

THE MORNING BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Publisher
N. B. UPHKE, President
BALLARD DUNN, Editor in Chief
JOY M. HACKLER, Business Manager

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein.

Entered as second-class matter May 28, 1908, at Omaha postoffice under act of March 3, 1879.

BEE TELEPHONES
Private Branch Exchange, Ask for the Department or Person Wanted. AT lantic 1000

OFFICES
Main Office—17th and Farnam
Co. Bluffs—15 Scott St.
Chicago—Tribune Bldg.
St. Louis—S. Trust Bldg.
San Fran.—Hollbrook Bldg.

HIS WAGON AND THE STAR.

Woodrow Wilson is praised most, and perhaps will be remembered longest, because of his idealism. His chief characteristic, from the time he first came into notice was that he had vision that encompassed greater and higher things than had been achieved, for mankind, for his government, for the people around him.

His earliest work was a consideration of the American government, publication of which gained for him a professorship and started him on his career as an educator. Through his experience as an instructor, he ever leaned more to the side of the ideal in preference to the material. Just before he was elected to be president he had published "The New Democracy," almost revolutionary in some of its thought, which brought on him the sternest criticism from the materialistic thinkers.

When he went into the White House, he carried this along and in a most effective way showed how a high standard of social justice can be maintained in an entirely practical way.

In this he sustained the Roosevelt thought of a square deal. He was visionary, but it was the vision of a better world, of life on a higher plane, of humanity lifted from sordidness to a clearer and happier existence. Impractical, maybe, but only when judged by standards that embody selfishness and narrow motives. He failed to realize all he might because of his unwillingness to accept less than he set out to achieve.

"Hitch your wagon to a star," was Emerson's advice to those who read him. Woodrow Wilson hitched his wagon to a star, one that shines clear and luminous for all. In the same way other great men have aimed for an exalted goal. This has been especially true of those men who have filled the high office of president of the United States. These men, too, had lofty conceptions of public duty, of service to their countrymen and to the world.

If the American people have come to be great, it is because of their good fortune in having not only wise men but men of vision to lead them; men whose heads have been far above the mists and clouds of party or faction, and who have looked all around to see what is good for the people and then have tried to get it for them.

Woodrow Wilson's idealism was intense, and it set in motion such a cycle of thought as will not be stilled until it has had even greater effect on the world than is noted now. Humanity moves upward in spirals, and it is certain that eventually the race will reach the place to which the great American, now so sincerely mourned, tried to advance in a straight line.

GREATER BELONGS TO HUMANITY.

An expression of Ramsay MacDonald, premier of England, in welcoming Ambassador Kellogg of the United States, will find response in every patriotic heart. Referring to the illness of Woodrow Wilson, Mr. MacDonald said:

"This is a moment when partisanship and party allegiance sink into insignificance. The whole English nation tonight is standing with held breath waiting for further word of this great American. Our party differences flare up like a great beacon and die down like the flames of a great beacon, for what is great in the actions of public men belongs not to parties, not to nations, but to the whole humanity."

Truly, this is so. It applies not only to Woodrow Wilson, but to all those great men who preceded him, in every nation. Man can not live alone, nor can nations. Mr. MacDonald pleaded for more and greater neighborliness among nations. This, he said, has gone far between the United States and Great Britain, but not far enough in the world.

In order to be neighborly nations need not interfere with each other any more than one family group interferes with another. Close enough to provide for the give and take that is the basis of tranquil life in a community. Common action on common interests, and individual action on those things that are exclusively of private or personal concern.

When the fires of selfishness sink a little lower, men will be able to see the beauty of being neighborly in all relations.

NEBRASKA'S REPUBLICAN DELEGATION.

A little problem for the political authorities to deal with has been shunted onto Nebraska by the action of the republican national committee. The number of delegates from the state accredited to the national convention has been increased by two. That is in recognition of the vote cast for the republican nominees. So far so good.

