THE MORNING BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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GREAT GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK.

"Wee Willie" Keeler, who died a few days ago, was a champion batter in his day, a terror to pitchers and fielders alike. Asked once for his formula, he replied: "I hit 'em where they ain't." In those simple words is expressed the plan of action of the

professional bandit. A great game of hide and seek is in progress in Denver, where, since December 18, the police have been trying to locate the men who stuck up the Federal Reserve bank messengers at the front door of the mint and escaped with \$200,000 in greenbacks, after killing a guard. A nation-wide net was strung at the time, and in several parts of the country traces were reported. A Wichita paper even went to the extreme of saying the bandits were safely housed in Omaha. The bandits knew better, and so did the Denver police.

The first thing that occurred to the mind of the average citizen, not engaged in crime, was that the bandits had made good their escape in their highpowered car. This being the obvious thing to do, it had the popular favor. So the police encouraged the idea, but they also had in mind something equally obvious, that the robbers, after driving furiously a short distance into East Denver, turned their car back and reached cover somewhere in the city. Discovery of the dead body of one of the men, left in the car by his companions, alone in a garage for nearly a month, shows the correctness of at least a part of the latter theory,

By this time the surviving robbers have scattered. If any Denver man was engaged in the affair, he is yet in Denver, where his greatest chance for safety lies. That the dead man was a stranger gives color to the belief that most of the band were from out of town. One or more of them had been in Denver for weeks, studying the situation and arranging for the coup. This is proven by the fact that the automobile used had been stolen weeks before, the garage had been rented, and all the preliminary business attended to. Such crimes are carefully thought out in advance.

Now the police have won a point in the game. The dead man is a substantial clue as to the identity of the "mob" of which he was a member. With this start, the whole story will some day be told. Criminals are clever, shrewd and daring, but the law is certain to win in the end, for it is the law, and the men who enforce it are just a little more clever, shrewd and daring than the criminals who

HAS THE TREATY BEEN BROKEN?

The charge that France has violated the Treaty of Versailles by its invasion of the Rhineland is followed by announcement from Berlin that further reparation payments are to be suspended. This lem for the French. Some observers predict the final extinction of all possibility of Germany completing its reparation payments.

It is quite probable that the cost of France's venture in the industrial district of the Ruhr will exceed its financial return. It is a costly thing to maintain an army in the field. Even though Germany be compelled to pay the expenses of this new occupation, that will only mean that the amount available for war reparations is diminished by so much. Meanwhile thousands of Frenchmen are withdrawn from productive industry at home and mobilized into the army. Such a situation can not be more than temporary.

The deficiency on which Premier Poincare based his military movement amounts to 1,500,000 tons of coal and \$500,000 worth of telephone poles and timber. His strategy resembles sending an elephant to catch a flea.

Chancellor Cuno says that Germany did all it could and intended to make every effort to meet the reparations terms. At the same time he seizes the opportunity to decline to make further payments, on the ground that the treaty has been set aside by the action of France and Belgium. One of two answers must be made by France: it can send its troops further into the country, or it can withdraw and give the Germans an opportunity to produce enough goods to meet the indemnities. The longer the present policy is pursued, the greater the prospect of a rewriting of the treaty becomes. The question whether or not the treaty has been broken by France is a difficult one, and certainly is embarrassing to the Paris government.

HONORING A REAL MAN'S MEMORY.

We notice something especially fitting in the presence of Hon. Joseph Gurney Cannon presiding at a session of the House of Representatives where tribute was paid to the memory of Hon. Moses P. Kinkaid. "Uncle Mose" and "Uncle Joe" were companions on the floor, friends and intimates outside the house, and had in common many things. One that may not have occurred to the casual reader is that both were pioneers.

Cannon grew up with Illinois; Kinkaid grew up with Nebraska. One knew no more than the other about the beginning of things, for Illinois was in the rough when Joseph Gurney Cannon first settled and hung out his shingle at Danville; Nebraska was just as raw when Moses P. Kinkaid told the world that he was practicing law at O'Neill. Each had a similar experience in that while clients did not overcrowd his office, he made such an impression on those about him that the public soon demanded his service in public office, and in many ways both found opportunity to do good work for the common

run of mankind. Kinkaid will be best remembered in Nebraska for his efforts on behalf of the settler; he will leave at Washington memories of a quiet, dignified man of attainments, whose counsel and advice were sought by all of his associates, and who modestly but capably assisted in framing many of the great laws of the land, and who took a man's place at all

Congress honors itself in paying tribute to such

The average flivver owner will sit up and take notice when he reads Mrs. Stillman's request for \$100 a week to keep her car going.

