

THE MORNING BEE

MORNING—EVENING—SUNDAY

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

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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Private Branch Exchange, Ask for the Department AT lantic or Parson Wanted. For Night Calls After 10 P. M.: Editorial Department. AT lantic 1921 or 1942. 1000

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Co. Bluffs—15 Scott St., So. Side, N. W. Cor. 24th and N.
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NO CANCELLATION.

A notable step toward restoring American faith in the intentions and stability of Europe has been taken by Great Britain. Talk of cancellation of war debts due America is given a death blow in the announcement from London that the British government will accept the terms of repayment outlined by the American debt funding commission.

This can only mean that the English are confident of their ability to collect their own loans to the continental countries. It means also that the other American debtors are put in the position where they will have to begin negotiations for repaying the enormous sums lent them from the treasury. At the same time the American people are relieved from the thought that this bill for \$11,000,000 would have to be footed by them. If American public opinion had weakened, or if our officials had been less firm, there would have been real danger of cancellation.

The British loan is the largest of all, amounting to more than \$4,000,000,000. Before any final agreement can be signed for the funding and collection of this sum, the approval of congress is necessary. A great deal of discussion, some practical and some pure demagoguery, is to be expected. It is unfortunate that Stanley Baldwin, chancellor of the British exchequer, on his arrival in England from the conference in Washington, should have referred in such uncompromising tones to the influence of politics in congress. That this parting shot has been followed so closely by British acceptance of the American commission's stipulations should serve to take some of the sting out of his remarks.

America does not desire to drive a hard bargain with its debtors. The proposal of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and his fellow commissioners is to be regarded from a practical and not a penny-pinching standpoint. The whole plan, which would wipe out the debt in sixty-two years, would average a rate approximately of 4 per cent. An interest rate of 3 per cent was suggested for the first ten years, and 3 1/2 per cent thereafter. The suggestion includes provision for stated annual payments and an amortization rate of one-half of 1 per cent, in addition to the yearly payments on the principal.

The details of the plan can be entrusted to the proper authorities. If a definite arrangement can be made, by which both America and Great Britain know exactly what is expected of them, a foundation for world stability will be laid. As the other nations come forward and acknowledge their debts, they may conclude that they are spending too much money on armaments. One of their greatest troubles now is that they are living beyond their income. When they come to the point of marching up and paying their installments, they will have put their national life on a sounder basis.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL TAXES.

A bill introduced by Representative Hall of Clay county tends in the direction of solution for one of the really vital problems of state school administration. It provides for the apportionment of taxes collected by the state from railroads for school purposes; these are to be divided among the counties on the basis of school population, rather than on mileage, as at present.

Such a measure will be carefully scrutinized before it is acted on, for it contains something that deserves the most earnest consideration. On its face, it will be of disadvantage to such counties as Lincoln, for example, and other of the sparsely settled counties, which are traversed from end to end by one or more main lines of railroad, and it will help some of the more densely populated counties, whose mileage is smaller because of their area. This will have considerable influence in deciding the fate of the measure, for it will be argued that the counties larger in area should not be required to forego an advantage in order that those larger in population be benefited.

A broader principle is involved, one that is making headway toward general recognition. Taxes for school purposes should be equalized through the adoption of a system of levy that will equalize the wealth taxed. In other departments of the state government this prevails, and with little or no hardship on any district it might be applied to schools.

If the Hall bill provokes discussion that will bring this principle more clearly before the public, good will result. Methods of school financing in Nebraska are old-fashioned, and entirely out of line with existing conditions, and a change must come to relieve the property owner without hampering the school.

PORT KEARNEY FOR SCOUT CAMP.

Kearney people are interesting themselves in a movement that should have their attention. It is to procure the site of old Fort Kearney for the purpose of establishing a Boy Scout camp.

Much of historic and pioneer sentiment of value clusters around this ancient post. It was established long before the civil war as one of a chain of military posts designed to guard the Overland trail, and make as safe as possible the passage of the trains that were becoming so numerous on the route, the forerunners of the railroad. At Fort Kearney the plunge into the Indian country really was taken.