The statute governing the selection of delegates, however, was made in contemplation of only 16 being selected. Four of these are to be nominated and voted for at large, the remainder to be equally apportioned among and voted for only by the congressional districts. The question now arises, What will be done with the extra two? Plainly, they can not be apportioned equally between six districts. Are they to be added to the four at large, and be selected by all the voters?

The latter method would seem the proper one, yet, in event it is adopted, by what process will the committee go about to get the names on the ballot? Nominations will be easily enough secured, but will the secretary of state be authorized to put on the ballot, "Vote for six," when the law allows only, "Vote for four?"

the national committee from the state, has pointed out that the delegation can not go unstructured; it must follow the lead of the majority of votes. If any irregularity appears in the selection of the additional delegates, a way is opened for a contest before the national committee.

A chance for a very pretty argument is here presented, yet such may be avoided by an agreement to abide by a definite plan that will assure the state having its proper quota seated at Cleveland, no matter which of the candidates it may be instructed for. Wisacres should get into consultation and solve this little puzzle.

BRITISH RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA.

Recognizing the soviet government as the de jure government of Russia, Ramsay MacDonald has started something. He has merely done in this what all others have been willing to do. Jan Smuts, early in the summer of 1919, told the English that the world would have to recognize whatever government the Russian people set up for themselves. Charles Evans Hughes has said in effect the same, and so has Calvin Coolidge. The exception rests on the agreement made between France, England, Italy and Belgium prior to the Genoa convention, that Russians, no matter in what form they came, would be required to accept responsibility for external debts and also to adjust alien property claims.

It was at this time that Tchitcherin set up the counter claims on account of damage sustained by Russia, incident to the occupation of Archangel in 1918, and the Kolchak and other anti-bolshevik movements. Whatever merit these claims may have, they can not offset the rights of private citizens of foreign countries whose property was seized by the soviets. Under the proposal from MacDonald for renewal of relations between the British and Russian governments, commissions will examine and adjust all claims. This has been agreed to by the soviets.

One of the impressions is that the English claim against Russia, amounting to about \$3,300,000,000, will be canceled. This is having a bad effect on France, where a claim amounting to almost as much is held. Private investors in France, in addition, own imperial Russian bonds to the amount of more than a billion and a half dollars. The French are not ready to forgive this debt, unless something is forgiven them.

The case of the United States is different. What our government asks was expressed by the president in his message to congress in December:

"Whenever there appears any disposition to compensate our citizens who were despoiled, and to recognize the debt contracted with our government, not by the czar, but by the newly formed Republic of Russia, whenever the active spirit of enmity to our institutions is abated; whenever there appear works meted for repentance; our country ought to be the first to go to the economic and moral rescue of Russia."

MacDonald's recognition is said to rest on a desire to extend the trade of England, in hope of relieving unemployment. Also, we are told that Russia can not buy in England or elsewhere until credits are arranged, and that this will be the first thing the MacDonald government will have to do. The settlement does not seem to be either complete or attractive on the surface.

The remarkable Mr. Creel breaks off his tale right at the most exciting point. He says he withdrew from the transaction, but does not say what he did with the \$5,000. Are we to surmise, or wait for the next installment?

This is the time of year when seed catalogues bloom and the busy householders raise expansive gardens around the house. Best of it all, some of these dreams come true in June, July and August.

Congressman Sears got into the Record, even if he did not get to vote. And at that, the judge is rarely late when anything important is going on and needs his attention.

Quentin Roosevelt has been selected by a French sculptor as a model soldier. He is a fine type of some 4,500,000 the United States had under arms a few years ago.

Arlington Heights will be a most appropriate resting place for Woodrow Wilson's body. He fought for freedom as valiantly as any man in the victorious ranks.

"Beware of the Greeks when they come bearing gifts," the old Trojan post-mortem verdict, will probably be revised by inserting oil men in place of Greeks.

More power to Judge Fitzgerald, if he will just make good on his declaration that he proposes to clean up the criminal court docket.

Almost 2,000,000 men are on the railroad payroll in the United States, showing how big the transportation industry really is.

The groundhog saw his shadow, and the weather bureau predicted more snow. The snow is here. Another case of team work.