TINKERING WITH THE TAX LAWS.

Two questions face the state legislature in regard to taxation. The first is how much money is needed to run the business of the state without crippling its service to the people. The other concerns how that sum shall be provided.

It is no easy task to adjust either of these problems fairly and satisfactorily to the people. No one enjoys paying taxes, but the burden is eased by the knowledge that each is paying in proportion to his means. If one man escapes payment of his just dues, the load on the rest is so much the heavier. If the bulk of taxation is placed on production, the development of the state is hampered.

The cost of collecting the taxes is another item. Thus, we find Dwight P. Griswold, editor of the Gordon Journal, writing:

"In the state of Nebraska it costs 30 cents per capita to assesss and collect the taxes that were paid last year. We will have to do what the merchant has had to do-cut down overhead."

A stronger and more centralized state control of taxation offers the most feasible way to reduce this overhead. Divided and scattered authority should be avoided in this as in other administrative work. At the same time, the test of ease of collection should be applied to every proposed change in the

It is on this score that the low rate of taxation on intangible property finds its defense. The same facts apply to taxes on personal and household goods. Property that is easily concealed will go into hiding when the levy reaches a certain height. Any tax that makes liars of otherwise honest citi-

Nebraska is far from having an ideal system of taxation. This condition, however, can not be remedied by hasty, ill-thought-out legislation. No bill should be enacted that is not passed on by those expert in taxation matters, or before an estimate of the amount of money it would raise is possible. Tinkering with the tax laws is dangerous business, and is a matter for scientific investigation rather than of political expediency.

DR. CHARLES WILLIAM WALLACE.

A dispatch brings news that "a former member of the faculty of the University of Nebraska" has beeen injured in an automobile accident in Texas. It goes on to name him as C. W. Wallace, who is reputed to have made a fortune through lucky investments in oil stocks.

A few may recognize from this description Dr. Charles William Wallace, sometime professor of English at the university, whose work deserves recognition far beyond that accorded him, either by the school or the state. Prior to the war, and until military operations interfered, Dr. Wallace was carrying on the most important inquiry in connection with William Shakespeare ever undertaken. He not only made deep and careful search in the musty archives in London, and in other parts of the kingdom, but he brought to light many discoveries, all throwing bright light on the life of the great poet.

Shakespeare as a man, as a business man, as a neighbor, as a citizen of London, as a theater manager, and as an actor, all were illuminated by Dr. Wallace's discoveries. He was given much attention for his work, leaders of English thought paying him the consideration due his ability and achievements; the American public was apprised of his work and its results through magazine articles, and the University of Nebraska published at least one of his reports. Funds were short, and although the regents extended Dr. Wallace's leave from year to year for several years, no money was available to publish his reports. A few months before the war came on he tried to secure money, just a few thousand dollars, to publish his book, and failed.

Discouraged by this, and somewhat disheartened when the war came on, Dr. Wallace set about research work in a more profitable field, that of Texas oil. His discoveries there have paid him far better than the finds he made in the historical papers of the English archives. Some time he may give the world the book he has material for, but some Nebraskans will always regret that this brilliant, hard working man of letters must be referred to as a "former member of the faculty of the University of Nebraska." He should have been retained.

Not a good time to soften terms of debt payment is the conclusion reached by the president after consultation with members of congress. On the other hand, a little tightening up might help some of the unruly on the other side of the Atlantic to

A highly successful farmer himself, "Barney" Baruch is now letting go of some inside tips to other farmers, who will probably pay no attention

However one may feel towards Germany, it is not easy to work up even a sob for Herr Hugo

If the weather man feels like chucking a bou-

quet at himself, it is all right with the rest of us.

British High Commissioner in Constantinople

-From Asian Magazine. Sir Horace Rumbold was for a strong policy. Sir Horace is a British diplomat of the old school. He believes in secret treaties and has not much use for the press. The blankness of his expressionless face hides exceedingly well an excellent diplomat. He smiles seldom, and on special occasions only, and is very difficult to rouse. He has not many familiars; for the icy glint of his monocle bars the way to outsiders desirous of approacing him. His handshake itself is a warning. In the heavy, early Victorian embassy, he had stood aloof from outsiders, during the eighteen months of his residence in Constantinople, and he was apparently in touch only with official reports. When the crisis began I heard many say, "How thankful we ought to be to have Harington here, for Rumbold yould certainly have made a mess of the whole busi-

