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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
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DECEMBER CIRCULATION
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It was a cold day for the east actually as well as metaphorically.
It is not the first time American factories of all kinds have been closed under a democratic national administration.

Moved that the weather bureau be put under control of the fuel dictator; as many as favor say; all right, it is a vote.
One of the beauties of the thrift stamp is that it wholly justifies its name. It not only makes saving easy, but profitable as well.

"White coal" is exempt from the fuel dictator's control, and its users benefit thereby accordingly. Moral, develop the water power.
The old circle, "raise more corn to feed more hogs to get more money to buy more land to raise more corn," etc., applies yet in full force.

Distribution has long been the great problem for Americans, but it was never so sharply brought to attention as it is presented by Dr. Garfield.
Boys and girls at school are putting down for thrift stamps at a rate that bodes well for the future. When youngsters learn to save, the habit is likely to stick.

Congress threatens to get even by repealing the law that created the fuel dictator. This will help but little, now that we know the worst. More and better teamwork is needed.
Chancellor von Hertling has again postponed his promised speech on Germany's war aims, but this should make little difference, as no disposition exists to give the kaiser what he wants.

Dr. Garfield's reasoning, that our country is suffering from an overproduction, does not square up with the clamor that we have been suffering from man-shortage. Somebody has been mistaken.
Lenine has offered to resign as a test of strength against Trotsky. He would better not make such an offer unless he means it, for even the Bolshevik might not be proof against the temptation of getting rid of him so easily.

Governor Neville thinks he can arrange to let the soldiers vote without calling a special session of the legislature. If the governor really succeeds in restraining his desire to have more laws passed, he will be doing Nebraska as much service as if he had actually gone to war.
Big Order for Employers.

A suggestion from Fuel Dictator Garfield that employes of plants where operation is suspended under his order for coal saving be paid full wages for time lost puts a big order up to the employers. Already a few have announced their intention of paying all or some of the wages that otherwise would be stopped, but no general action in this direction is reported, nor is it probable any will be taken. In broad terms, the proposition amounts to 15 days idle time before the end of March, and half the monthly pay roll for the 11,000,000 or more workmen involved will amount to a tidy sum. It is doubtful if industrial America can afford to pay this additional tax, amounting as it will to more than \$20,000,000 a day. That will be the enforced contribution of the workers to the general attempt to get the fuel situation established on a working basis. It is a loss, too, that never can be made up. Such employers as will pay wages for the lost days will do so because of peculiar conditions that will permit them to practice this generous course, but the majority of the suspended concerns will have no choice but to divide the loss with their idle hands.

Just 30 Years Ago Today
A pleasant musical and reading was held at the chapter room of Trinity cathedral.
There is \$17,000 worth of school property in South Omaha and not a dollar of bonded indebtedness against it.
Zero is again in control of the thermometer.
The county commissioners and Sheriff Coburn made a tour of inspection of the jail. The sheriff will have the jail examined at once as to its strength.
The Omaha Exposition and Fair association has received \$1,800 of its insurance money for damages at the fair grounds last fall.
Many improvements designed to better sanitary conditions and safety of the county jail are contemplated. It is proposed to build a corridor around the entire length of the "bum cage" and put patent locks on a number of barred doors between the various compartments.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Austrian assault on the Carso stopped by Italians.
Several hundred persons killed in a munitions factory explosion in London.
President Poincare expressed France's determination to fight until Alsace-Lorraine is recovered.
The Day We Celebrate.
Bishop John L. Nuelson of the Methodist church, born 1867.
W. Scott King, civil engineer and major United States army, born 1862.
Stratford General Eli D. Hoyte, U. S. A., retired, who was called from retirement to take command of the department of the east, born at Canton, Ga., 67 years ago today.
Joseph M. Carey, former United States senator and governor of Wyoming, born at Milton, Del., 73 years ago today.

This Day in History.
1897—General Robert E. Lee born in Westmoreland county, Virginia. Died at Lexington, Va., October 12, 1870.
1815—British General Lambert abandoned the expedition against New Orleans.
1847—Major Fremont assumed the civil government of California under commission from Commodore Stockton.

1857—A convention met at Iowa City to frame a state constitution for Iowa.

Through Chaos to Victory.
Democracy as existent in America is now undergoing its severest test, that of approach to orderly proceedings that will lead to the achievement of a common purpose. With but one aim and animated by a single hope, our people find themselves perplexed and hindered by the swirl of an humiliating confusion, the more lamentable because it has been brought on apparently by a failure of those trusted with authority to fully appreciate the magnitude of their task. For the moment it will do but little good to debate how we were brought to this pass, nor to waste time in criticism of blunders that are made. The more immediate demand is for action that will lead us out of the muddle, and get all our magnificent capacities and resources engaged on right lines. Americans are not Russians, but just now our strength is our weakness; we are willing, we are eager, but we are held back by that very eagerness. Impatience over inexcusable delays is justified, but what we really require is a definitely ordered system that will get all the energy of the country employed on the constructive work of our problem. Out of chaos will come victory, but leadership is needed more than advice just now.

