

THE OMAHA BEE

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The torpedoing of Wall street without warning clearly comes under the head of frightfulness.

Looks as if "peace without victory" had gone a-glimmering, at least for some little time to come.

It's back to the hole for Mr. Groundhog and another survey of the coal bin for Mr. Groundholder!

As balm and comfort, scientists assure us we will be back in a glacial period in a million years, more or less.

As long as Omaha fails to exercise its right to charter making so long will our charter tinkers get in their work at Lincoln.

Hardly likely that there will be another stock jobbing leak on the next White House peace note, or war note, as the case may be.

Fighting has started again along the River. The fighting distance from this point to the end of the war alphabet remains a guess.

Colonel House had nothing to say. A familiar note. The nerve tonic is not yet made which would suspect this colonel of harboring a leak.

Three ships of the American navy have been driven on the rocks in the last two months. More preparedness on the navigating bridge is clearly in order.

A sudden drop in the price of wheat does not alter in the slightest degree its popularity as the "staff of life." Some chaff and wind are blown away, nothing more.

True Americans will stand behind whatever administration is in power, says Charles Evans Hughes. No one ever questioned the true Americanism of Mr. Hughes.

Barney Baruch admits cleaning up \$476,000 from "hunches" on the peace note. Phineas Barnum's famous census of fooldom has a lively rival in the flocks of Wall street lambs.

Flowers and high favors showered on "war brides" a short time ago no longer garland the favorites. Bereft of their charms the "brides" make on the woebegone appearance of last year's Christmas tree.

Missouri does not need to be shown more than once. A joint committee of the legislature finds the federal good roads a mighty good thing and has reported in favor of matching each dollar of Uncle Sam's coin.

If memory serves us correctly, the last state platform promulgated by our Nebraska democrats promised economy and retrenchment. What would become of that plan if all these new job-hunting and salary-boosting bills were enacted into law?

To what extent has the law for compulsory teaching of foreign languages in the public schools been invoked in places other than Omaha? Pressure for repeal seems to come almost wholly from Omaha. Does that mean that dissatisfaction with it exists here only or that it is a dead letter law elsewhere?

The Bee does not favor legislating elective officers out of their jobs. Neither does it favor legislating them into higher salaries or longer terms than the people voted them when they elected them. Let the salary boosts and the term extensions start with successors duly elected with that understanding and rest sure that no present office holder will resign in the interval.

Agricultural Education

Washington Post
Millions of dollars are spent annually upon all sorts of investigations, but usually the result is merely a suggestion for more legislation rather than the adoption of educational methods, which, working more deliberately, nevertheless produce more definite results.

David Lubin, the American representative to the international institute of agriculture at Rome, recently remarked that the United States will not solve its high cost of food problem by putting the speculators in jail. He added:

"We must make it impossible for the speculator to operate by strengthening the farmer. The key to the plan of the Germans in keeping the farmer informed regarding the needs of the citizen of the market, so that his distribution is good, so that he knows what his products are worth, so that he knows how to sell, and so that he knows how to plant his crops."

On the statute books of the different states and the nation there are adequate laws to deal with any attempt to fix the price of the necessities of life. Even the old common law was sufficient to deal with the conspiracies against the public interest. Education is far more necessary than new laws.

If an appropriation of \$100,000 is suggested to congress for the making of a new investigation, favorable action is taken. If the Department of Agriculture, however, asks for an additional \$100,000 to extend its educational facilities, congress looks a little askance at the proposal.

One of the best methods of reducing the cost of living would be to give such appropriations to the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce so as to enable them to keep farmers and business men in constant touch with the best markets and the prices on the one hand, and the best available supplies of raw materials, prices and markets on the other. If such information were at the disposal of the farmers and business men, the work of manipulators would be restricted.

"Starvation" Scarcely Involved.