At Fort Kearney westbound outfits overhauled their gear, made the last purchases of preparation, and set out for a journey of some 300 miles across the "desert," to Fort Laramie. Other posts and stations marked the way, but the Pawnees, Cheyennes and Sioux made the venture one of risk, while the hazards provided by nature, in the way of bad river crossings, scarcity of water, danger of disease and in other forms, would have daunted any but the hardy souls who made the west.

Kearney has grown up there, a splendid example of a modern city, with homes, schools, and all that goes to make for culture and permanence. Its people are concerned for the preservation of the site of the old military post, either as a national park or as a scout camp.

MOSUL AND THE NEAR EAST.

Round and round they go at Lausanne, the good old thimbering game of diplomacy as practiced for centuries in Europe getting daily exemplification that ought to please Americans when they remember that we are merely observers. Lord Curzon now agrees with Ismet Pasha that further time be taken for consideration of the treaty, at the same time berating France for having broken a compact that held an ultimatum for the Turk.

Just at present the French have all the threat of war they care to entertain; in the Ruhr ample occupation is afforded them, and they have little if any stomach for further engagements over Syria, Mesopotamia, or even Mosul. Likewise it should not be forgotten that Lloyd George was tumbled out of office because he shook the mailed fist at Turkey in August. The British lion is inclined to roar very gently just now; most Englishmen have had enough of war, and will be disinclined to sustain a minister's foreign policy, where the safety of the empire is not concerned, to the extent of going to war.

Mosul has in a large sense been settled by the action of the United States in demanding the open door, to which the Turks have assented, and in which France finds some consolation, having been deprived of exclusive control of the region through the failure of Clemenceau to appreciate its value when negotiating with Italy in 1915. France has other reasons for leaning to the Turk; these may not be sufficient to warrant a complete break with Great Britain, but are weighty enough to prevent France from accepting without demur the British policy.

A fortnight of waiting may bring about a much better state of feeling at Lausanne; a little period of cooling off is never harmful. None of the nations involved actually wants to go to war, and it is reasonable to think that any safe way out will be welcomed.

WHEN PEOPLE ARE LONELY.

"Oh, the loneliness of it all!" moaned a young woman who had been prevented from casting herself to death in the river.

She was testing her soul against the bitterest experience mortals ever endure. To be lonely, when surrounded by relatives, and by acquaintances who might be friends, if but tried, is terrible trial for the mental capacity and moral courage of anyone. It is not enough to say to this, or to any other sufferer under the same conditions, that they need not be lonely. Such advice does not cure the ailment.

It is possible to tenderly lead her away from the morbid state of her mind, to renew her interest in life, to show her the world is full of people who will be her friends, on whom she can rely and from whom she can receive both comfort and help. Sympathy is not lacking in the world. It is the greatest possession of our people as a whole. What victim has ever made known his misfortune and not received aid? Not merely material aid, for that is the cheapest possible form of relief, but that priceless gift, the understanding commiseration of men and women who are sincere and wise enough to apply their consolation without offense even to the most sensitive of natures.

Oh, it was pitiful!
In a whole cityful
Friend she had none.

That was not even true of London when Tom Hood wrote it; the trouble was that poor girl did not know where to go, even in a city where the church holds open its doors without end. Contrast this scene with that of the lamp in the pastor's study in "The Charity Ball," and you will know what is meant.

Refuge and care and loving ministrations await all who seek it, and it is far better to seek for it than to look for surcease from trouble in death. Loneliness can be averted, friends can be made, but some effort must be put forth on the part of the sufferer. When that effort is rightly made, it will be discovered that every city, large or small, has a warm heart, and that selfishness is far from being a universal rule.

Men and women want to help one another, knowing that such employment brings the greatest reward that comes to mortal beings. None need to be lonely who will give the generous souls that abound in the world a chance to be friendly.

Omaha has another extensive program of paving mapped for the coming summer, and it might be of interest to note that Sixteenth street is to be let alone for one year.

Too bad the first damage to the new cruiser "Omaha" had to be set down as the result of a "crap" game.

Buffalo now has a natural gas supply of the sort that will burn. It long has had ample of the heated but noncombustible kind.

"Help carry a buddy's pack," the Legion slogan, might be adopted for general use and no harm done.

