

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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OFFICES OF THE BEE
Home Office: Bee Building, 17th and Farnam
Branch Office: 4110 North 24th St. 3815 Leavenworth

ADVERTISING CIRCULATION:
Daily 66,315—Sunday 63,160
Average circulation for the month subscribed and owned by R. H. Sagan, Circulation Manager.

You should know that
A riverside boulevard would set Omaha apart from all other cities of its size.

What The Bee Stands For:
1. Respect for the law and maintenance of order.
2. Speedy and certain punishment of crime through the regular operation of the courts.

A new police head will be a very nice Christmas gift for Omaha.
The Mexican situation is rapidly settling itself. Two more Americans are being held for ransom.

President Howatt of the Kansas miners may some day find himself in the fix of the traditional parrot.

The Bee's Free Shoe Fund offers one sure way of getting help to the little ones who need it. Come in.

Astronomers of authority agree the end of the world will not come on Wednesday. Lifts an awful load of worry.

Forty-four states having ratified the federal prohibition amendment, that phase of the proceedings may be considered closed.

A Prussian preacher declares himself still loyal to the "man of Amerongen." No doubt, but Count Hohenzollern is "S. O. L." just the same.

If no booze can be exported after January 16, it means that there will be a nice stock on hand to greet the happy day when the wets look for ultimate relief.

Seventy-five per cent of the miners are reported to be at work. The rest will soon follow, and all of them will be getting over-time before the coal supply catches up to the demand.

"Liberals" in session at St. Louis finally decided to launch a new party. If this keeps on, the "liberal" voter will be in a quandary as to which of the numerous "parties" he belongs with.

Farmers in the Euphrates valley want some American to teach them to raise crops according to modern methods. The interest in this lies in the fact that that valley has been turning out good yields for at least 100 centuries.

The American "sport" who is starting with a million dollars to "break the bank" at Monte Carlo may or may not succeed, but he will do a great deal to restore the prewar conception of what an "American" in Europe amounts to.

Mr. Wilson being able to get around the house he ought to reach his office after awhile. Whether this will make any material difference is not clear. The bureaucrats have not departed very far from traditions established since 1913.

General Pershing is eminently correct in his conclusion that the American army had something to do with the German defeat. If he had been as cautious in the field as he is in his report, the result might have been different.

A Chicago reporter tried to find one of the \$24.50 suits recommended by the "fair price" committee, but had no better luck than an ordinary purchaser might have encountered. He brought back word that "there ain't no such animal."

German Dream of Trade Supremacy
As the cables depict it at one time, Germany is prone on its back, needing the helping hand of Uncle Sam to give it a lift which will enable it to potter along somehow industrially and economically. And then, just as this pathetic picture of the giant groveling amid the ruins of her own house of cards is impressed on one, presto, change! And as if by some fairy transformation, such as one is familiar with on the stage, the setting changes and the helpless and the hopeless German industrial chiefs suddenly appear as alert and equipped men blustering and threatening and leaving nothing undone to recapture the world trade. This curious alternation has been a feature of the dye industry controversy ever since the armistice was signed. And now, at a time that Representative Longworth asserts that unless a strong anti-German monopoly dye law is passed by January 15 the American dye industry will be destroyed, the curtain lifts on the picture of the German dye industries consolidating and increasing their capital to nearly 1,000,000,000 marks. It is true that the German dye industries, now that they are no longer engaged in making high explosives, are in a better position to meet the competition of the world than any other German industry. And even a great bluff—does not exactly terrify our own dye makers, it cannot be passed over as if it were meaningless.—Philadelphia Ledger.

BACK TO NEW LIFE.