Starvation of England is hardly within the realm of probability, any more than is the starvation of Germany, if recent figures may be relied upon. While for a long time both England and Germany have given greater attention to other pursuits, to the apparent neglect of agriculture, and neither nation before the war produced all the food its people consumed, necessity has developed unexpected resources for both. For two years the Germans have been cut off from the world, so far as importation of foods is concerned, and yet its population has kept far above starvation diet.

Very late figures for the United Kingdom show that the agricultural resources of the islands are far more extensive than generally credited. While the area of wheat acreage was smaller in 1916 than in 1915 and fewer sown are reported, large increases are noted in potatoes, cattle and sheep, with greater acreage in pasture for the feeding of meat animals. Nearly 18,000,000 cattle are now in the islands and a correspondingly large number of sheep, with a reasonable total for hogs and horses. In this connection the people have been urged to devote backyards and similar patches to raising potatoes and vegetables and to the feeding of pigs.

The British government has shrewdly anticipated the possibility of a subsea blockade, with precautionary measures to forestall any danger of starvation. If the war is to be terminated this year it will not be because of the hunger of the people, but because one side or the other will have exhausted its military resources.

"Saving Daylight" and the Public.

Plans for "saving daylight" are again being agitated in the United States, and the United States Chamber of Commerce is urged by its special committee on the subject to have congress enact a law ordering that all clocks be turned ahead one hour. So much is involved in the topic that needs detailed consideration. On first view the proposal is attractive, but some of the charms fade on closer inspection. In the United States an artificial "standard" time, has been adopted for convenience, based on the seventy-fifth meridian, which passes through Washington, and changing with each fifteen degree of longitude. Thus Omaha standard time is that fixed by the ninetieth meridian. Denver takes its clock time from the 105th and San Francisco from the 120th. On the other side, Boston takes time from the sixtieth, thus making a variation of three hours in crossing the continent. This is fairly close to the actual astronomical fact.

But the amount of "daylight" depends on other factors than the transit of the sun through the sky. Latitude and altitude affect the daylight hours, and these vary greatly throughout the United States. Omaha is favorably situated in this regard and also well placed as regards the "standard" time, being an average of half an hour ahead of the sun throughout the year. For Omaha, changing the clock in the manner proposed would make but a few minutes difference in the actual daylight used here.

No reasonable objection can be lodged against starting work earlier in the day, but such action will lead only to knocking off earlier. The sun will roll in his course on the same schedule and nature's processes will follow the same.

Bill Hopper Overflowing.

The Nebraska legislature has already made a new record for number of bills introduced, and the total is not yet reached, as the senate yet has another day on which measures may be offered. This is in the face of a tacit pledge made by the democrats in control at the opening that this session was to be marked by the proposal of fewer and better measures. A large proportion of the bills offered deal with trivial matters, and serve only to clutter up the files. It is inconceivable that Nebraska has need of a thousand new laws, or that our existing statutes require patching in so many places. The great mass of bills now in will surely clog the processes of legislation and will sadly interfere with the full consideration of those possessed of real merit. An inevitable result of this will be danger of ill-formed and poorly-digested laws. In its first phase the legislature is a disappointment, but it may yet redeem itself by strict attention to business and the manifestation of sincere industry in killing off the larger part of the pending measures.

Paying Off for California.

The administration has discharged one installment of its obligation to California for the thirteen electoral votes delivered. The chairmanship of the shipping board will go to some deserving democrat of the Golden State. This was brought about only through the direct interference of Secretary McAdoo with what he admits to be the clear right of the board. It also precipitated the retirement from the board of Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, father of the idea, and well equipped for the place. But Mr. McAdoo, with the president's accord, "suggested" to Mr. Baker that the chairmanship should go to the Pacific coast, and it will. "The selection of suitable member for the shipping board and the proper organization of the board has been a matter of great concern to the administration," says the secretary of the treasury, but the preservation of administration influence on the Pacific coast seems to be even more vital.

One Rest Day in Seven.

