in the fighting, which grew out of the religious upheaval incident to the Reformation. At the end of the thirty years, the Holy Roman Empire of Germany was broken up; all of central Europe was desolated, and not a nation but had felt the effects of the struggle. Many other wars followed before the map of Europe as it existed in 1914 was arranged, but no political division seems to have allayed the national differences that now are blazing as fiercely as ever.

Divided they fall, and unless something like concord is speedily restored in Europe the horrors of a long continued succession of small wars may be again experienced. The situation is a strong argument for a new council at which a basis for peace and agreement may be discovered and applied.

The United States is concerned in Memel, for example, because the control of that bit of sea coast was awarded by the treaty to the Allied Powers and their Associates, the latter term being insisted upon by Mr. Wilson to designate America's part in the World War. Memel is of service to Lithuania, as providing her a "window on the Baltic." It is part of a little strip of Prussia detached to establish the Free State of Danzig, cut off entirely from its mother country, destined to be a source of dispute and possibly of war, and a curious commentary on the mood in which the mapmakers found themselves at Paris.

Reason demands a reassembling at the council table, where these differences can be adjusted, and agreement remed that will avert what is now a serious threat to European reorganization.

#### RELIEF SHOULD BE EXTENDED.

One of the most difficult tasks facing middle western congressmen is that of convincing eastern congressmen that money advanced by the government for reclamation purposes is not lost to the federal treasury, and that irrigation means vastly more than merely squirting water on a garden patch through a hose. During the last twenty years the federal government has advanced to Nebraska irrigation areas something like \$12,000,000 for the construction of irrigation and drainage ditches. About one-fourth of this amount has been repaid to the federal treasury to be used again and again in reclamation projects.

In the North Platte valley alone, where this \$12,-000,000 has been expended, the land thus reclaimed teachers employed in the state are inadequately has produced crops worth more than \$200,000,000 during the last twenty years, and the towns and communities builded because of this reclamation work have afforded markets for many millions of

"The People's Voice"

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

Enforcing the Dry Law.

Lincoln.-To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I have just now read the editorial in The Omaha Bee entitled "Upshaw's Crusade for Honesty." I want to thank you for the strong uncement set forth in the edi-

We are going to get better enforcement of the law and, indeed, I think, improvement is already taking place. People are going to recognize more and more that the prohibition law should be obeyed just like any other law, and this by the so-called 'higher ups" as well as other classes. Such editorials as the one referred to above are positively helpful in creating this better condition of af-

fairs, and we thank you for it. F. A. HIGH, State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of Nebraska.

If You Don't Like Fatty. Omaha.-To the Editor of Omaha Bee: A letter in the "Peo-ple's Voice" column, signed by one "R. M. Fiala," severely denounced a backer of Fatty Arbuckle for his

olicy in doing so. Now, to make this argument a litle more interesting, I wish to ask Mr. Fiala if he was ever the victim of circumstantial evidence, or, failing commits no wrong by peacefully making Germany live up to her agreeof circumstantial evidence, or, tailing in this, has he ever taken the trou-ble to find out how many victims of circumstantial evidence were inno-cent? If we do not care to see his pic-in this, has he ever taken the trou-ments. The sooner the reparations stipulations have been fulfilled the sooner peaceful industry will again hum in Europe. Everyone believes America should keep hands off.

ures, all we have to do is stay away from the theater showing them. There tre many people who believe Arbuckle nnocent of the charge against him, and there are many who believe him guilty. Which merely goes to show that this incident, as well as others,

But, perhaps, Fiala is like a fish mong a school of fish; wherever the school goes he goes, he dares not break away and pursue an independent course, he fears the current of the stream, and in this particular case oublic opinion. He therefore an-nounces that he and his little town e against this victim of circumstanal evidence. They say, give him no mercy, put

lim out and keep him out. Let Arbuckle come back, whether

or not he is wanted will be evidenced by the ticket box receipts. If he must be condemned, let that be the way, and not by a few prejudiced persons. K. C. LADUOR.