What a pity Warren G. Harding had not been able to treat some of his undesirable friends as Woodrow Wilson did his.

Candidates for office still are cropping out, so nobody need worry about the ticket not being filled by primary day.

Naturally, not even the smell of burnt wool, much less that of oil, attaches to any democratic garment.

However, Woodrow Wilson was not responsible or accountable for all the things said or done in his name.

Henry Ford has won the first round in the Muscle Shoals fight. He is still far from a contract, though.

One of the essential qualities of good oil is viscosity. The Teapot variety certainly spreads.

In Nebraska the gate-lifting pig is being superseded by the mortgage-lifting cow.

Doheny seems to have dealt wholesale in cabinets.

Homespun Verse

—By Omaha's Own Poet—
Robert Worthington Davie

ETERNAL FAITH.

"You're my trustworthly guide," said the groom to his bride in a sweet and ineffable tone;
"You are the dearest of dear in the universe here, and I'm joyous to call you my own.
I'll ever be true in the deeds that I do; I'd die at your call, Mary Jane;
You may know when I'm dead and repose overhead that your love wasn't given in vain,
And when we grow old, I'll be happy to hold your hand like fingers and may;
You're the same little girl, and as changeless as pearls—as you were when we journeyed away—
You're the same faithful wife that you were when our life was young and the thoughtfulness new,
And I'm feeling, my dear, as I felt in the year I uttered those promises true;
I will earnestly pray to be all that I may while the virtues of living remain—
You're the soul of my soul where the melodies roll in the heart of my heart, Mary Jane."

"The People's Voice"

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

A Farmer Reviews the Situation.

St. Paul, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: There is much to be said about the situation as presented by those who think they understand the ills that have brought distress to many sections of the country. I have been honest to goodness dirt farmer and, as I happen to belong to this class, and who ought to know his business and what is going on in the world, I have a few things to say. I have been a farmer since I was a boy, and I have seen a lot of things. I have seen the secretary of agriculture, banker, or some one not connected with this business, only indirectly, can better explain the facts.

For 35 years I have been trying to extract some kind of a living from 160 acres of land. In all this time there has been but one period when the vision of the farmer seemed to have arrived. A world war on, and we in it.

Turn to former history, the farmers made the goat, and he alone was prevented from becoming a profiteer and reveling in sudden wealth. This is the case of the entire world of the nation today. But why dwell on one act of discrimination, when the number is legion and all entangled together? The farmer is not the only one who has been attacked by the world. It would seem to be known only from memory.

The reason the farmer is in his present condition is almost, if not entirely, his own fault, as he could have been the aristocrat of the world and owned the world. He has not done this. He has not marketed his products by co-operative methods, and perfected his business and taken it from the control of the few who have made it profitable as long as this condition exists.

The matter of taxes, freight rates, and the Court and other disagreeable things now in existence, will become pleasant affairs to the farmer, for he will be able to pass them on to the other fellow. He will not be able to pass on his own product; he will only be on an equal footing with other lines of business.

Many honest efforts have been made by those who were in a position to make some wrongs right, and this end was reached in many legislative acts. But some of the things that have happened to prevent the benefit to be realized. We will take the federal farm loan act to illustrate. The law provided for a fund, substantial help for the farmer's financial needs, but it didn't get a chance to function to any extent till a few demagogues saw it as a source of easy money if certain provisions of the law could be eliminated.

The first got rid of the stockholders' control; this was the most essential. The second was to put the farmer's own hands was the next step. This was all accomplished so quietly that the farmer didn't know when or how it was done. The third was the election of owning stock in the federal farm loan and denied representation therein. Well, the result is that this bunch has been able to absorb the interest on all the stock 65 per cent of all loans and other earnings, in fortunes, piously doubled salaries, and are now trying to create a new price, with the mere bagatelle of \$25,000 per year. The intent of the law, as well as nearly all the benefits, are eliminated at present. The farmer pays interest on 5 per cent of his loans that he never received only as stock. The daily papers will help correct many wrongs by E. E. WESTCOTT.

Back of Dairy Movement.