When the lights of the city were turned on Saturday night, after a fortnight of darkness, Omaha seemed to take on a new lease of life. With the return to normal and accustomed hours of business, there should also be something more than just a renewal of the routine. Out of the adversity should be gathered a little lesson of foresight. The community was given something of a jolt, emphasizing the fact that not a little of the unpleasant interruption was because of neglect of preparation. This fact should not be forgotten in the rush of the busy days to come. And the days ahead will all be busy. While holiday shopping has the floor for the time being, other things are preparing to take the stage. Announcement that the housing accommodations of the city are yet at least 2,000 dwellings or apartments behind the requirements presages a building campaign of unusual extent, while the demands of business means that many of the big projects that have been on architects' tables for months will take on the form of construction as soon as the weather will permit. New enterprises are coming into life, and the greatest period of prosperity in the city's history lies just ahead of us. The end of the fuel embargo is the start of an era of growth for the community. Realigning the stores was in very truth an omen of brighter days to come.

Lodge Punctures Hitchcock's Plea.

Many times in the course of the debate on the Treaty of Versailles, Senator Hitchcock has referred to what he calls the "material interests" of the United States. He has set up that unless the treaty is ratified as presented, the nation will lose all the advantages contained in the settlement, particularly those dealing with property interests and rights. In his recent speech at New York he especially emphasized this, and again on Saturday, while the matter was before the senate on the Knox effort to revive consideration of the document, the democratic leader injected the issue of adjustments relating to property. To this Senator Lodge replied:

The great vital interests of the United States, not only now, but in the future, are not for sale for 600,000 tons of German shipping or \$800,000,000.

This is a phase of the question that has been persistently ignored by the administration group from the very outset. The Treaty of Versailles, which contains the covenant for the League of Nations, looks to permanent settlement of certain grave questions. The president himself has said it is intended to do away with war "for all time," and his mouthpiece in the senate has echoed this on many occasions. If that is true, it is all the more reason why the arrangement should be approached cautiously.

Senator Lodge speaks for a group that is unwilling to bind the nation forever to a course that contains so much of the experimental as that now proposed by the president. Nor are they willing to put into jeopardy the future of the United States in order that immediate possession of certain formerly German-owned shipping and other property may be confirmed. The price asked is too high for Americans to pay.

The difference between Lodge and Hitchcock is that between principle and policy. One looks to a settlement based on justice, the other to an adjustment on expediency. Americans can afford to wait until right comes in for recognition.

Garfield and the Cabinet.

Explaining the reason for his resignation to a special committee of the senate, appointed to inquire into the fuel situation, Dr. Garfield cryptically refers to a "cleavage in the cabinet" and leaves an impression that the president's proposal for a settlement does not truly represent the basic thought in the executive's mind.

We are hardly ready to implicitly accept this. Admitting that the principle laid down by the late head of the fuel administration to be the correct one, The Bee adheres to its already expressed view that the president acted as he has in all the serious matters that have come before him, as an opportunist. The principle on which Dr. Garfield relies, that of establishing a correct ratio between wages and work with relation to the production and the selling price of the product, was equally involved in the railroad question, which was disposed of by the passage of the Adamson law. Expediency rather than justice then determined the issue. A great strike was averted, but the problem was not definitely disposed of.

So it is in the coal industry at this moment, although it must be admitted that the plan adopted here is far more likely to reach a correct conclusion than that which prevailed in the matter of railroad wages. Proper inquiry into the fundamentals should establish eventually the correct basis for wages, and if the president's commission proceeds in this way, it eventually should meet the requirements laid down by Dr. Garfield.

As to the relations between the doctor and the cabinet, the public can wait patiently for the explanation that will come in time. The Wilson administration has become noted for its movement along the line of the least resistance and this instance is neither peculiar nor singular.

Revival of "Spelling Bees."