Several bills now before the Nebraska legislature have for their object one rest day in each seven for all save certain specified classes of workers. This is quite apart from the Sunday observance agitation, although the two movements may in some way be connected. The six-day work period has long been recognized, even before the world was generally apprised of the commandment covering the case. For many years the tendency has been to shorten the work day whenever possible, and the ideal of the forty-eight hour week has been so closely approached that extremists talk already of the thirty-six hour week, to be attained through four and one-half eight-hour days. Some modern industrial operations, particularly those of public service, must be continuous. These can be so adjusted that each worker employed may have full twenty-four hours of rest within each seven-day period, although not all on the same day. The service of a law giving a worker the right to "demand" such a rest period may be questioned, as the worker already possesses that right. On one point we note the several bills are unanimous—they each exclude newspapers from the protection granted.

A committee hearing at Lincoln on the Omaha charter and the lie passed only once! What generate times are we coming to anyway?

Omaha Envied by Philadelphia

American Building Ass'n News

Through Thomas J. Fitzmorris the claim is made that more people own their homes in Omaha than in any other city in the United States, writes the Ledger. Figures taken from 25,049 homes using city water show that fifty-six homes out of every 100 are owned by the people who occupy them. In 1910 statistics showed 39.8 per cent, and the increase is, therefore, encouraging. We rejoice with Omaha. The Bee man starts out with a severe cold in his head, in this way:

"Be it ever so wumbul, There snow play sly comb."

They have heard of James Edward Cattell out there, whose nose is never stopped up, and this is what they say of him:

"Back in Philadelphia, the 'City of Homes,' they have an official booster named James Edward Cattell, a little man with Dundreary whiskers. He is always harping on what a city of homes Philly is. A home in Philadelphia, dear reader, is fifteen feet wide, two stories high and built right against the front sidewalk. There is no front yard. The back yard averages about twelve feet and is neatly cemented. The residence streets are lined with such homes, as much alike as peas in a pod. If someone sneaked along some night and changed the numbers there would be an awful mix-up, for they never could tell them apart."

Then— "Omaha homes are real homes, with yards around them, and bushes and trees, and a dog and a garden, and a place for Johnny's rabbits and Mary's doll playhouse, and perhaps a coop for some fresh-egg layers—a regular home, you know; not a cubby hole."

One thing about the Philadelphia homes, they are anchored, and if a number is removed from the door any neighbor will take the main in. Then, again, being anchored, they remain in the neighborhood where they were built, while in Omaha that same wind which causes cold-in-the-head lines carries the houses no one knows where, and upon occasions the Omaha man is obliged to, for months, seek for his dog and Johnny's rabbits and Mary's doll playhouse—indeed, if they are still on the burnt. Omaha is all right for all who can't come to Philadelphia. Whatever good Omaha enjoys, we congratulate the home-owners. Just at this writing, however, we confess that we envy Omaha some of those perhaps fresh eggs.

Odious Sectionalism

Boston Transcript

Sectionalism is odious. Let us all be agreed upon that. It was one of the domestic evils against which Washington most ardently warned his countrymen. It has since then been the cause of some of our heaviest woes; and it has at all times been at least professedly regarded by thoughtful men everywhere as a detestable and pernicious thing. Yet those who most flagrantly practice it and among themselves boast of so doing, are of all most ready to rail at others for referring to it and to denounce them for protesting against it.

The present emergency bill affords a case in point. Whenever the Liberator has remarked upon the fact that the ways and means committee was completely dominated by southern democrats, they have been astutely rebuked for "raising the sectional issue," and have been assured that the southern democrats in question had nothing in view but the general and impartial welfare of the whole country. Yet here is the chairman of that committee, Mr. Kitchin, openly declaring that the pending bill is rankly sectional. Upon that ground he commends it to the support of the party caucus, and seeks to whip into line democrats who revolt against its unfairness. "You can tell your people," he says to his southern colleagues, "that practically all of this tax will go north of Mason and Dixon's line." It is, that is to say, a tax levied by the south upon the north. But if anyone objects to such inequality, he is instantly howled down for "raising the sectional issue" and "waving the bloody shirt."