A moratorium of about a month of talk might help out in Europe.

Coue should have gone to Lausanne; at least he is needed there.

Well, here comes February, 'rarin' to go.

A Plea for Train Comfort

It is an invidious task to criticize any part (and especially a very essential part as the sleeping car) of a railroad system which has given to the world the Pullman car, the dining car, the chair car, and the observation car, and by the invention of the vestibule has made the whole length of a train available for passenger movement. Nevertheless, it is a fact that our sleeping car arrangements for dressing or undressing morning and night, for washing, shaving and sanitation—to say nothing of the provision for sex separation and privacy—are about as unhappily contrived as they can well be.

In the endeavor to get into or out of his clothes, the traveler has to choose between dressing in the aisle, or the performance of weird, acrobatic feats within the narrow compass of his berth. For his morning ablutions he must bump his encumbered way through the car, to find himself crowded into a smoking room (for the time being extemporized as a dressing room) where he shaves at the peril of an accidental jolt to his elbow, and washes—or waits—as the gods may decide.

Now this question of sleeping car construction is a technical matter, and it is capable of satisfactory solution. The state room cars in this country and on the continent (where, by the day, they are universal) prove that it is possible to ensure a decent separation of the sexes, and not only provide absolute privacy but make each two-room apartment a separate day and night room, with its own individual conveniences. Now can we see why the separate state room sleeper should call for a much higher fare? Structurally, there is involved, it is true, the building of partitions and the provision of individual lavatories; but if the system became universal, the cost of these would be proportionately reduced.

"From State and Nation"

Editorials from Other Newspapers

"Made in Nebraska."

With M. Maupin in the Gering Midwest.

Isn't it a great time for the various commercial organizations of Nebraska to join in a real campaign of education having for its purpose the promotion of sales of Nebraska made goods?

Nebraska raises the best garden products in the world, yet the bulk of our canned goods are imported from other states. We ship our hides east to be tanned, our leather and then buy back in the shape of harness ad shoes instead of buying from Nebraska manufacturers. We raise the best milling flour in the world, ship it away and then buy it back from other states made into flour. We raise oats in vast quantities, and the best in the world, ship them out—meat. Our own Nebraska potatoes, than which there are none better, are allowed to rot in the fields while we import poorer potatoes from Minnesota.

What a lot of clumps we are, to be sure. Producing more raw foodstuffs per capita than any other state, we ship most of them away to be manufactured, and then buy back, plus the double transportation charges, extra profit, cost of canning and cartoning, etc. We pay wages to workers in other states, and they work for our people should be privileged to do at decent wages.

What's the matter with a "Made in Nebraska" campaign? Money Reward Class. From the Des Moines Register.

"General Harbord's splendid work in France entitles him to any reward within the government's gift. His retired salary represents a most trifling appreciation of his military record. It should go to him, no matter what salaries he draws. It is a debt of honor. And such debts of honor are not measured by the wants or affluence of those to whom they are paid."

It would be interesting to go back and quote from the Tribune in this matter of "title to reward," "debt of honor" and the like when it was proposed to award medals to the soldiers who fought the war good in some degree for the financial setback they got in their two years' service.

What is the difference between an officer in the army and the common soldier that makes a financial reward the expected thing for the officer and utterly unthinkable for the soldier? Is there something about lying in the mud ditches and meeting the actual hardships of war, while the officers are comfortably housed well behind the lines, that makes the soldier's service so honorable that the suggestion of reward tarnishes it?

What did General Harbord do that puts him in the money class that the boys in the trenches did not do?

Forestry in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A bill introduced by Senator Frank H. Harris creates a State Board of Forestry, composed of six members, who would advise with respect to conservation, and provides for a program of public education to promote the practice within the state of forestry methods that would contribute to the growth and preservation of timber. It makes provision, also, for the acquisition of forests by the state, which would be used for experiments in forest management, and the common sense of the forestry board, for the checking of forest fires, and for the maintenance of state nurseries with a view to reforestation. The board would be empowered to employ and appoint persons to carry out its instructions and to fix their salaries.