Why Belong to a Political Party? Scottsbluff, Neb .- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: In these days of reckless thought and speech and of cademic learning, when men talk in-lependence of party principle, it is well to stop and ponder "whither are we drifting." The history of the world is ours to guide our feet. It is the history of the world that inde-pendence of party principle leads to socialism and socialism leads to anarchy.

alls must we look to preserve our in-In a monarchy politics are made for the people. In a republic people

Since the dawn of our republic we exchange for services and propertyobtained only by contracting debt to have had two great political parties which have shaped our destinies. The get it, or, its makeshift substituteindependent voter may now and then have elected a good man to office who may have done his individual becomes an automatic debt-making machine. The debts it has created in work well, but it left no lasting im-pression on a party principle. All our great statesmen have belonged to some party, for it was there they could fight for a principle that would

Nebraska and the French **One State Editor Finds Local Sentiment Favors Occupation** -Another Says His Community Indifferent-But Most Condemn French Policy-All Glad America Is Out.

**Orleans** Chronicle. "A foolish move," " France has no H. H. McCoy: The unprecedented business in Germany," "France would fare better in the end to stay out. action of the French government in repudiating the good offices of the gov-ernment of the United States and that of Great Britain in the matter of the A few say "France is justified." the general opinion seems to be that France has erred and endangered not French-German reparations contro-versy and the subsequent invasion by only its own interest, but the cause of peace. France of German territory, occupy

### Gordon Journal.

ing the Ruhr district, has had a sobering effect on the people of Harlan Dwight P. Griswold: I believe the sentiment of this community is that France is foolish to attempt to settle county. The French policy has evoked much criticism and some disregard for the future integrity of the use of its troubles by the further force. If Germany should turn on France I do not think public senti-French people, also some appre-hension as to the ultimate outcome of ment would allow the United States to intervene. such drastic measures, thought by our people to be wholly unnecessary and unwarranted under the circumstances. Ogallals News.

# Lindsay Post.

H. J. Whitacre: France's invasion C. A. Goodall: Sentiment of western of the Ruhr is practically certain to de Nebraska and Keith county regarding feat its own object. Cut off from her the occupation of the Ruhr is that France has moved wisely, providing the actions of her soldiers toward civndustrial wealth, Germany cannot possibly pay the reparation named in the peace treaty. It is highly posilians is guarded with greatest care. sible the move may prove disastrous to France; most certainly she has lost France is entitled to the coal Ger-many promised; as Germany did not the sympathy of her most able allies. make deliveries as agreed, France

**Daily** Prayer

needy and minister to them. Thou

anst supply out Thine unwasting ful-

ness. We confess our sins, and ask that Thou wilt forgive us as we for-

give those who trespass against us. Enlarge our hearts that we may

have a great vision of personal holi-ness, of civic righteousness, of busi-

ness integrity, of social service, and

of missionary conquest. Give us as the ruling passion of our lives, the de-

sire to bring in Thy Kingdom. To this end make us liberal with our gifts,

responsive to the call to service. Above

all, give us constant fellowship with

May our daily lives be filled with Thanksgiving to Thee for Thy mani-

fold mercies, and chiefly for the gift of eternal life through Jesus Christ our

Lord. Amen. PRES. EDGAR Y. MULLINS, D. D. LLD.,

Common Sense

Discipline Yourself to Save Regularly.

These days a lot is written about 'self-discipline.''

But the greatest need of self dis-

There is need of control, of desire

Too many limit themselves only to

what they can pay for. Some do not stop at the ability to

pay in their desire "to possess." It is easier-more comfortable to

spend five dollars for what is wanted, than it is to deny and save the five

ipline lies in spending money.

to possess.

dollars

Spirit.

Thyself, through Thy Holy

The Lord shall guide thee continually.-a. 58:11. O God, we pray for the grace which

we need for the labors and duties of McCook Tribune. the day. Our hearts are open; our F. M. Kimmel: The sentiment of spirits walt upon Thee. The sensitive conscience which leads to right dethis community, as expressed in many instances upon the invasion of the Ruhr is that our good friend and ally, fidelity which we desire in living as worthy children of our Heavenly Fath-France, has not only alienated it-self from the favorable sentiment and er, Thou alone canst make possible support of America and England, its chief supporters in the crisis of the world war, but has embarrassed and endangered the whole European sitfrom Thee. The forbearance which we | trivial. must have in dealing with others, we derive from Thee. The tenderness and love which lead us to seek out the And really save it, do not we

## Imperial Republican.

North Bend Eagle.

York New Teller.

The majority of thinking men con-

sulted in this community consider that France is making a serious mis-

take in entering German' territory.

forced to go to the money lenders, in-

curring interest bearing debts, to put a medium of exchange in circulation

-95 per cent of which is bank credit,

ning the latter, legalized

a checking system-a substitute for

by law, for 10 to 20 times the quanti-

W. J. Reynolds: France has made mistakes in the past, but invasion of the Ruhr district is the most foolhardy. It will alienate the rest of the The damage to France in powers. the world war is well known, but this

uation

manner of collecting reparations will not meet with approva Palmer Journal.