Nebraska's state superintendent of schools is reported to be in favor of a revival of "spelling bees," the purpose undoubtedly being to restore the lost art of orthography. No good reason has ever been presented for the neglect of spelling in the public schools, but ample evidence is available that the children have not been taught as they should be in this branch of education. As a result some shocking examples have come to notice. Not a great many years ago The Bee received a letter from the head of a notable institution of learning, undoubtedly written by himself, in which was exhibited such lamentable proof of the writer's inability to spell that the effect was shocking. That man had the right to attach after his signature a considerable portion of the alphabet, indicating his success at great universities, but he could not spell. Perhaps, in the weight of his extra erudition he found no place for orthography, and had jettisoned it as unnecessary, but his example on those who were studying under him must have been bad. Various efforts at spelling "reform" have contributed, indirectly, maybe, but not the less effectively to the result. Accurate spelling is a detail of education that shows for itself the amount of devotion applied in the course of acquiring knowledge, and, just as correct pronunciation evidences a familiarity with the spoken word, so does proper spelling show an understanding of the written language. Let us have the "spelling bees"

Foreign Trade Facts and Hints.

From the New York Times.
The report of the secretary of commerce, now in private life, dates back to June. The last fiscal year made world records for imports, exports, and the credit balance between nations, but forecasts for the current calendar year, which are practically complete except for details, indicate a change in both quantity and quality of our foreign business. For the fiscal year there was a balance due us on merchandise movement of \$3,978,134,947, but the balance for the calendar year will be \$1,000,000,000 less. No one will be surprised at the decrease in exports of munitions and their materials as the months pass away from war, and therefore toward normal conditions. But the decrease in the total exports is no greater is due to the change in the character of the trade. Our foodstuffs are still in demand, and must be until another harvest, but there is an increasing demand for the products of our labor in the form of materials more or less ready for consumption. How trade makes trade is shown by the fact that our largest exports of manufactures necessitate increase of our imports of materials for manufacture, the figures being \$1,550,000,000 for this calendar year, or nearly \$500,000,000 more than in either 1918 or 1917. Our total exports and imports for both the calendar and fiscal years are above \$10,000,000,000, or more than double our prewar total.

Evidently the momentum of trade between the nations which have not and the nation which has is so great that it defies the difficulties of which financiers make so much. The difficulties in the exchange of currencies are daily greater, but the exchange of goods proceeds nevertheless. The suggestion is that the exchange of currencies affects but few, while the exchange of goods affects all. In no normal times the sale of goods for pounds sterling meant the exchange of goods for something which could be brought away from England, and which would buy other goods anywhere in the world. But the sale of goods for pounds now means the exchange of something of universal demand for currency which cannot be brought away from England, and which can be spent there only at high prices, and often times cannot be spent for that is wanted. We are lamenting that our dollars have lost half their purchasing power at home, but they have an advantage over other currencies because nearly all countries want dollars to spend here, as the volume of our exports shows. It is not strictly true to say that there is a separation between the exchanges of goods and of currencies, but it cannot be maintained that the hitherto unknown relations in the currency exchanges have the effect upon the exchanges of goods which would be expected. Normally the exchanges of goods and currencies are equally free. Now the exchanges of goods are free, but the exchanges of currencies are hampered in many ways.

The world has now a greater merchant tonnage than at any time in history. Our own shipyards for the fiscal year built more ships than the world's annual construction before the war. American tonnage in the world's overseas trade in the fiscal year was sixfold that before the war. There is a mechanical obstruction to the exchanges of goods, and the demand matches the world's distress. But there is nothing left undone to make the exchanges of currencies for each other, or for goods, difficult, dangerous, expensive. Substitutes for true money are in use everywhere. There is under present conditions a minimum of exchanges of goods for currencies, together with a maximum of exchanges of goods for goods, merchants supplanting bankers, unless both functions are united in merchant bankers.

This condition is unstable. The world's wants will not await the leisurely process of our unionists and lawmakers. We lose our jobs, our money, our health, our lives, while our strikes delay and decrease the production of goods which might procure for us other goods. The machinery for the creation of dollar credits, which might enable us to sell abroad our surplus product, for which the foreign buyers cannot supply goods in barter, has hung fire for months, and takes the form preferred by congress, that is, that known to be best by those who do such business. The surprise that we are doing so well, nevertheless, is a poor substitute for gratification over how much better we might be doing.