Meat or Grain for Food.
Live stock men at Salt Lake City patriotically abandoned the plan to request a cessation of meatless days and declared themselves in full sympathy with the government in its effort to accumulate a surplusage of meat that will permit exportation of an even greater amount than we have been sending abroad. At the same time Prof. Gramlich of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry of the University of Nebraska alarms us with the statement that the state's farmers are doomed to take a loss on every meat animal matured at present relative prices for live stock and grains. Between the urge of the government to produce more, and the assertion of the experts that production means loss of money, the live stock man is placed in a peculiar predicament. He wants to serve his fellowmen and he also is anxious to do it without having to accept monetary loss as a result of his effort. How can this be done?

Mr. A. de Riquels of Denver asserted at Salt Lake City that last year the cattle sent to market were an average of 150 pounds under the weight of 1916. This he interpreted as a loss to the raiser. On the other hand, Prof. Gramlich points out that at least 100 pounds of each beef steer is lost, because it consists of fat that is wasted. Packers will not trim it out and consumers throw it away. Here is good argument for selling the animals before they have attained the maximum of fat through feeding. Will the loss in live weight, which must accrue to the feeder, be offset by the saving in cost of feed? This point is for the feeder to determine, as it is a vital factor in his problem.

Other items, such as pasturage, the correct ration, and a number of similar details must be given consideration, and careful oversight to each, in order that the growers and feeders will know just what they are doing. For years it has been prophesied that the world must eat less of meat and more of grains, and that condition has slowly been forced on the public. This need not mean that raising of meat animals is to be abandoned, but it does mean that closer attention must be paid to the industrial problems involved, that prosperity may attend effort.

Between Executive and Legislative.
The inevitable clash between two co-ordinate branches of our government is at hand, and a head-on collision involving the president and the congress is at hand. Not in many years has such a state of affairs existed as confronts the country now. It is deplorable in all ways, for it comes when the utmost harmony and co-operation should prevail, and not the discord and cross-purposes now uppermost at Washington. No president was ever entrusted with the power and authority that has been bestowed upon Mr. Wilson, and none ever so entirely ignored the legislative branch of the government in carrying out his plans.

Congress and the senate particularly, now shows evidence of intent to resent this attitude of the executive, and to insist on having some share in the great work of government. This was forecasted several days ago, when Senator Hardwick introduced a resolution calling attention to the fact that members of the cabinet are holding office without constitutional right, their names not having been submitted to the senate for confirmation. The action of the fuel dictator in proceeding with his remarkable order in face of a request from the senate to delay action until the matter might be carefully considered amounts to a serious affront, and will not tend to produce the more cordial feelings so desirable. All of this is to be regretted, but we had better have the matter settled without delay, so that our future will not be muddled up by these regrettable conflicts.

Health Commissioner Connell makes complaint that local physicians are negligent in reporting cases of contagious disease. If he has any justification for his assertion he should make an example of the offenders, for no doctor has a right to expose the entire community in order to accommodate a single patient.

In Memoriam
Death of the Democratic Party of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden

New York World (Dem.)
The World's famous question, "Shall the democratic party die?" has been answered. The historical democratic party is dead. We do not mean that the democratic organization ceased to exist. We do not mean that there are no more democrats. Nor do we mean that the democratic party is dead in the sense that the federal party is dead, or the whig party is dead, or the greenback party is dead, or the populist party is dead. What has died is the democratic party of Jefferson and Jackson and Tilden. The principles of government which they enunciated and advocated have been obliterated. What slavery and secession and silver were unable to accomplish has been brought about by prohibition and woman suffrage. The deathblow to Jeffersonian democracy was delivered by the democratic senators and representatives from the south and west under the leadership of William J. Bryan, who carried through the prohibition amendment. The coup de grace was administered by Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, in endorsing the federal suffrage amendment to the constitution.