In its seemingly heartless course France remembers the treatment it

received at the hands of Germany when conditions were reversed, also what it might now expect had the central powers won in the world war. It is the fortune of war and Germany has only itself to blame.

J. C. Newsom: The invasion of Germany by the French is regarded here by some with indifference. Many are not in sympathy with the move and very few believe it wise. To our representatives in legislative

lependence-men who solve their problems by the light of experience. A political party stands for prin-ciples, not for men, but through men it must act. By uniting upon certain principles we accomplish that which we desire. If enough good men af-filiated with a party insist on their principles they will control and run the government. A party is what the individuals who compose it make it. Stay out of a party, vote indiscrimi-nately and nothing is accomplished.

ty of the money hoarded. Thus the hoarding of money, plac-ig it where it cannot be obtained in WILLIAMS

impossible for you to purchase cer-tain things, but because it is in little bits, in small sums the aggregato is ions is Thy gift. The loyalty and far larger than you realize

But these small sums are keeping The patience we so much need to en-dure the buffetings of life is born Most of your expenditures are in dure the buffetings of life is born of the Divine patience, and must come small amounts, perhaps, and seem

nor spend it for any other purpose.

Save something. (Copyright, 1923.)

A man who turns over a new leaf often finds the same text on the other In planning your affairs this year side.-Harrisburg Telegraph. And really save it, do not weaken,

icle and News.

"Wring out the old"-and then dry up the past .- Savannah News.

CENTER SHOTS.

Money is not very important unless

A tightwad is a man who knows

he got his money .--- Toledo Blade

ou haven't any .- Allentown Chron





THE MORNING BEE

to venture definite comment, it does seem that the Nebraska state legislature is conducting its affairs in an admirable public spirit. No petty feuds of a partisan nature have arisen to distract attention from the serious business of lawmaking. Republicans and democrats alike stand ready to consider the proposals of Governor Bryan on their merits, not from a party viewpoint but with respect to state.

It is with conditions, not with theories, that our new state government must deal, and the first faction which allows thoughts of political expediency or advantage to guide its actions, will thereby lose the public respect. The responsibility of legislation is a serious obligation. The best expression of this feeling was lately given by Governor Cox of Massachusetts, in his address to the legislature at Boston. He concluded in the following words:

"In a time of confusion, when so much of the world is groping in the dark seeking the avenue for return to restored happiness and tranquility, a great responsibility has been placed in our hands. Ours is the power to legislate for nearly 4,000,000 people. Legislation is the instrument of civilization to better the conditions of mankind; to restrain the greedy and vicious; to give equal opportunity for all to enjoy life, liberty, property, and the right to work and receive just reward; to protect the poor and unfortunate; and to encourage men of talent and genius to minister for the welfare of humanity.

"Bloody revolutions have often failed to bring as great benefits as some mighty legislative enactment. In our honest purpose to exercise the power which is ours, let us remember that the laws of nature, the economic laws, and human instincts can not be changed by the writing of statutes. Legislation can not turn dross to gold. It can not make the evil good. There can be no substitute for honest toil, for thrift and industry, or for character and integrity. The individual must acquire these virtures for himself. In our endeavor to strengthen the weak we must not break the spirit of the rugged.

'Let us not, therefore, attempt the impossible by legislation. Let us gratefully remember that the great mass of our citizens are sturdy, strong, God-fearing, home-loving, industrious and courageous men and women. Those who believe any present difficulties to be insurmountable do not know the character of our people, nor are they worthy inheritors of the traditions of the preceding generations, who resolutely and without flinching met and solved the problems of their day.

"With the desire to preserve, not to destroy, with the purpose to build up, not to tear down, with the endeavor to bring understanding out of distrust and fear, let us, in devoted service, show that responsibility has been entrusted to worthy sons and daughters of old Massachusetts.'