The VELVET HAMMER
By Arthur Brooks Baker
GENE MELADY.

He counts the day completely lost whose low descending sun denies his worthy hand no organizing done, for though the athletes froth and fume to break each other's necks, their anger needs the spur and prop of good and gaudy checks, much as two young and rival bulls are eager for the fray, but cautiously refuse to fight until they get their hay.

So Gene Melady earnestly promotes athletic stunts. He doesn't want the U. S. A. to breed a race of runts. The order of the present day requires that some shall toil, shall go and dig their country's coal or till their country's soil, and men who bear upon their bones a lot of husky freight assume importance far beyond their simple beet and weight.

He put the great Joe Stecker in the burly wrestling game, to gather for his worthy brow the furbelows of fame. He is still believed in pious peace for parsons and for doves, but likes to see the hickies mill with reasonable folks. If he were judge he would extend the mercy of the court to all who place an honest bet on gentlemanly sport.

In private life he buys and sells the thrifty farmer's knife, reserving for his service a Remington thin and fine, and guarding rustic Reuben with a roll upon his limb from city slickers looking for a healthy hick to trim, protecting him from bargainers who readily would sell the toll bridge on the river, city hall and Fontenelle.

Next Subject: Ward M. Burgess.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.
John Douglas, manager Douglas Printing Co., born 1863.
James C. Dahlman, secret service department, police branch, federal railroads, born 1865.

J. Te Poel, attorney, born Saunders county, 1877.
Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, the engineer who built the Eiffel Tower in Paris, born at Dijon, France, 87 years ago.

Duke of Atholl, the only individual in Great Britain who is entitled to maintain a private army of his own, born 18 years ago.

Van H. Manning, director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, born at Horn Lake, Miss., 58 years ago.

Rev. William Devlin, S. J., president of Boston college, born in New York City, 44 years ago.

Joseph Barrell, professor of structural geology at Yale university, born in New Providence, N. J., 50 years ago.

Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., retired, born at Lowell, Mass., 74 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.
Mrs. A. J. Poppleton went to Stamford, Conn., to spend Christmas with Miss Poppleton and Miss Mary Poppleton.

The Bee's Letter Box

Replied to "R. J. B."
The Bee has received several letters in reply to "R. J. B." who proposed that the ex-service men assist in settling the coal strike, by taking the places of the strikers. Some of these are signed and some unsigned, but all are of the same general tenor. The writers sharply criticize "R. J. B." and express sentiments quite the opposite of his. The Editor regrets that these can not be printed in full, but assures the writers he appreciates their interest in the matter.

We Must Educate.

Auburn, Neb., Dec. 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: Yes, Mr. Editor, we are to be educated. We are to be civilized and brought truly humane. The Presbyterian movement to apply the teachings of Jesus under-stands that the only way of bringing about the solution of the question, but the extinguishing entirely or to some extent at least, the quenching of that hell called war—the hell of the wherewithal and temperature cannot be doubted.

The Presbyterian churches, 9,600 in number, have been advised as the movement and do all possible toward checking this great evil and the consequences that have, and are sure to follow. It is but a few months since Pope Benedict was anxious to come to the front to render all possible assistance to the end that human slaughter no longer contribute to human misery, here there or elsewhere, but that that gentle doctrine, as we term it, be the guiding star. By that gentle doctrine of Christ of course, is meant the real, the human that principle which has never been called in question, but only avoided by those so deeply imbued with human selfishness that dollars come to the front and end the teaching of the gospel of love, forgiveness and many other falacious findings brought to the front, are being oft repeated, are by the pen and the press as well as by those who call themselves "the teachers of Christ" until it goes undisputed that such teachings and teachers have to remain silent when not being used some times as much hatred, revenge, retaliation and inhuman conduct, while boasting of our religion and our patriotism.