Gordon, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I regard the dairy business, we are glad to note that there is some interest being taken in that line, and some good dairy cows brought into the country, which is a step in the right direction. People are inclined to think that if dairying was gone into in general that it would cause an over production and such a decline in dairy products that it would not be a paying proposition, that the market would be overstocked. When the facts of the matter are considered, America does not produce enough for home use and large quantities are imported annually from foreign countries.

Over 70 per cent of Nebraska's butter is shipped outside of Nebraska, all of the money stays in Nebraska, and if we had a million cows in the place of 450,000, of which we have now, all of the money would still remain in Nebraska.

Dairy cows that are brought to buy land; they help the land owner buy more land.

The merchant and the banker don't worry about the condition of the farmer who has a few dairy cows. Nebraska now produces over 65,000,000 pounds of butter annually; she is near the top as a butter state, and with our wonderful resources in the way of cheap feed, such as alfalfa and sweet clover and the best of climate and the best of the world's market, we can easily become the leading state in dairy products. Omaha now leads the world in the manufacture of creamery butter, and 76.6 cents out of every dollar which the butter manufacturer receives for his butter, the farmer gets.

So under these conditions wouldn't it be advisable for the people of Sheridan county and northwest Nebraska, where there can be raised the best of the country's butter, to give this important business more attention, and provide themselves with a daily income of a sure nature from a sure source, such as Sheridan county's natural resources in dairy products. Omaha now leads the world in the manufacture of creamery butter, and 76.6 cents out of every dollar which the butter manufacturer receives for his butter, the farmer gets.

If these conditions wouldn't it be advisable for the people of Sheridan county and northwest Nebraska, where there can be raised the best of the country's butter, to give this important business more attention, and provide themselves with a daily income of a sure nature from a sure source, such as Sheridan county's natural resources in dairy products. Omaha now leads the world in the manufacture of creamery butter, and 76.6 cents out of every dollar which the butter manufacturer receives for his butter, the farmer gets.

Many thousands of valuable dogs disappear every year in London, an English dog fancier says, "of the favorite methods used by the dog thief for enticing away his prey is to smear a little aniseed on the bottom of his trousers; another device is for the thief to carry a piece of bread" (live) in his pocket. In either case the fragrant odor attracts the dog and he follows the thief, and the animal follows around a convenient corner and is whisked up and is probably half a mile away before the owner realizes his loss.—Outlook.

"Woman is learning to stand on her own feet." That's fine. Perhaps you will keep off the feet of men who have street car seats.—Passaic News.

SUNNY SIDE UP

"Take Comfort, nor forget That Sunrise never failed us yet" Celia Thaxter

A CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE.

I am going to file for office pretty quick. But I haven't made my mind up which to pick. But whatever one I run for there's one bunch I'll be sure to vote for. I will make some fake reformers mighty sick. I am weary of reformers and reform. All their virtuous pretenses make me warm. They all think, with excess virtue. All things you like will hurt you. So they ask new laws to keep you from all harm.

I am tired of having laws for this and that. I'm so weary of all "antisl" lean and fat. We've so much of prohibition now. I am in a dazed condition—How's a fellow to discover where he's at? Cur's at this thing they call reform by law. All this legal rule is sticking in my eye. So for office I am running That I may go out a-kicking For professional reformers via law.

We heartily wish we could do something about it. While on the way to fill a speaking engagement, as is often our custom, it is really wonderful how the merry quips and timely quips pop into our mind; marvelous beyond compare how rhythmically the sentiments ebb and flow; fairly appalling in their force, and so true to themselves. The same thing is equally true while we are wending our sorrowful way back to headquarters.

"Mr. Toastmaster," each merry quip, each timely quip vanishes into the limbo of forgotten things; nary an ebb or flow of sentiment is there, not one solitary sentence curls forth in eloquence. It is Very Discouraging.

Considerable experience on the state house run at Lincoln impels us to remark that the very best way of speeding up the work of the supreme court would be to make it vastly more difficult to appeal trivial cases from the district courts to that august body.