And yet the only man who had seen right from he beginning was the British high commissioner. His aloofness gave him time for deep reflection on the situation and the men with whom he had to deal. From he very beginning he realized the danger of giving in to the Turks. He advocated not exactly a policy of provocation, but one of extreme firmness. He beieved, for example, that the national aspirations of Turkey should be reconciled with the vital interests not only of the allies, but of all foreigners. One of these vital interests was the preservation of the extraterritorial privileges granted to foreigners hundreds of years ago. It is true that "capitulations" interfere with the complete independence of a country, but in a country in which the laws are founded on a religion and the highest judge of the supreme court receives a salary equivalent to some \$150 a month, it is difficult to expect the courts to work as in our own land. There is a saying that "Any Turk may be bought at price." "Bakshish" is more frequent on the lips of the Turk than "Good morning." Ever since foreigners began to trade in Turkey, the have been covered against Turkish "misinterpretation" of laws by the capitulations that the Kemalists, having won their point in regard to Thrace and Constinople, now wish to abolish. It was just this type of far-off result of any sign of weakness that Sir Horace feared.

"From State and Nation"

-Editorials from Other Newspapers-

The Inspiration of Statues.

Edgar Howard in the Columbus Telegram. Was ever an American so lost to our republic as to fail to have the fire of love of country kindled anew in his breast in that moment when gazing upon a George Washington in marble

r in bronze?
Is it possible that any man of the northland has ever failed of new in-spiration to loyalty to his country's and features of the great Lincoln, modeled in stone or bronze by some great sculptor?

Did ever a son of the south raise moist eyes to the statue of a Lee with-out being inspired to emulate in humble way the goodness of that great

And as the statues of those mighty personalities have served to inspire men who made possible this Nebras-ka of ours. And so I am trusting that some organization—perhaps the Society of Nebraska Pioneers, or the State Historical society, may begin intelligent agitation looking to placing of heroic statues of worthy pioneers of Nebraska in our wonnew state capitol now under

construction. Since Nebraska is first of all an agricultural state, why not in the new capitol life-size bronze or marble statues of Robert Furnas and J. Sterling Morton, who have often been spoken of as the fathers of scientific agriculture in Nebraska?
And from the ranks of the writers

of pioneer days why not choose for im-mortalizing among men the memory of Dr. George L. Miller and Edward Rosewater by placing the bronze or neer intellectual giants in the new capitol of the commonwealth?

And from the ranks of those brave

priests and preachers who came to aboriginal Nebraska to carry the gospel of the Master to the red children of the prairies, would it not be ap-propriate to choose an Elder Hamiland a Father Ryan to stand lifelike in statue in the new capitol, there to silently plead the same message they carried to the hungry ears of the pioneers?

And will the circle of statues in the great edifice be complete without representatives of those valorous ones who wielded their swords in the cause of humanity and human liberty in the days of Nebraska's babyhood? Certainly not, and certainly no two serve better in statue to represent to present and future ages true types of M. Thayer, statesman-soldier, and Maj. Frank North, the great white chief of the Pawnees

A Bronze Tablet to Convicts.

From the Baltimore American A bronze table was unveiled in the Eastern penitentiary (Pennsylvania) a few days ago as a memorial to 120 convicts, among them B6686. The number represented the identification tag of an American soldier, a former convict, who lost his life at the Marne. He was killed while attempting to cross a light bridge that was swept by the fire of German snipers. A regi-ment was needed on this occasion and volunteers were called for to clear the way. Two hundred and eighty-two men responded to the call, the first being B6686. He did not come back. The ceremony that commemorated his service and the service of other men who had gone out of this prison in answer to the call to war was entirely in the hands of the convicts. One of their number designed and modeled the tablet. During the commemoration services it was stated that of these 120 war veterans, men who had served time in prison, whether discharged because their terms

such as this dead convict and his coms gave their country, that justifles the efforts made, fruitless at times ugh it proves to be, to sift out of the human wreckage in our visons those who have left in them the will and the capacity to make good. When we find among them men such as these, ready to make the last great sacrifice for the flag, who shall say the work is a waste of time and ef-

More Work, More Pay. om the St. Paul Dispatch.