It is with a thoughtful, earnest spirit that the Nebraska legislature has taken up its duties. The same broad method of approaching public questions on the part of the governor should add all that is necessary for a session full of benefit to the people. As the Massachusetts executive says, "let us not attempt the impossible by legislation." Fewer laws, but better ones are needed. A correspondent from Fremont writes that there should be less of the "Be it enacted" and more of the "Be it repealed." This is the general sentiment of the state, and it is a demand that public officials should not ignore.

crease in purchase for American corn in the last year, and that the consumption now is five times that of the prewar average.

in of eastern manufactured goods. Just why the big manufacturing industries of the east are not interesting themselves in enlarging their markets by enlarging the scope of the reclamation service is puzzling to westerners.

Now the farmers under the irrigation canals in western Nebraska are asking for relief, and the congress seems utterly indifferent to their just claims. Many of these farmers are in grave danger what is best for the citizens and taxpayers of the of losing their all because business conditions during the last two years have made it utterly impossi-

ble for them to meet their water payments in addition to paying the maintenance charges. They are not asking that these payments be remitted. They are perfectly willing to pay, if given sufficient time. The government can lose nothing by the delay, while the farmer will lose everything unless relief is extended. The North Platte project stands at the very head of the list of projects in point of repayments of money advanced. The farmers who have made this splendid record are entitled to far more than the temporary relief so grudgingly offered by congress. Their claims are just, and to grant them would mean their assured prosperity and the greater prosperity of the entire country.

De Freycinet may be old and feeble, and all but forgotten, but he still retains his faculty for defending his views.

A man who has been away from Omaha twenty years expresses amazement at the changes. He should come again in twenty years.

When the black signs change to green the autonobile license is renewed.

Are the War Grafters To Be Punished? From the New Republi

Possible we are unduly sceptical, but we cannot bring urselves to believe that the indictment of Mr. Crowell and other members of the emergency construction committee will lead to any substantial results. We have no doubt whatever that the government was grossly and scandalously plundered by numbers of contractors during the war period. Nor do we doubt that the officers of the administration were often culpably negligent in permitting the plundering to go on. But we have not forgotten the circumstances of the period. Before the declaration of war America appeared as a giant of vast potential power but with no certain control of nerves and muscles. The forces of America had to be organfzed and brought to bear at once. Money was to be had like water by a stroke of the congressional pen; but the great need was for guns, uniforms, cantonments, ships, and no stroke of a pen could produce these. Naturally the attitude of the officers of the administration was that money mattered very little, so long as the goods were forthcoming in the briefest possible time. And so they grasped at the cost-plus system and under it placed contracts wherever they thought production would proceed quickly. There was hideous waste of money, and worse, but America did exhibit a coordinated energy that neither our enemies nor our friends believed possible. We are not in the least certain that equal energy would have been exhibited if we had proceeded by peace time methods of carefully drawn specifications, competitive bidding, scrutiny and rescrutiny of bids, contracts drawn in sextuplicates, etc. We might have saved money and lost the war, All this, however, does not subtract a tittle from the shame Europe is really learning the virtues of corn as of the men who seized upon the national crisis as an food, a fact that is indicated by a 40 per cent in- opportunity for enriching themselves. They pretended to be patriots. They were traitors, and ought to be in Leavenworth instead of the I. W. W.'s whose offense against the American nation was as nothing compared to that of the looters of the treasury.

executions, foreclosures and trustees' sales are, for the body politic, the ex-ecutioner's ax, the guillotine and the headsman's block! endure. Every man or woman must take a part in a republic to be a good citizen, and he or she must help to make it a good government. Choose the party The remedy lies, mainly, with our to which you wish to belong, be it republican or democrtic. Both have been great parties and both have national congress, but it will come slow, due to a majority of its members being connected with money lendstood for certain principles. The re-publican party that stands for the principles of Washington, Hamilton, Clay, Webster, Marshall, Lincoln and Roosevelt; or the democratic party, that stands for the principles of Jeferson, Calhoun, Cleveland, Watson nd Wilson, are yours to choose from. Study the principles of each party nd choose and vote for principles, for upon principles our government is founded and fostered. Choose for your party the one that stands nearest your principles, work to have your principles adopted and elect men bound to ples adopted and elect men bound to principle. Help run your own gov-ernment. Men have crept into office in all parties that were unworthy, principally because men, good and true, did too much independent vot-ing without fixing upon the office-process a presengability of miniciple

seeker a responsibility of principle. Fight for principles and not for men,

and you reed have no fear of the fu-ture. A. H. HONNOLD.

The Present Financial Situation.

Lincoln .- To the Editor of The

Omaha Bee: To trace to its major

cause the world's chaos that now ex-ists is not difficult. To the un-prejudiced mind it may be made as plain as that 2 and 2 make 4.