The man who pawned his coolidge to get enough money to buy a suit for his family will now have to retire for a little while. A Nebraska City man recently mort-

gaged his flivver to get money enough to pay the license on it. The legislator who sought the enactment into law of the compulsory air rationing in Nebraska to eliminate curves recalls to mind the legislator in a far-off session who introduced a bill for a law making it a penal offense to discharge firearms upon a public highway, "except to kill a dangerous animal, or an officer in discharge of his duty."

KEROSENICALLY SPEAKING. There was an oil king named Doheny who for legal advisers named many. But the exploding Teapot made things so awfully hot it's difficult now to spot any.

The family auto still being laid up with a fractured radiator, plus badly spent gasoline, plus not greatly interested in the mounting price of gasoline, except as it may have a bearing on some political ambitions.

We venture to raise our voice in feeble protest according to the custom of young folks exchanging tender missives on St. Valentine's day. They may bring results, or they may not," says John, "but they can do no harm, and if they bring a little pleasure to the youngsters, who shall say them nay? There's none too much fun in the world at best."

George Burr of the Aurora Register says that Adam McMullen quit the newspaper business to engage in the practice of law. There are members of the editorial profession who will insist that such an exhibition of rare judgment is entitled to suitable recognition.

"It's about time," shouts John Sweet of the Nebraska City Press, "that some one put a permanent wave in the American flag."

"It is time for a party to split when it begins straggling," asserts the Elm Creek Beacon.

Guy Doran exhibits surprise that the lid of Teapot Dome was pried off. "Evidently a cog slipped," is his explanation.

Possibly the Teapot Dome matter will do what the Eighteenth Amendment was supposed to do, but didn't—crowd the liquor question out of politics. W. M. MAUPIN.

ceve intelligent people. What he does not see is that the surest result of his political animus will be to recall to the public the record his own party made in its conduct of the war, when the public revenue was poured out lavishly that the soil thus fertilized grew a large crop of overnight millionaires.

His party, which refused to prepare for war before it came and which made the excuse for extravagance that it had to prepare for war after war came, is the party that built cantonments on the cost-plus system, resulting in such vast expenditures that the government afterwards brought the American Committee for Relief of German Children. Among them is the portrait of Dr. Haven Emerson, formerly health commissioner of New York, who made an investigation as for December and the early part of this month.

Dr. Emerson tells us that 2,000,000 children of school age are in pressing need of food and clothing, and that 500,000 more, under school age, are in like stress. Inadequate nutrition has produced an unbelievable amount of tuberculosis, rickets, and blindness in children. Overcrowding and insufficient ventilation account for much of the pulmonary trouble, which is established in children as early as 6 months of age. Meat supplies are from one-third to less than one-half of those of prewar days. Antiseptics and disinfectants are scarce, and mothers' milk is in many cases too small in volume, and in many other cases lacking in proper nutrition, because the mothers themselves are poorly nourished.

It is said that 10 per cent of all babies become public charges from birth and that the vast majority of people find refuge as families in municipal lodging houses because they are unable otherwise to sustain life with themselves. In many cities, infant and death rates run about 50-50. Hospital quarters for children are inadequate, and some kinds of equipment are utterly small. In Dresden unemployment was at its peak, 1,500 last year to 60,000 at present.

Stories of this character are almost incredible in view of the conditions that prevailed in Germany prior to 1914. In many things having to do with the social weal and with economic efficiency Germany formerly was held up as an example to the rest of the world. German standards were something to emulate wherever there was concerted striving for social and economic advancement.

"Doubtless the German people are somewhat more helpless and discouraged today than they ought to be because they had learned to depend so much on the functioning of a strongly paternalistic government when Kaiserism was at its height. This is not the time, however, to engage in academic talk about causes of present conditions. The fact of these conditions is the thing now to be dealt with and the effort for those of worthy human impulse to know that there is widespread privation and suffering among the children and mothers of Germany. Measures are well enough in their time and place, but they do not assuage hunger or meet the requirements of the ill-clad and the poorly housed.