There was a similar performance earlier in this same administration. One of the measures upon which the president most set his heart and which he most ruthlessly drove through congress with his own spur, was the Underwood tariff. One of the principal arguments used to solidify the democratic vote in favor of that measure was that it would favor the south at the expense of the north. That was Mr. Underwood's own interpretation of it. When, having secured its passage, he sought promotion from the house of representatives to the senate, his chief recommendation of himself to the people was that he had secured the enactment of a tariff bill which taxed the north for the benefit of the south, and upon that ground he won. It is not "sectionalism" to protest against this thing, but it is the rankest form of "sectionalism" to maintain it. It is not sectionalism to insist that the rule of "one vote, one value" shall prevail uniformly throughout the land, and that it shall require as many votes to elect a representative in the south as in the north. That is not sectionalism, but anti-sectionalism; and soon or late it will inevitably prevail.

People and Events

Wisconsin makes more creamery butter than any other state of the union.

Only sixteen people in 100 have the right and left arm exactly the same in length.

The British army of today has more officers than it had men of all ranks a century ago.

The president of Switzerland serves for one year and receives a salary of \$2,700, with an additional \$3,000 for expenses.

"Trade" winds have nothing to do with "trade." They are really "trade" winds, because they uniformly follow a certain trade or track.

The word khaki, as applied to the cloth now so generally used for military uniforms, is derived from the Persian "khak," meaning dust or ashes.

The lines on the hands are not caused by folding, but by the action of the brain. This is proved by the fact that paralysis removes the lines from the hands.

A German who became a multi-millionaire from making war profits has founded at Frankfurt an institute for the study of the consequences of the war.

Under the defense of the realm act the small boy in England is not permitted to fly his kite, for the reason that the kite might be used for signaling purposes.

The largest hoist in the world has been built in Milwaukee for a Michigan mining company. It has a total rope pull of 42,000 pounds and a hoisting speed of 6,000 feet a minute.

It is warmer in a frost than during a thaw, because when water freezes it parts with its latent, or hidden, heat, which passes into the air. During a thaw heat is taken from the air and absorbed by the ice.

United States cavalry officers in Arizona have been conducting experiments with the object of determining whether horses can be so colored as to render them less conspicuous and reduce the chances of their being made a target for the fire of the enemy.

Chemists have found that they can take a ton of sawdust and get a quarter of a ton of sugar out of it. The process consists of putting the sawdust into a closed retort and subjecting it to digestion with a weak solution of sulphurous acid under heavy pressure.

The steel curb shoulder straps worn by British cavalrymen were first introduced by a soldier's wife, Lady Luck. She sewed them on her husband's uniform to protect his shoulders from sword cuts at Kandahar and General Luck, on his return to England, persuaded the war office to adopt them for general use.

TODAY

Health Hint for the Day.

Pain in the ear is sometimes caused by the accumulation of too much wax. In this case drop a little warm glycerine into the ear at night and syringe the ear out gently with warm boiled water in the morning.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

British collier sunk by bomb of a Zeppelin and all but three of crew perished.

Petrograd reported Turks again defeated by Russians, 100 miles south of Erzerum.

British and French redoubled their bombardment and mine explosions against German lines.

Turkish crown prince either committed suicide or was assassinated in royal palace at Constantinople.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

A quiet wedding took place at the residence of Charles Turner, corner Sixteenth and Howard, in which the contracting parties were Miss Margaret Tighe and Frank E. Gould of the Union Pacific local freight office. Rev. John Williams officiated at the ceremony and the newly-married couple will reside on the southeast corner of Twenty-third and Douglas.

Mr. Mequiger gave a lunch at the club in honor of Miss Tracy. The other guests were Mrs. Barkalow, Mrs. Kountze and Mrs. Davis.

The people of the Methodist Episcopal church will be congratulated on having secured Mrs. J. T. Clarke for the soprano of their new quartet choir. The other members are also excellent, including Mr. Breckenridge, tenor; Miss Vapor, alto, and Dr. Woodburn, bass.