Railroad shop employes at Beech Grove, Ind., are experimenting with collective bargaining for their services on an entirely new theory. Instead of being paid for their time, they have stipulated for pay for their output. It is said that the men are earning more money than the railway labor board's scale, since they place no limit on the amount of work any

Daily Prayer

For Thy Name's sake, lead me, and nide me.—Ps. 31:3. Lord, hear our prayer in the morning. We need Thee all the day, through all the days. We have our call to prayer at any hour, but particularly when the night is spent, and Thou hast kindled the dawn as if Thou hadst made the day for us and But you do not know till you have only for us. Then we have strange need that Thou shouldst take our hand in Thine, and that our feet walk the road where Thy footprints should show the way though Thou shouldst need to leave us for a moment. We pray our morning prayer; we lift our singing hearts to Thee and praise Thee that all the ways we take we shall surely have the good companionship which on a day long since made hearts to burn, and turned a funeral day into one of laughter and great dreams. Blessed by the Lord, Who has guided our going all these years, and Who will continue to be our help and our rejoicing. We will make melody all day; we will walk modestly all day; we will work help-fully all day; we will do things which shall not need to be undone all day; and since these matters are too large for our accomplishment, we ask Thy mighty aid. Fail us not, our God nile on our many activities and bid them Godspeed to the end, that at set of sun all may be well with our hearts, and we may be bidden by Thyself a kindly good night. Amen.

BISHOP WILLIAM A. QUAYLE, St. Paul, Minn.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1923.
W. H. QUIVEY,
(Seal) Notary Public

Sport Page-all

"The People's Voice"

that is all." What would be do without them? "Only just live," that

farmer, why not give him a fair show

for success? As it is, if he raises a

nothing to sell. If the government

had the products stored there would

times. Then the value of food prod-

ucts never fluctuate, but always go

together, and wages will always buy the same amount of food. The farmer

will have to agitate, educate and do

a little judicial advertising in order

Home Ownership and Taxation.

Kansas City, Mo .- To the Editor of

'he Omaha Bee: Your excellent edi-

no better way to encourage thrifty in-

The European Crisis.

Omaha Bee: Poor France, can she see the handwriting on her political wall?

Her action of the last few days may

lead to a European revolutionary eruption which will astonish the civ-

I am delighted with the editorial in

The Omaha Bee of Saturday entifled

"You are doing just what the people want." Let us not forget that the

Latin nations possess a peculiar nature; they worsip a hero today and cut his head off the next day. Premier Poincare is the hero today and

the president to a man, for he has a

our moral support.

JESSE MARTEL.

ilized world.

"Revise the Treaty."

Omaha.-To the Editor of The

stead of destructive citizens.
KICKING BIRD.

So if we must depend on the

Farmers and Stable Prices. Auburn, Neb .- To the Editor of

Whether the pay is for time or for The Omaha Bee: I think there is one way that the entire world can be product makes little difference, un. way that the entire world can be less voluntary limitation of output made prosperous, all debts paid and is abandoned. On the time basis, the every one have a fair deal and an usual disposition is to work at a slower rate, so as to "nurse" a job to last as long as possible or to pro- farmer enough to make him prospervide work for more persons, or for ous and there need be no worry about both purposes. The output or piece work basis does not completely change the situation, however, as can be so, for they can be farmers if illustrated in coal mining. Mine they wish. What labor needs is not leaders are paid by the ton, but since higher wages, but regular wages and the war only 75 or 85 per cent of the full wages. The way to make the men apply for work when there is farmer prosperous is to make what work to do. From 15 to 25 per cent he produces, (that is necessary food regularly stay away so as to provide products) the basis of value for our work for more persons. The indus-

try is overmanned and the public pays or partial voluntary idleness. "Let the government build great ce-if the output basis, without volun- ment warehouses," and give the profor partial voluntary idleness. tary idleness, were to become general in industry, the cheapening of products and reduction in the cost of living would be astonishing. The efficient according as it may compare in cient would not have to carry the infood value to wheat, which may be efficient. The immigration problem taken as the basic value. If the would settle itself, and the cry for farmer gets \$2 per bushel for wheat letting down the bars to relieve the and all other things accordingly, he labor shortage in some lines would can easily pay the freight rates, and not be heard. The American work-pay off his mortgages and debts and or, trained to do several times as buy all kinds of implements and necesmuch work as the newcomer and able sary manufactured articles and some to demand pay in proportion, would luxuries. Farmers should be the most not fear the competition of aliens of less ability. The castoffs of Europe, independent of all people, but today they are the most helpless. have the power but do not use it. What would the rest of the world do without the farmer? "Only starve. they are worth, would not come here.