Again let it be remembered that along the line of the better way was the steps by Jews when 500,000 placed their signatures to the lines urging international disarmament. There are multiplied millions of prayers by mothers, fathers, wives, husbands, sons and daughters, should be considered instead of the long and human teaching for dollars. These and other moves should be aided and encouraged as along the line of true patriotism and true humanity.

J. H. WUNDAS.

Now, Let's All Boast.

Omaha, Dec. 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: Here, Mr. Editor, it was some battle—I'll say. But it's settled and we now have more reason to be thankful to the Almighty than ever before.

Again let it be remembered that along the line of the better way was the steps by Jews when 500,000 placed their signatures to the lines urging international disarmament. There are multiplied millions of prayers by mothers, fathers, wives, husbands, sons and daughters, should be considered instead of the long and human teaching for dollars. These and other moves should be aided and encouraged as along the line of true patriotism and true humanity.

It's all over now! Soon people from the great hours of work, will resume the take up their old schedules, "movies" will re-open and all the world will rejoice to the music of the merry hum of prosperous business.

The battle is won. Both armies were victorious. Both sides are satisfied with the terms of the armistice and renewed hopes for continued prosperity are expressed on every side. Let everyone join in the rejoicing which should take place at this time. Now is the time to promulgate the idea of better times. Now is the time to endeavor to bring happiness and content to every heart in these United States by advocating cheerfulness and optimism and by making the balance of the year a universal holiday season.

Let everyone endeavor to the best of their ability to keep down forever the smouldering fires of discontent, which without our every consent, are at any time break into a flame. Let everyone declare a moratorium on ill-will and gloom during this season. Let everyone get the public mind away from strikes, unrest and general gloom, to set away for five or ten minutes each day for dis- pensing holiday cheer and everyone during that period to think, talk and boost for a happier holiday season.

Let everyone join in boosting a universal holiday season from now until the New Year.

M. G. ROGERS.

"Forty Senators."

Omaha, Dec. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: The World-Herald quotes Senator Hitchcock as saying, "There are 40 senators ready to take the treaty as it is, without any reservations. They take no stock in the idea that we must now see the nation associated with us in this war as suspicious characters who are trying to lead us into a trap. They take no stock in the idea that a plot is afoot to run the United States, destroy our Monroe Doctrine, fasten us forever as a member of the league, put upon us the whole burden of world peace, get control of our army and navy and de-

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Little Folks' Corner

Nature Study Outdoor Life

Study Problems Solved

Sleepers.
By ADELIA BELLE BEARD.
Do you ever wake up on a winter morning, then snuggle deeper under the bedclothes and wish you might sleep as long as you want? Well, that is how some of the wild creatures feel. No one insists upon their getting up so they nestle deeper in their beds of dry leaves and grasses, shut their eyes again, and fall into a sleep which, in many cases, lasts all winter. If in your section of the country, these animals do not always take such long naps, you may know it is because, where the winters are warm, their habits are not quite the same as where winters are long and cold.

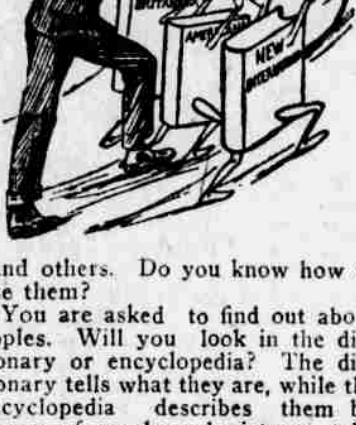
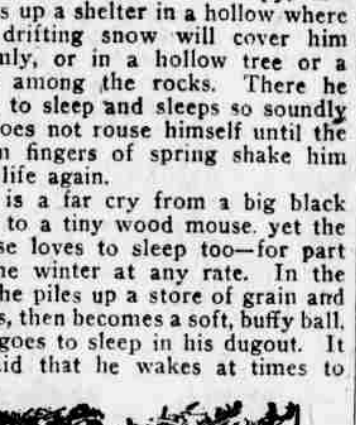
The Encyclopedia.
By ISABEL W. CLAYTON.
You have some friends who are not always known but who have a great deal of information which will help you in your studies? These friends are very obliging and will give you help if you ask for it. They are more numerous than the dictionary. You do not always find them in your home, but they can always be found in the public library and in most schools. They are called encyclopaedias. There are various families such as the Americana, New International, Britannica,