The M. D. C. club met at the home of Miss Eva Parson and a very entertaining program was rendered, in which the following took part: Miss Edith Stunt, Hattie Bell, Mable Stunt, Cora Young, Nellie Magee, Messrs. C. W. Smith, Broadhurst, Ira Atkinson and Lee Plumber.

W. U. Pritch, manager of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, has returned from the St. Paul ice carnival, accompanied by Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Reed.

Mrs. Lewis Reed and her children, accompanied by Miss Balcombe, have gone south to spend the winter months.

Those who braved the cold felt well repaid by the warmth and geniality which they found at the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brown from 8 to 11 p. m.

This Day in History.

1764—Benjamin Franklin met with a committee of the House of Commons to consider petitions from the American colonies.

1809—Territory of Illinois created, with Kaskaskia as the seat of government.

1811—Horace Greeley, famous editor and presidential candidate, born at Amherst, N. H. Died near New York City November 29, 1872.

1821—Elizabeth Blackwell, who received the first medical diploma ever awarded to a woman in America, born at Bristol, England. Died in England May 31, 1910.

1842—Sidney Lanier, celebrated poet, born at Macon, Ga. Died in Polk county, North Carolina, September 7, 1881.

Boston harbor frozen over, necessitating the cutting of a canal for seven miles through the ice to permit vessels to reach the sea.

1867—Edward Fitzgerald was consecrated Catholic bishop of Little Rock.

1869—Booth's theater in New York City, erected at a cost of over \$1,000,000, was opened with "Romeo and Juliet."

1871—First provision train arrived in Paris after the German siege, bringing food to the starving inhabitants.

1881—Wholesale suspension of Irish members in the House of Commons during discussion on the arrest of Michael Davitt.

1892—The historic Appomattox court house building destroyed by fire.

1894—George W. Childs, newspaper publisher and philanthropist, died in Philadelphia. Born in Baltimore May 12, 1829.

The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. Herbert E. King, the successful dentist, officiating in the Bee building, is 34 today. He came here from Sandy Lake, Pa., attended the high school at Fremont, the University of Nebraska and the Omaha Dental college.

Ernest P. Buffett is just 40 years old today. He was born right here in Omaha and has been dispensing groceries to Omaha people for many years.

W. H. Taylor arrived on earth this day thirty-seven years ago, selecting Ashley, Pa., as his starting place. He finally reached Omaha and is now manager of the Omaha Gas company here.

Judson Harmon, former governor of Ohio and at one time considered a democratic presidential possibility, born in Hamilton county, Ohio, seventy-one years ago today.

James C. McReynolds, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, born at Elkton, Ky., fifty-five years ago today.

Joseph H. Pratt, state geologist of North Carolina and president of Southern Appalachian Mountain Good Roads association, born at Hartford, Conn., forty-seven years ago today.

Rev. George A. Beecher, Episcopal bishop of western Nebraska, born at Monmouth, Ill., forty-nine years ago today.

William D. Guthrie, president of the American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, born in San Francisco fifty-eight years ago today.

Rev. William P. Pierce, president of Kenyon college, born at Chicopee Falls, Mass., forty-nine years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Today has been designated for the observance of "National Thrift Day."

Aimaro Sato, the Japanese ambassador at Washington, is to be the guest of honor and chief speaker at the forty-fifth annual dinner of the Silk Association of America, to be given tonight at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

The first of a series of conferences on the Americanization of the alien-born residents is to meet in Washington today in response to a call issued by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education.

A religious census of unparalleled extent is to be taken Sunday, when 53,000 workers, representing Hebrew, Catholic and Protestant denominations, will canvass every home in greater New York to ascertain the religious affections and preferences of each one of the city's inhabitants.



Why Girls Go Wrong.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: Much is being said about the social evil and the underworld in our daily papers. As a man of a large family and many years of travel in many states and cities I am convinced Judge Foster's conclusion "that fallen women lead the life because they prefer it" is near the truth, though every rule has its exception.