The bill has the support of the Missouri State Forestry association, which was organized in 1921 for the purpose of forest conservation, and there is no reason why it should meet with opposition from any quarter. The money for the purchase of the land has already disappeared, say officers of the association, while the tracts of first-class hardwood are depleted, and other timber supplies are rapidly diminishing. The dwindling away of extensive areas of timber is so generally observed, in fact, that sentiment is thought to be very favorable to measures designed to prevent further wasteful destruction of forests, and to repair past damage, which has continued for 100 years without the adoption of any policy by the state intended to preserve valuable timber resources uselessly destroyed.

Present conditions, observed in the recession of forest areas in every part of the state, make the adoption of such a policy an immediate necessity. In some sections, formerly having large areas in forests, the timber supplies are already inadequate. But, upon a view into the future of the state, this need becomes imperative. When the object of a poetic admonition, the woodman may sometimes spare a single tree, but if impelled by economic necessities to fell an entire forest, he will swing his ax heedlessly and with

Daily Prayer

With thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God—Phil. 4:8.

Our Father in Heaven, we praise Thee for the mercy-seat to which we come, and before which our hearts are so pleased to have us bow. Help us to approach it with pure hearts and with sincere motives. Teach us our need of Thee, show us the danger of our not living in Thy presence, the consciousness of Thy presence. Walk with us as Jesus walked with His two companions to Emmaus. Help us to commune with Thee in the hearts of our friends. Prevent us from wilful sin. Subdue our heart's rebellion, and keep us at peace with Thee.

Help us to be patient and sympathetic with all who may need our help. If we have wronged anyone, give us the grace of repentance and confession. If any have injured us, enable us to forgive and forget. Bless our homes, and all who are dear to us by the ties of kinship and friendship. Inspire and strengthen us so that we will be able to glorify Thee in home, in school, in the factory, or shop. Forgive us wherein we may in any way have grieved Thee, and aid us in our efforts to avoid the mistakes of yesterday. Amen.

W. CREWS, D. D. Woodstock, Ont., Canada.

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION for DECEMBER, 1922, of THE OMAHA BEE Daily 71,494 Sunday 78,496

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

no misgivings. It is possible, however, to prevent a wasteful timber by economical methods of forestry, and to provide for a new growth where timber is cut. That is the intent of the bill just introduced, and it would be accomplished principally through an educational program teaching that the most profitable forestry is the least destructive of forest resources. And reforestation of the land would be able to carry on an important work, turning to good account large areas of idle land, while in establishing state forests it would set apart a reserve of timber that would ultimately be of great value to the state.

Our Soldiers' German Wives. From the Boston Chronicle-Telegraph. The situation regarding the admission to this country of the foreign-born wives of American soldiers, which has been under discussion as a result of President Harding's order for the final observance of Germany, seems to require a little explanation. Before the passage of the Cable law by congress a woman marrying an American soldier automatically would be the nationality of her husband. She did not have to take out citizenship papers in order to be an American citizen. The new law provides for the retention of the original citizenship by foreigners marrying Americans. If they wish to become American citizens they must pursue the regular course for naturalization. Under the new immigration law, limiting the number of admissions to this country to a certain annual quota of each nationality, it would be technically possible for an American husband to be admitted while his wife might be excluded if the quota for the country from which she came had been exhausted.

But this is by no means the case with Germany, which has not sent us nearly so many immigrants as she is entitled to do under the law. Consequently there is no obstacle to the admission of their original citizenship to those who have been doing duty on the Rhine. Those married since September 22, when the Cable law went into effect, will come in with the status of desirible immigrants from Germany, provided they are able to pass the prescribed tests as to health and literacy. Those who married before that date will be regarded as American citizens, the same as their husbands. In either case no practical difficulty stands in the way, since it may be assumed that the wives of our soldiers will be able to read and write. The technical discrimination with regard to those who married after September 22 is necessary under the law, but practically their admission should be as easy as that of those who have same American citizens with their marriages.

Common Sense

Don't Let Prosperity Slip Away.

Do you ever glance around the station or street cars or other places where people congregate in crowds, and notice the few who are happy and contented looking?

Have you noticed that by far the greater number of our unhappy faces, belong to persons who are fairly well dressed, and are prosperous looking, rather than otherwise?

