

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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You should know that Omaha bank clearings are seven times as large today as they were fifteen years ago.

What The Bee Stands For: 1. Respect for the law and maintenance of order.

"Old Doc" Garfield declines to be a rubber stamp. Turkey's appeal should be for mercy, not justice.

The lid tilts Sunday morning, and soon will be off entirely on the fuel pile.

The trouble with the "flying parson" is that he used too much air for talking.

If somebody can only get the weather man to arbitrate now, all may yet be well.

Butte wins the prize, with 50 below and no coal. Winter in the banana belt is a dreadful affair.

Washington still awaits a reply from Mexico on the Jenkins note. So it has been ever since the present administration went in.

Defense of a murderer on the ground that he is a human automaton may be novel, but a machine should be made safe in some way, even to its destruction.

Colorado finally gets into line for the suffrage amendment, but the ladies have been voting for years.

Italians transferred their "Roman holiday" to Mantua, but it was shorn of nothing of its destructive qualities by the change in location.

Now that the thing is about over, we may be permitted to say that while the street cars gave 50 per cent service, the other 50 was aggravation.

Reorganization of the naval reserve ought to hold out some hope to the "gobs" who served at Great Lakes. They are entitled to something besides a Victory button.

The local fuel administration may never get any "D. S. O." or other distinction for their services, but those who really stop to think will admit that a mighty good job was done.

Word from Paris is that the "Divine Sarah" keeps right on at her work at the theater. This is an example for those devoted individuals who are demanding a six-hour day and a five-day week.

North Dakota nonpartisans demand the resignation of an attorney general who made the mistake of trying to protect the state money from Townleyite control. Those fellows know what they want at any rate.

Again the democrats are getting mightily he't up over the fact that the republicans refuse to quarrel among themselves. A split in the grand old party is the only thing that offers any hope to a democrat nowadays.

Without any desire to provoke an argument, we must take issue with the Chicago packer, who writes that "Omaha demands a light loin." On the other hand, Omaha folks will put up with almost any kind of meat that comes within reach of the buyer's pocketbook. Folks out here long ago gave up the notion of "demanding" anything from the butchers.

Plus and Patience

They are, in response to a mighty wave of public sentiment, raising the salaries of some educators and religious leaders. Here and there shines such a considerable spot of brightness as the field of Yale university, which has gained a wide repute for generous treatment of its teachers. For all this the discerning give thanks. But if they are especially discerning, they refrain from any unseemly glee.

For what is a raise in salary, anyway? It cannot in any such cases be expected, probably, to be commensurate with the 100 per cent rise in the price index. It does not correspond with the doubling and frequently tripling which has operated on the scale of wages in many of the manual industries. In short, the professor with his raise is not nearly as well off, relatively, as he was in the era of low prices 15 years ago. He is tremendously better off than he was five months ago.

All workers of this class who as a result of the imperatively necessary change receive nominally more money need to add patience to their store, and bide their time. It may be possible now to make both ends meet if the advance has been substantial, but nothing like relaxation, still less like luxury, is yet possible. The practice of strict economy is not to be lost. The main difference is that economy is not as hopeless as it was a little while ago.—Hartford Times

INSIDE THE COAL SETTLEMENT.

If, as the Pennsylvania soft coal barons are quoted as saying, the public and the mining industry have been delivered into the hands of the United Mine Workers of America, the transition will not mean much so far as the public goes. As a matter of expediency, and that as usual controlled the president in his action, the great American public is as well off in the hands of the miners with some prospect of getting coal as it was in the hands of the operators with the chance of freezing to death.

This is not the question. Dr. Garfield indignantly resigns because the president ignored his plan for settling the dispute. He contends for a principle, while the opportunist at the White House took the easiest way out. It is possible that the settlement is yet to come. In fact, it ought to. The present adjustment should not be permanent.

If stability is to be a feature of the fuel trade in the future, it must rest on something nearer justice than has been the rule in the past. The problem has three angles: First, the consumer, who wants his coal at the lowest possible rate; second, the miner, who wants the highest wage obtainable, and the third, the operator, who is after the profit. Generally this triangle is scalene. How to make it equilateral is the question. That the unequal side and angle must be built up at the cost of the other two is the only solution. Possibly the president's commission will be able to do this.