Ignorance and the low moral standards of the rising generation has much to do with it. The public dance hall and drink is the next big factor. A false idea as to the value of fine clothes, which is only another form of ignorance, is also a factor.

No matter how we may differ as to the cause of so many fallen women, what is the best way to aid in preventing that vast army of constant recruits? I suggest that parents teach their sons and daughters all the mysteries of life as early as they become curious to know. Show them the beauty of fatherhood and motherhood—let mothers keep their young daughters off the streets and fathers keep their sons interested in athletics and away from the public dance hall.

Guard with jealous care our children, inculcate high ideals of morality and teach that character is the standard of manhood and womanhood.

By knowing the evils and pitfalls our children can be brought to the age of manhood and womanhood where they are able to take care of themselves. Is it not ignorance that would cause any young girl to go autoing with strange young men? Would any but an ignorant girl permit the fast immoral young man to grab round her with both arms and then place both arms around his neck, then ask their cheeks together and go on the dance floor in that vulgar position?

Another thing worthy of careful study is the separation of our boys and girls in the high school. A careful investigation of conditions in our high schools revealed some very startling facts. Why should immature young men and women be thrown together daily for the four years of high school life? How many of the high school children have not some love affairs on hand?

But why dwell upon the matter longer? There always has been and always will be those "Magdelines," mostly by choice, secondly through ignorance, but let every young man and woman get this firmly fixed in mind: The fast life leads to misery, despair, disease and often suicide. Remember: "The hiring of a harlot is an abomination in the sight of the Lord." A TRAVELING MAN.

No Violation of that Sacred Code.

Scotia, Neb., Feb. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: The article which appeared in The Bee on Wednesday last in regard to the work being done by Dr. Weeske of Scotia was inserted by myself and entirely unbeknown to me by the word "advertisement." I feel it my duty to publish this fact, lest it appear unethical advertising by the doctor.

Family Trees as Props.

Scotia, Neb., Feb. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: Pardon me if I seem to be monopolizing your letter box for the present. I always read the articles in this column because it reflects public sentiment and I should like to see it take a wider scope and see more new names.

Be I notice that Neighbor Agnew and another, who write with an air of being a case and make it quarrel under a delusion. I am not a democrat and never was and never expect to be. But I am not so politically "hide-bound" that I cannot vote for the best interests of my country when occasion arises. Neither am I one of these "blood and thunder" patriots that seek to stir up sectional strife and disrupt the union because something is wrong.

I must confess that Neighbor Agnew has me beaten hands down on "patriotic training," for I admit I

AGE

is not always an indication of worth, but the fact that we have been successful in the moving and storing business for many years shows the stability and permanence of this firm.

Omaha Van & Storage Co., Douglas 4163, 806 South 16th Street.

Cold Weather Drugs at Saving Prices

Sherman's Chilblain Remedy. Takes out the sting and gives almost instant relief. Price 25c a bottle.

Mennen's Talc, 4 kinds, box, 12c. 85c Genuine Castoria, 21c.

Vantine's Toilet Water, special sale at 1/2 off regular price. 25c Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, for 10c. 25c Laxative Bromo Quinine 19c. 50c Lambert's Listerine for 34c.

Sherman's Chilblain Remedy

Everything fixed at the Owl store now—stock in prescription department replenished and Professors Savage, Duffy, et al., are busier than ever.

Owl Prescription Department

Mr. Edward G. Binz. Of Los Angeles, the maker of Binz's Bronchi-Lyptus, for coughs and colds, is at our Owl Store this week introducing this remedy, which is indeed a meritorious one. It's made from Eucalyptus chiefly.

Cigars For Men

That's the kind we sell—standard brands at pleasing prices, especially so on Saturday.

Saturday Is Candy Day

At the Rexall Stores. (200 Items in This Line.)

SHERMAN & McCONNELL DRUG CO.

Corner 19th and Farnam. Corner 16th and Dodge. Corner 24th and Farnam. "The Harvard."