Misuse of Government is Not Partisan. From the Kansas City Times. The politicians at Washington who are busy at their task of making party ammunition out of the oil scandal should be admonished that the country is interested in this industry. It makes no difference what party label is worn by the men who shall be shown to share the guilt in this oil scandal. Because Mr. Fall is a republican, the shame and the humiliation are national, not partisan.

If these revelations are to be used merely to give partisanship an opportunity to debate the question as to which political party has been most wasteful in the administration of the public oil reserves, it is to be regretted that the democrats, who now expose the guilt of certain republicans, could be shown to have made a record of waste and extravagance in the administration of the public oil reserves. Because Mr. Fall is a republican, the shame and the humiliation are national, not partisan.

Mr. Fall, being the politician that he is, conceives it to be his function to take a political profit for his party out of the charges against ex-Secretary Fall. That is because Mr. Fall is a republican. Because Mr. Fall is a republican, the Codillie administration must be indicted also, and Mr. Fall is blindly partisan enough to be promptly refunded. The Pinex Co. have that his foolish bombast will de-

LISTENING IN

Or the Nebraska Press.

The Clarkson Press wants it distinctly understood that when it comes to real hands, Clarkson has one that ranks up with the best of them.

Evidently Dwight Griswold or Joe Leonard, one or both, soldered a while at Camp Cody. The Gordon Journal says: "We fellows who spent several months at Camp Cody, N. M., can wish former Secretary Fall no greater penalty than that he go back to his home state and stay there."

"Cancel the Teapot Dome lease and drain the pipes afterwards," demands the Clarks Enterprise.

Ole Buck wonders why the society pages never print pictures of girls washing dishes or making bread, instead of always showing them bathing, or playing tennis, or walking in the flower garden with a big dog. The Board of Inquiry seems to be overlooking something.

Editor Stone of the Hartington Herald insists that "the only sensible thing for the voters to do is to go to the polls prepared by acquainting themselves in advance with the entire political program." Editor Stone has outlined a mighty big program for the voters.

Editor Huse of the Wayne Herald asserts that the people are anxious to see justice meted out to any one who has violated a public trust, "they should not be deceived by peanut politics as played by many in Washington in the hope of public preferment and power."

Editor John Kearnes of the Beatrice Daily Express rushes to defend the custom of young folks exchanging tender missives on St. Valentine's day. "They may bring results, or they may not," says John, "but they can do no harm, and if they bring a little pleasure to the youngsters, who shall say them nay? There's none too much fun in the world at best."

George Burr of the Aurora Register says that Adam McMullen quit the newspaper business to engage in the practice of law. There are members of the editorial profession who will insist that such an exhibition of rare judgment is entitled to suitable recognition.

"It's about time," shouts John Sweet of the Nebraska City Press, "that some one put a permanent wave in the American flag."

"It is time for a party to split when it begins straggling," asserts the Elm Creek Beacon.

Guy Doran exhibits surprise that the lid of Teapot Dome was pried off. "Evidently a cog slipped," is his explanation.

Possibly the Teapot Dome matter will do what the Eighteenth Amendment was supposed to do, but didn't—crowd the liquor question out of politics. W. M. MAUPIN.

ceve intelligent people. What he does not see is that the surest result of his political animus will be to recall to the public the record his own party made in its conduct of the war, when the public revenue was poured out lavishly that the soil thus fertilized grew a large crop of overnight millionaires.

His party, which refused to prepare for war before it came and which made the excuse for extravagance that it had to prepare for war after war came, is the party that built cantonments on the cost-plus system, resulting in such vast expenditures that the government afterwards brought the American Committee for Relief of German Children. Among them is the portrait of Dr. Haven Emerson, formerly health commissioner of New York, who made an investigation as for December and the early part of this month.

Dr. Emerson tells us that 2,000,000 children of school age are in pressing need of food and clothing, and that 500,000 more, under school age, are in like stress. Inadequate nutrition has produced an unbelievable amount of tuberculosis, rickets, and blindness in children. Overcrowding and insufficient ventilation account for much of the pulmonary trouble, which is established in children as early as 6 months of age. Meat supplies are from one-third to less than one-half of those of prewar days. Antiseptics and disinfectants are scarce, and mothers' milk is in many cases too small in volume, and in many other cases lacking in proper nutrition, because the mothers themselves are poorly nourished.