Is it possible that you are one of the many who, having met with a certain measure of success, become entirely dissatisfied with what they have and want more?

If you are the sort who cannot bear prosperity without wanting more than you deserve, look out that prosperity does not get away from you, after all.

If you are the sort that has gotten a start in the world at the expense of others' comfort and personal rights, also look out—a day of reckoning is due you.

If you have ground down the poor, and caused pain in your dear mother's heart, since you started to make more money, you will lose the bloom from your cheek and the healthy happy look from your eyes and you will pay a higher price than poverty, for your selfish greed.

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NOT ALL DEALERS SELL GOODYEAR TIRES



Dealers whose first thought is a large margin of profit are not especially interested in Goodyear Tires, for Goodyear margins are relatively small.

Dealers who decline to service tires and thus save money for their customers are likewise uninterested, for Goodyear expects its dealers to give service.

Because we believe in smaller margins and extra tire quality, and in conscientious service, we have been selected as Goodyear Service Station Dealers in this town.

We believe with Goodyear that these things are essential to satisfied customers and a permanent business, and therefore we operate on that basis.

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Our Secret Ambitions



THE OFFICE FORCE AT THE PAPER MILL LONGS TO BE THE TALK OF A WINTER RESORT.

follow more closely in the footsteps of our Savior, let us be more like the sinner than the deserted Earl Williams. VEE LEIDY.

Progress of a Race. Omaha—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: From the bondage of slavery and poverty, no race in such a limited period and under such trying circumstances has ever made more progress than has been made by the negro in the United States of America. Instead of being discouraged under conditions over which he had no control, the negro has simply faced the situation head on and made a valuable experience for any minister or profitable for the men behind the bar. W. H. JORDAN.

Pastor Third Presbyterian Church, President Omaha Bible Institute.

Last Rites for a Bootlegger. Omaha—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: If it is not too late for comment upon this, may I suggest to the late Earl Williams, I should like a few words with our readers. We are Christians! We are civilization!

Yet, in the heart of a city that, apparently, has no heart, a life passed out into oblivion, unheeded—perhaps unremembered! And somewhere, in this far-reaching realm of humanity, the tear-blurred eyes of a mother may watch in vain for her boy. She loves him, unknowingly—God loves him, knowing.

Let us wonder what overpowering influence impelled his groping footsteps to find and traverse the path whose shimmering gilt of promise was ever the will-o'-the-wisp which beckoned him on until the yawning chasm of the underworld claimed him for its own. And the devil gloating in triumph sits cross-legged and mocks, whispering in the ears of his comrades how a populace of heathens turned scornful backs to his plight.

Who are we to shun lifeless clay? There is not one among us who is immune from sin.

It is for us to loathe the crime—the while we have mercy for the criminal—for once his heart was pure as gold.

Ministers sit idly by condemning the passing notoriety of Dr. Percy S. Grant and his dogmatic beliefs while a lowly grave receives a body in disgrace and silence.

Did Jesus ever deny words of forgiveness even to the lowest of the lowly?

It would be well to stop quibbling over trifles and bow before the Almighty God and beseech Him to bring love into our hearts that we may

As we grow older, we dream of these things but in a modified way.

The real facts are that the pot of gold, the treasure ship and Aladdin's Lamp in the great majority of cases have their origin in an ordinary every-day, common savings account.

Why not take the first step towards making your dream come true, by opening a savings account now in the Savings Department of this strong bank? A dollar in money and five minutes in time are all that is required.

When Dreams Come True

MEMORIES of our childhood recall the mythical pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, the stately treasure ship coming into port and Aladdin's Lamp, whose mystic slave brought all that heart desires.

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Why not take the first step towards making your dream come true, by opening a savings account now in the Savings Department of this strong bank? A dollar in money and five minutes in time are all that is required.

First National Bank of Omaha

ADVERTISMENT.

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Mrs. MARY SAIBERCK, 944 28th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Letters like these testify to the value of the Vegetable Compound. These women speak from the fullness of their hearts. They describe as correctly as they can their conditions; First, those symptoms that affected them most conspicuously; and later the disappearance of those symptoms. They are sincere expressions of gratitude. For nearly fifty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been so praised by women.

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