Dr. Garfield's administration of the fuel situation is open to not a little justifiable criticism, most of which is offset by the fact that he tried. He brought order out of a miserable situation two years ago, and whatever else may be said of him, something of service was set up where he found none. His management of the coal business might have been better, but it also could have been much worse.

The future will depend on something more than laws to prevent strikes. Fights to the finish between employers and employes mean hardship to all hands, and some way to prevent them ought to be found. The commission to adjust the present trouble should also find means for regulating the three sides of the triangle.

Coal Solution in Omaha.

Elsewhere on this page will be found a letter from Mr. G. W. Holdrege, in which the railroad administration furnishes some figures that tend to dispel the assertion of the coal operators that one reason for idleness at the mines during the summer was lack of cars. What is of more real interest to Omaha is the conclusion Mr. Holdrege draws. The solution of the fuel question for this city is summer storage. Consumers and retailers alike should make provision during the warm weather against the stormy days of winter. The total investment in the aggregate will be large, but distributed among so many it will not materially affect any. Moreover, the certainty of a fuel supply is worth more than the use of the money for a few weeks or months, and the coal must eventually be paid for, whether delivered in spring or fall. Another winter should not catch Omaha with empty coal bunkers.

International Money Crisis.

Disturbance of exchange rate on international money transactions, however serious it may be, is a natural and direct outcome of the war. Business currents were diverted into unusual channels, and generally the abnormal aspect of commerce while the war was on established a condition from which recovery is neither easy nor painless. Principally this is due to the enormous increase in government credits by which the war was financed. These have undoubtedly altered where they have not wholly removed old standards of value, and the business world has not yet had time to readjust its operations on the new basis.

The British government is pursuing what seems to be a wise course. Just as it resolutely declined to unduly inflate its currency while the war was on, so it now refuses to further pledge its credit to support the falling exchange rate. Back of this decision may be noted a clear reason. England is carrying a tremendous debt, but is not bankrupt. All the evils of individual extravagance and waste in the way of failure to produce are present there, but the capacity for production and consequent eventual discharge of the debt is also present. The government is about to resort to the expedient of issuing "premium bonds," a simple euphemism for a lottery, to secure funds to meet the current deficit in the national budget. France already has adopted this plan. Germany is looking to an unusually heavy capital tax to relieve the situation.

In the meantime, wealth that fled to neutral countries from belligerent during the war is being pursued that it may be compelled to bear its share of taxation. While this is going on, efforts to restore the productivity of the soil and the factories are being made, and in this is involved the discouragement of importation that comes through the high prices. Purchasing in America will doubtless be lessened by the conditions prevailing, but readjustment will come all the sooner if the law of supply and demand be allowed to control, and not be further interfered with by government pledges. A new price level is not far ahead.

Unselfish Constitution.

Jim Larkin's lawyer says that the law against criminal anarchy is unconstitutional. The constitution, in other words, does not approve of laws against conspiring to overthrow the constitution. What an unselfish constitution.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Today

The Day We Celebrate. Rt. Rev. John C. Farthing, lord bishop of Montreal, born at Cincinnati, O., 58 years ago.

Dr. Samuel Fallows, bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church, born in Lancashire, England, 84 years ago.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard university, born in Boston 63 years ago.

Arthur George Perkin, one of the world's foremost color chemists, born in England 58 years ago.

John N. Tillman, representative in congress of the Third Oklahoma district, born at Springfield, Mo., 60 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha. E. A. Benson bought out the Chicago Phonograph company of Chicago.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" was played for the first time in Omaha. Tommy Russell was the handsome, manly little lord and captivated the audience from the moment of his appearance.

The Swedish Ladies' Relief society netted \$633 from a concert given for the benefit of the poor.

Mr. Paul Harbach was on the ocean home-bound for the holidays.

The Vice President

From the Minneapolis Tribune. The vice president of the United States has never been properly related to the government. Aside from the provision of the constitution that he shall, in the absence of the president, preside over the sessions of the senate, there is nothing for him to do. This duty he shifts very frequently upon the president pro tem or upon some other member whom he may designate. About the only excuse for his official existence is that he stands ready when a vacancy occurs in the presidency to step into the office as president.

Vacancies in the presidential office may occur in various ways either through the death of the occupant, or resignation, or impeachment or inability to discharge the duties of his office. This specification, however, is indefinite, no provision having been made by which the question of inability shall be determined.