The world is bankrupt. In debt beyond its capacity to pay. In Europe, national, municipal, corporate and in

dividual debts aggregate a sum greater than the total value of all

property. In the United States, the total of like debts is two-thirds the

fair cash value of all property, with

an annual interest, now, more than \$7,000,000,000—the total debts and in-

terest annually increasing. For one to understand what \$7,000,000,000, payable annually to the money lend-ers, means, there are less than \$7,000,-

00,000 of money in the United States. Money is the life blood of civiliza-

tion." Civilization cannot function without it. It has made practical the

dividing up of the people into numer-

ous employments and occupations, giving us the arts and sciences, edu-

cation, and manufactures and trans-portation distributing among the peo-

ple the necessities and comforts of life. Its use is daily and imperative!

Its function is to serve the purpose of a medium of exchange of service and

a medium of exchange of service and property. This is its sole and indis-pensable purpose. And next to the importance of having it, is the im-portance of protecting it in perform-ing the purpose for which it is made. It has been seized upon by men to hold it and hoard it, to force people

to come to them to get it, and to pay a tribute for it before it is permitted

to perform the purpose for which money is made. They have secured legal sanction for this! Also while

oarding it, to issue a substitute for , for which they demand and receive

a tribute the same as if it was money. Civilization to function must have it.

Without a medium of exchange every-thing stops. It becomes compulsory to have it. Thus, the people are

eign power to protect its people as best it can in dealing with the cause that is creating anarchy and the threatened dissolution of our civilization. This is one way a sovereign state can take action. HOMER EARL.

ring terminal clip per ta wire to be instantly tached and reconnected ile motor is running

g and coil. No nut

-

AC

New electrode de-sign forms a natu-ral drain so that no oil can lodge in spark gap

Unscrewthisbush-ing and plugcomes apart. Notice

compact porcelain to withstand hard

Patented CAR-BON PROOF por-celain with ita high temperature fine attains sufficient heat to burn oil deposits, thus of-fering effective re-"istance to carbon

running engine.

even old ones that pump oil.

The Function of a Spark Plug

AC Spark Plug Company, FLINT, Michigan

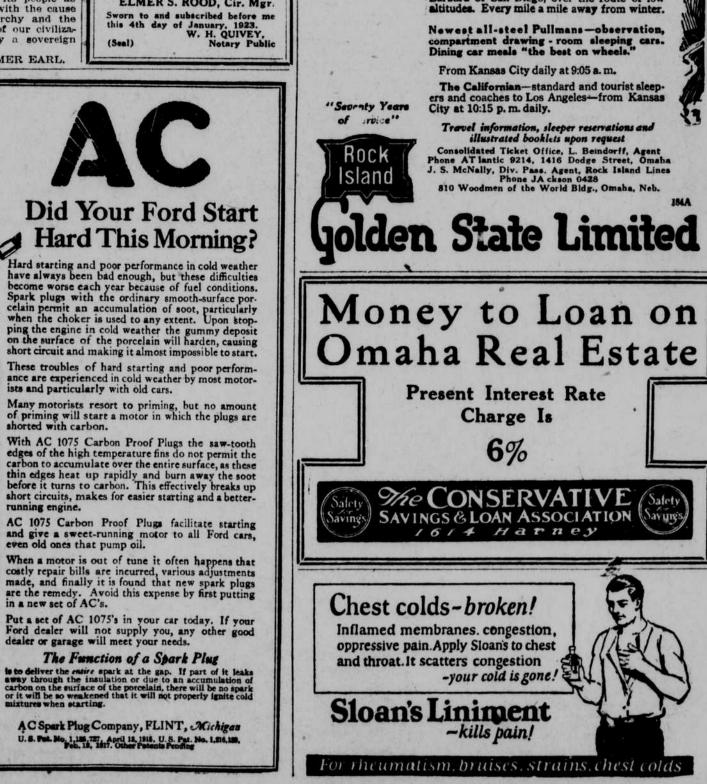
U. 8. Pat. No. 1, 186, 727, April 18, 1916, U. S. Pat. No. 1, 816, 189, Feb. 18, 1917, Other Patents Pending

It is impossible to save money, no matter what your income, unless you exert some self-denial and use self discipline. An uncontrollable desire for every

thing within your means is not the way to save money. If it were fifty or one hundred dollars in a lump you would think it

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION for DECEMBER, 1922, of THE OMAHA BEE 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

AC



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