The kind of government for which the Jeffersonian democracy successfully battled for more than a century has been repudiated. Centralization is now invited, not repelled. State rights have been assassinated in the ancient citadel of state rights. The charter of local self-government has become a scrap of paper. The way is now open for the obliteration of the states in all their essential functions and the erection of a central government more powerful than anything of which Alexander Hamilton dared to dream. Today there are no fundamental differences of principle between democrats and republicans. The two parties are interchangeable so far as any vital profession of faith is concerned. Republicans claim to be better business men than democrats, and hence quicker and slicker in grabbing a dollar; democrats claim to be more honest and simple-minded than republicans. Republicans bitterly resent the fact that the democrats are in possession of the federal government. Democrats resent with equal bitterness the disgusting ambition of the republicans to get back into power. It is not of such stuff that great parties are formed or great issues are vitalized.

Perhaps it was all inevitable. Perhaps it was ordained that a time would come when an impatient people would deliberately throw away as too cumbersome the old system of checks and balances that the fathers provided in framing the constitution and give over the matter to the tyranny of the majority until a new system could be created in the light of better experience. It is difficult to quarrel with events, however much we may regret them, but dangerous to ignore them.

A great revolution has suddenly come about in the government of the United States. Strangely enough, it has come about during the presidency of one of the greatest democrats in all history, whose leadership is hardly less commanding in Europe than at home—a leadership which in many respects holds out hope of democracy in civilization. Yet under that leadership the institution of the United States has been permanently changed without a word of protest from him in one instance and with his active assistance in the other. The clock cannot be turned back. Yet we may wonder if the present is so keenly absorbed in the process of anarchy in Russia as to be oblivious to what is happening to our own institutions.

It is possible that out of the stress and circumstance of this world war will come a new democratic party in the United States—a Wilsonian democracy in place of a Jeffersonian democracy. But can it find means of restoring the balance and provide new methods for insuring that organized self-control without which all free government is bound to sink to the present level of Russia or is forced to establish an elective autocracy as a means of self-preservation? We shall see what we shall see. Of the two instruments by which the old Jeffersonian democracy succeeded in committing suicide, the most dangerous weapon, of course, is prohibition. Suffrage by federal amendment, in spite of its perversion of the theory of American institutions, is at least an extension of human freedom. It is not, like prohibition, an absolute suffocation of individual rights and personal liberties at the mandate of three-fourths of the legislatures. The suffrage amendment may result in as many complications and misfortunes as the 14th and 15th amendments produced, but we can say of it that it invades no man's home, nor does it prescribe what he may eat or what he may drink or how he shall order his life. At the same time the two amendments taken together, the one championed by southern democrats still giving a lip-service to the old party faith and the other endorsed by the president who deliberately abandoned an issue on which he was re-elected in 1916, are as completely at variance with all the fundamental purposes of the old democracy as those purposes were at variance with federalism.

The World has never been able to regard change and progress as synonymous and it cannot do so in this instance. Nor can we believe that the advantages of the political expediency which have dictated official democratic policy in regard to these issues are adequate compensation for the utter sacrifice of principles which had given to the democratic party the longest continuous history of any political party in the world. Possibly we are too apprehensive about the future, but a change of so radical a character may well be considered apprehensively. Each generation must work out its own salvation, and it is not wholly beyond the nature of things that out of the ashes of the old democratic party will spring a new democracy more vigorous and more insistent than ever upon those elementary rights without the continuous assertion of which free institutions have never succeeded in maintaining themselves. That remains to be seen.

The World is no prophet of disaster. In paying a respectful tribute to the dead it implies no reproach to the living. But the record is the record. Official Cooks and Corn Bread
Louisville Courier-Journal.
The Courier-Journal has received from the Bureau of Agriculture the following recipe:
"Corn Bread—(One square pan 16x22 inches.) One quart milk, four ounces butter, 10 ounces light syrup or honey, three eggs, one pinch salt, two pounds corn meal, one pound rye flour, two ounces baking powder. The butter and the syrup to be thoroughly mixed, then add the eggs, gradually, pour in the milk, then add the rye flour mixed with the corn meal and baking powder. To be baked in a hot oven."
The eggs in this recipe would cost 15 cents, the butter would cost nearly as much, the milk would cost 12 or 13 cents. If honey were used it would cost about 20 cents. The pan of bread would cost about a 75 cents. Whether it would be worth the expense, a question which cannot be answered. Arguing a question of critical judgment, whether it is a judgment of a play, a painting or a platter of food, is fatuous. To a Kentuckian who is accustomed to dodgers made from corn meal, the meal made from white corn, the recipe unpolluted by baking powder, rye flour or sweets, the formula published by the Department of Agriculture sounds as if it might produce bread which could be eaten by those who cook their beans in molasses and eat their pie for breakfast, rather than palatable to persons who are devoted to plain living and high thinking. Be that as it may, the recommendation that the greater part of \$1 be spent to make a pan of corn bread betrays ignorant muddling in the Department of Agriculture which is a matter much too serious for mirth. At a time when there is an effort to popularize corn bread, recipes which call for inordinate expenditure to produce a pan of bread advocate waste and discourage economical housekeepers who otherwise might be glad to observe wheatless days, or to eat one or two wheatless meals every day, as is the voluntary and life-long custom of many southerners. When "war bread" is being made by the bakeries upon a formula plan for economy and when the price of flour and of flour bread is being regulated; when a loaf of bread costs 9 cents of the price seems high enough at that figure to persons who formerly paid 5 cents for bread, a recipe calling for the expenditure of \$1 or even 50 cents for a pan of corn bread 16x22 inches is not only folly, but also propaganda in opposition to the entire program of conservation of materials. Someone with intelligence should be installed where he could forestall the publication of the ignorant outpourings of government bureaus which are