The vice president ought to be an active factor in the administration. He ought to help carry the heavy burdens of the presidential office. He ought to be a close confidential adviser of the president. He ought to be as close to him as any member of the cabinet. He ought to assist in the same relation to cabinet members as a president of a corporation bears to the head of the company.

And not only is he a comparatively useless piece of official furniture, but when occasion may exist for his exercise of the presidential function there may be no opportunity for him to do so because the opportunity, the authority, have not been created by either death, resignation, impeachment, or any other form of definite, unquestioned vacancy.

Hasn't the time arrived when congress should meet a situation of this character by defining what constitutes inability on the part of the president to discharge the duties of that office? The matter is one of slight importance. Conditions might arise where the absence of any such clear definition would seriously imperil the welfare and safety of the country. The dangers and possibilities incident to the lack of any such definition emphasizing the wisdom, even the necessity, of congressional action calculated to meet a situation left uncertain by the framers of the constitution. What constitutes inability to discharge the duties of the office is a matter of so much consequence that it ought not to remain undefined.

To Bring Down Prices

In his address to the students of St. Louis university John Moody, publisher of well known financial publications, gave as his opinion that both prices and wages would be lower in a few years than they are now. If prices are to come down this should be taken into consideration in the fixing of wages where a demand is made for a standard based upon a continuance of present prices or their increase. Mr. Moody called attention to a general world condition which he was frequently pointed out, which must have a profound effect upon prices and conditions in the United States. This condition is that there is a tremendous trade balance in favor of this country which the world cannot pay in any form except in goods. There is little gold left which the nations can spare and leave any upon which to base their own currency. There is not much left of foreign investment in our stocks and bonds which might be released in payment of trade balances. We must take goods or nothing. Extending more credit, even up to the \$2,500,000,000 that has been estimated as necessary, will only postpone the day of payment and increase the total of the debt that must be discharged in goods or not at all. By utilizing our own ships and putting nearly 10,000,000 tons into the merchant service we have cut off the only remaining way, except tourist travel, in which trade balances in our favor were formerly canceled. We do not pay foreign ships for carrying our goods as we did.

In addition to the fact that in order to collect what is due us we must take goods in the other fact that, because of the low value of money in Europe, manufacturing there can be done very much cheaper than here and price competition will be stronger against American goods than formerly was the case. We used to compete with "pauper labor," but now, with foreign labor getting much higher wages, we find that we must compete with pauper money. These facts must be taken into consideration when we estimate the influences which will affect prices during the next few years. Our habit of reckless expenditure, of self-gratification at any cost, will probably remain with us and tend to hold up prices, but world trade and finance conditions will powerfully affect them in the opposite direction.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Pessimist Who Succeeded

The resignation of E. P. Ripley as president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway brings to an end the active career of one of the few masters of transportation now in the flesh. It also invites attention to a character as notable for accomplishment as for some peculiarities usually attendant upon failure. It is less than a quarter of a century Mr. Ripley developed a bankrupt and reorganized railroad into one of the finest properties in the world. He had no notions of long-distance command. Like many of the earlier presidents and general managers of railroads, he knew the business in all its departments and came into personal contact with every problem, physical, financial and human. With the splendid optimism of intelligence, hard work and faith in himself, he gained a success that has had few equals.

Yet all this time Mr. Ripley was the most pronounced of all American pessimists. Nothing that was going on in the world beyond his control was right. In the spring of 1915 the law was wrong. Every change in it made things worse. The whole theory of railroad regulation was wrong. There was hardly a year or a month that he did not see disaster just ahead of him.

A few of Mr. Ripley's troubles came to pass, but it took a week to develop them, and we believe he never thought of that in his most despondent mood. For a man who was always anticipating calamity, Mr. Ripley has a remarkable list of triumphs to his credit, upon which he is entitled to sincere congratulations.—New York World.

What Shall I Be?

Answered for Girls. The Actress. By ELIZABETH MATHER. "You bet I'm going to be an actress. I'm not even going to finish school."

How many girls are making similar resolutions this holiday season when the theaters are packed to standing room? And none of us can blame the "stage struck girl." We all like to pretend and the desire to be somebody else is not confined to our teens.