Immigration.

man may do, but encourage effort, so

earnings. Production has been in-creased 25 per cent in the past three

months, with a smaller force than

From the Nebraska City Press. Cries are already heard that the immigration is American industry. Just what this "hurt" is it is not difficult to analyze. Lack of immigration of cheap labor from southern Europe is requiring large industries to pay living wages to Americans. An influx of cheap labor would restore labor competition and provide a "floating surplus" which, thanks to the late immigration restrictions, has almost disappeared in the large industrial centers. There is not yet any good reason why the bars should be let down to the hordes of unprepared, unassimiable, too-anxious foreigners who are clamoring for admittance and whose presence here in large numbers would again produce

torial, "Own Your Own Home," might an immigration crisis.
Unfortunately, immigration for the have gone farther in encouraging home building. Nebraska should pass past ten years has not come from the a law exempting from taxes any \$1,500 house used as a home. In this favored portions of Europe, those sections from whence come the peoples way you would see Omaha boom and who have been easily and quickly the military men of pioneer days than the figures and the faces of Gen. John ated with little difficulty and whose it would soon look like a city beauti-You would have a different class of aims and ideals of citizenship are, for the most part, not at variance with the views and beliefs of the native eople-who would raise less cain and nore garden and chickens. There is

American. Lowering the bars to the hordes from southern Europe means, once more, a fight against commun ism, bolshevism, ignorance, misunder standing and crime . Americans who cherish their institutions will insist that, for the time being at least, im-migration restrictions be kept at the present level.

Suspicion Is Placed.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. The klan is running to form! Whenever a secret order is formed o proceed, by metods unsanctioned the keynote in that editorial. by law, to get done things it wants treaty has been a thorn to the whole done, disorder and crime results. The civilized world and also the embryo secret order denies responsibility for of a European revolution. the disorder and the crime, and in some instances it actually is the fact President Harding, saw the danger of that crime results from organized op-nosition to the secret order; from the to it. The cartoon in The Bee of the institution of other bands operating same date entitled "Withdrawing Our secretly, but always there is crime.

The imperial wizard's imperial voice

Troops," shows the six pertinent questions that would have drawn us into

may grow hoarse from protesting, but the European conflict for the the utmost wizardry cannot convince time. But Harding's answer of "No" anyone that the terrorization of More-house parish and the institution of the Uncle Sam has a right to congratuwere up or out on parole, not one had been returned to prison.

It is a record such as this, service Ku Klux in Louisiana are events unlate President Harding by saying, "You are doing just what the people want." Let us not forget that the

Common Sense

Use Your Own Head.

may be an exile tomorrow. Let us watch the European situation and see the results. Also let us stand behind Did you ever try to originate any-To make something different from

anything you have ever seen is worth heavy burden to bear, and he needs an effort, so study on it. A writer once produced what proved to be the best series of articles he had ever published and one of the best of

the day and age.

These articles had a big sale and he made lots of money out of them. But they concerned the ordinary things of life.

Dozens of writers could have writ-ten the stories—if they had though Do you know what you might in-

vent-what you might write if you would set about it in your own way? Do you ever get away by your-self and seriously try to write "some-thing different?" you ever get away by your-No, you try to copy another's style.

You try to steal another's "thun-der" as the saying goes, when your own would be much better if would use your own head and your characteristic style.

You do not want to burden your But you do not know till you have

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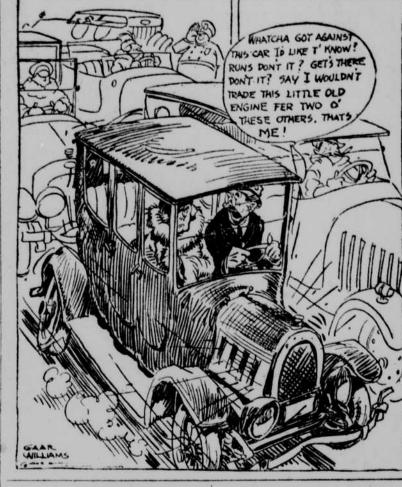
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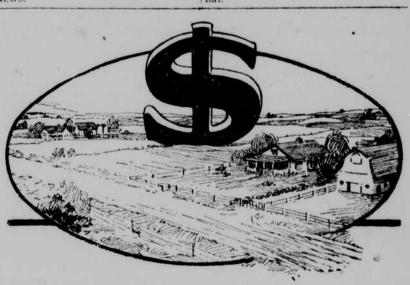
A Strain on the Family Tie



At any rate, Albert B. Fall, as secretary of the interior, ran true to used to be so common around New form. He was as good a secretary as Year's seems to have gone to join the form. big crop he can't sell it for enough to he he live on. If he fails in a crop he has News. had been a senator.-Chicago comic valentine.-Minneapolis Jour-

Didn't You Get Yours?

The old-fashioned calendar that



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Hand in hand with Nature, the 73,000 readers of The Nebraska Farmer are continuously producing and crystallizing new Wealth-put, ting the Dollar Sign on Nature's own work.

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Farnam at 17th Street

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