It is said that 10 per cent of all babies become public charges from birth and that the vast majority of people find refuge as families in municipal lodging houses because they are unable otherwise to sustain life with themselves. In many cities, infant and death rates run about 50-50. Hospital quarters for children are inadequate, and some kinds of equipment are utterly small. In Dresden unemployment was at its peak, 1,500 last year to 60,000 at present.

Stories of this character are almost incredible in view of the conditions that prevailed in Germany prior to 1914. In many things having to do with the social weal and with economic efficiency Germany formerly was held up as an example to the rest of the world. German standards were something to emulate wherever there was concerted striving for social and economic advancement.

"Doubtless the German people are somewhat more helpless and discouraged today than they ought to be because they had learned to depend so much on the functioning of a strongly paternalistic government when Kaiserism was at its height. This is not the time, however, to engage in academic talk about causes of present conditions. The fact of these conditions is the thing now to be dealt with and the effort for those of worthy human impulse to know that there is widespread privation and suffering among the children and mothers of Germany. Measures are well enough in their time and place, but they do not assuage hunger or meet the requirements of the ill-clad and the poorly housed.

Misuse of Government is Not Partisan. From the Kansas City Times. The politicians at Washington who are busy at their task of making party ammunition out of the oil scandal should be admonished that the country is interested in this industry. It makes no difference what party label is worn by the men who shall be shown to share the guilt in this oil scandal. Because Mr. Fall is a republican, the shame and the humiliation are national, not partisan.

If these revelations are to be used merely to give partisanship an opportunity to debate the question as to which political party has been most wasteful in the administration of the public oil reserves, it is to be regretted that the democrats, who now expose the guilt of certain republicans, could be shown to have made a record of waste and extravagance in the administration of the public oil reserves. Because Mr. Fall is a republican, the shame and the humiliation are national, not partisan.

Mr. Fall, being the politician that he is, conceives it to be his function to take a political profit for his party out of the charges against ex-Secretary Fall. That is because Mr. Fall is a republican. Because Mr. Fall is a republican, the Codillie administration must be indicted also, and Mr. Fall is blindly partisan enough to be promptly refunded. The Pinex Co. have that his foolish bombast will de-

Abe Martin



Nobuddy loves a fat man, and the demand for stout girls is hardly worth mentionin'. Bad weather is no longer an alibi in these days of closed cars.

Copyright, 1924.

Safety for Savings Savings and The CONSERVATIVE Loan Association Loans for Homes

NET AVERAGE PAID CIRCULATION for December, 1923, of THE OMAHA BEE

Daily 75,107 Sunday 80,795

Does not include returns, left-overs, samples or papers spoiled in printing and includes no special sales or free circulation of any kind.

V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1924. W. H. QUINCY, Notary Public

VENUS PENCILS advertisement featuring an illustration of a pencil and text: "For sale at all dealers throughout the world. The largest selling quality pencil in the world. All perfect for every purpose—as soft as you wish; as hard as you please."

California through Salt Lake City advertisement featuring an illustration of a building and text: "Salt Lake City has an individuality all its own. The Mormon Temple, the Tabernacle with its great organ, the Wasatch Mountain Drives, and Great Salt Lake more remarkable than the Dead Sea of Palestine, are only a few of the reasons why you should see Salt Lake City."

When in Omaha Hotel Conant advertisement: "Famous Old Recipe for Cough Syrup. Easily and cheaply made at home, but it beats them all for quick results."

Los Angeles Limited and 4 other trains direct for California—2 more available via Denver advertisement: "Salt Lake City has an individuality all its own. The Mormon Temple, the Tabernacle with its great organ, the Wasatch Mountain Drives, and Great Salt Lake more remarkable than the Dead Sea of Palestine, are only a few of the reasons why you should see Salt Lake City."