Yet in spite of the huge number of "matinee dolls" and "movie fans," there is perhaps less known about acting than any other art. Few people realize that there are definite rules to be followed here just as in music and that just as much practice is required of those who achieve success.

The girl who follows Maude Adams through an afternoon of youthful vivacity or sits enraptured by Marlowe's voice heaves a sigh of genuine envy of the "heaven born gift." Little does she realize that years of untiring practice have given Marlowe's voice its richness or that only by extreme care and self-denial can Maude Adams continue in her lively roles.

To be sure, all great actresses must have "the gift," but how many there are who flourish only a few seasons because they depend upon talent alone to maintain their fame! It is talent plus training of the most rigorous kind that makes the successful actress.

Little Folks' Corner

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There are schools which train young girls in voice, gesture and expression, such as the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York City; the Emerson and the Leland Powers schools in Boston. But there is nothing like a genuine apprenticeship in the theater. A girl must be willing to start in at a mere living wage in the most insignificant roles in order to learn the tricks of the trade.

She must be prepared to make sacrifices both of friends and good times, for art demands complete approval of the stage means the hardest kind of work for those who really "arrive." But to those who are filled with the dramatic instinct and are capable of level-headed, painstaking work, the door is wide open. (Next week: "The Saleswoman.")

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What Shall I Be?

Answered for Boys. Editor of a Country Newspaper. By R. S. ALEXANDER.

"Who wants to be editor of the Hicksville Daily Headlight or the Brainstorm Corners Bugle?" This is your probable answer to a suggestion that you go into the country newspaper business.

Yet a great newspaper man, author of numerous books on journalism, writes: "My advice to the city newspaper man is to save his money and buy a paper in a country town."

What are the advantages of being a country editor? First, you are your own boss. Editorships of great city dailies are few and hard to attain. And as Julius Caesar put it, "It is better to be first in a little Iberian village than second in Rome."

It affords a comfortable living and, if you decide to buy into the paper, you will have an assured position and income. But perhaps the most satisfaction comes from the fact that you are shaping the character of the community in which your paper circulates and are serving the people in that community.

To be a country editor you must be interested in the newspaper business; you must be tact and diplomatic; you must be able to judge men; you must have business ability; and last of all, you must have the character and will power to make

your paper a force in the community. In addition, you need special training in journalism. This may be obtained in a good school of journalism. A good idea would be to get as much training in advertising as possible. You will probably have to teach your advertisers how to advertise and it might not be a bad idea to know how your-

self before you start to do so. Another method by which this training may be acquired is by actual experience on the staff of some big newspaper. You can then begin in a subordinate position on a country newspaper and work into an editorship or you may be fortunate enough to be placed immediately in the editor's chair.

Good books to read on the subject are "Practical Journalism" by E. L. Suman, "Newspaper Reporting and Correspondence" and Newspaper Editing by G. M. Hyde, and "Making a Country Newspaper" by A. J. Munson.

(Next week: "A Worker in Concrete.")

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The Nomad.

Oh, love is like a nomad who walks the green earth round.

All in the feary mantle of the morning sunbeams gowned!

And love has found the far trails, the strange trails and the new That lead to pleasant places where the young blooms kiss the dew.

His feet are shod with sandals that flash the morning light.

And sometimes he is netted with moonbeams of the night.

Over the hill and through the valley and round and round the sea.

A nomad of the rosy lane and of the velvet sea.

His staff is rude and oaken, his cloak of skin is worn.

But in his eyes the gleaming of the feary dream of morn.

And every path he taketh, there springs where wren his feet.

The beauty of the blossoms that have made the whole world sweet.

—B. B. in Bottineau Sun.

Advertisement for Victor Record Certificate. Includes text: "Hand in hand with happiness—a Victor Record Certificate. The Victor Record Gift Certificate reproduced above enables you to give your music-loving friends or relatives something they really want—because with it they do their own selecting." Includes a form for the certificate and the signature of A. Hospe Co.

Advertisement for L. V. Nicholas Oil Co. Includes text: "REAL WINTER SERVICE. For every motor ruined by lack of oil, fifty are being injured by old oil. Oil is Cheaper than Steel. Cylinder Oil must be changed, for cars, every 800 miles; trucks, 500 miles. Someone has to do the work. Why not let us drain and refill your crank case. No charge for draining." Includes a portrait of L. V. Nicholas and the signature of J. M. Nicholas, President.