The Bee's Letter Box
For a Nonpartisan War.
Omaha, Jan. 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: The writer reads with interest the numerous letters in your Letter Box urging the appointment of Colonel Roosevelt to some important post of war management.

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17th and Cumings Sts. Tel. Douglas 1080.

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TODAY
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Here and There
Bagdad has a motion picture theater. Some of the Arabs are putting in their Arabian Nights there.
Greater New York's water plant now represents an investment of \$227,000,000. Last year's total receipts from the service was \$12,000,000.
The people of the kingdom of Monaco, where Monte Carlo is, must be taxed. Gambling has fallen to nothing and the blood money from the tables no longer pays the taxes. Pretty hard on the honest burgers who have never before had to pay taxes.
Boston is saving coal by beginning rice-pudding at 9 and quitting at 5. The movies must put out the lights at 10 p. m., and the regular theaters 15 minutes later, but the closing hour for the saloons is kindly placed at 11 so as not to send people home suffering with thirst.
Many tons of hay from the Swiss mountains have been exported to Germany to be used as tea. The hay consists chiefly of aromatic plants and is gathered with much difficulty in the high altitudes. The price paid for this hay is between \$5 and \$8 for 100 pounds.
Lombardy is the second largest rice-pudding at 9 and quitting at 5. The rice-producing area in Lombardy is given at 129,500 acres, against 346,500 acres for Italy. In 1916 the rice crop amounted to 214,700 tons, against 520,300 tons for the whole of Italy, and this year it is given at 209,000 tons against 512,200 tons in 1916.

Pernent Points
Wall Street Journal: Allied peace terms differ from Germany's merely in that they are terms.
Philadelphia Ledger: The exposure of Mr. Hoover turns out to be an exposure of Senator Reed.
Washington Post: Calamity howlers claim that peace and Bob La Follette's investigation are farther off than ever.
Minneapolis Journal: Jay Cooke has been appointed food administrator in Philadelphia. Some of those Jay Cooke are better than chefs.
Minneapolis Journal: A new edition of postage stamps is under consideration. What could be the matter with a picture of Susan B. Anthony upon them?
Brooklyn Eagle: Never in all history did a great nation have to put an \$89,000,000-a-month limit on charity money sent out of its borders. Even government restraints only emphasize America's overflowing liberality.
Minneapolis Tribune: We shall not be surprised if Director General McAdoo issues an order compelling hoboes to patronize the slower moving passenger trains, instead of riding the brakebeams on the fast freights.
Louisville Courier-Journal: Do you pronounce it "o-ber" or "ob-ber"? An Englishman. U-m, well in democratic America some of us say "salsman, or saleswoman," while the rest say, with an air of greater conscious elegance, "salesgentleman or saleslady."

The Unlucky Seventh
Friend Telegraph: The Seventh Nebraska which has been waiting so long to be called by the government has been ordered mustered out of the service. Verily the trees are just loaded with political buzzards, they say.
People's Banner (Dakota City): The Lucky Seventh has been disbanded. After several months of mushy politics, which had no place in the war movement, it has been decided to shove it off the earth, and leave the 1,800 boys who had pinned their faith to it, to be drafted in the army.
Vaccination for small pox is nothing to the sore spots some of the boys have for fever that they consider a "raw deal," which has been handed them.
Beatrice Express: At whom was the World-Herald hitting when in commenting on the disbanding of the "Unlucky" Seventh its editor said: Those will criticize and those only, who even in the midst of this awful war would stop to play politics, and who desired control of the chief executive office of Nebraska of further personal ambition and partisan ends? Was it Edgar Howard, W. J. Bryan or others of the anti-Hitchcock-Mullen element of the Nebraska democratic party?
A Manager.
"What kind of a housekeeper did Fluddub marry? Some say she's a poor manager?"
"Should consider her an excellent manager. She makes him get the breakfast and they take their dinners out."—Louisville Courier-Journal.