One champion sleeper is the black bear, found in lonely places where the land is rough and there are deep woods. After an autumn spent in freedom and an autumn spent in growing round and fat, the black bear feels stupid and sleepy, and hunts up a shelter in a hollow where the drifting snow will cover him warmly, or in a hollow tree or a cave among the rocks. There he goes to sleep and sleeps so soundly he does not rouse himself until the warm fingers of spring shake him into life again.

It is a fat cry from a big black bear to a tiny wood mouse, yet the mouse loves to sleep too—for part of the winter at any rate. In the fall, he piles up a store of grain and seeds, then becomes a soft, duffy ball, and goes to sleep in his dugout. It is said that he wakes at times to

and others. Do you know how to use them? You are asked to find out about apples. Will you look in the dictionary or encyclopaedia? The dictionary tells what they are, while the encyclopaedia describes them by means of words and pictures, tells how they are cultivated, the names of the different kinds, their uses, their diseases, what insect pests affect them and when and with what to spray the trees to destroy the pests. Therefore, if you want to find out more than the definition of a subject, use the encyclopaedia.

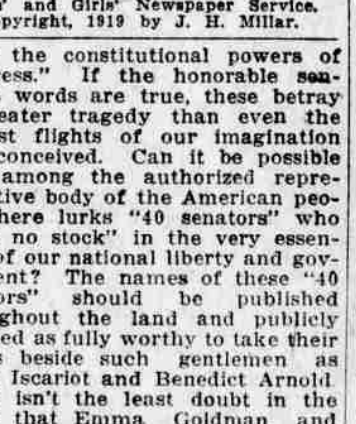
The encyclopaedia is arranged in alphabetic order like the dictionary but usually in more than one volume depending on the amount of material it contains. The articles are longer and fewer than those in the dic-



It Was Worse.
Lady—Here, my poor fellow, is a quarter for you. It must be dreadful to be lame, but I think it must be worse to be blind.
Trump—It is, mum. When I was blind they were always handing me counterfeit quarters.—The American Legion Weekly.

DAILY CARTOONETTE.

TELL ME THE TRUTH DARLING HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE YOU LOVED AND PROPOSED TO BEFORE ME?
AND HE DID



WHY NOT NICHOLAS OILS
TRADE MARK
L.V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

DOT PUZZLE.



Trace the dots to forty-nine. Then run for a line. Draw from one to two and so on to the end.



Conservation
The Need of the Hour
We are requested to conserve coal in order that the supply we have available will serve the necessary needs of our community, our state and our government.

We have been urged to conserve food to the end that a surplus be created to help feed the starving in Europe and the hungry at home.

An urgent appeal should be made to conserve money so that our Nation will have the means of financing our future prosperity. A savings account at this bank will help to provide a surplus for this work. We invite you to start one today.

U.S. NATIONAL BANK (SAVINGS DEPARTMENT)
NEW CORNER 16 FARNAM

tionary. A general encyclopedia like the New International or Britannica contains articles on all subjects. Some treat of only a special subject such as art, natural science or electricity. The articles are arranged under the subject noun, such as rubber, apples, and boats. At the end of the most important articles, are lists of books treating of the same subject.

On the back of each volume is printed the first part of the names of the first and last subjects treated in that volume. The same is done on each page. This helps you to find the volume and page which contain the subject you are looking for. If you wanted to find out about apples in the New International Encyclopedia, you would look in the volume beginning with A and ending with ARABIC and on the page beginning with with Appert and ending with Apple.

(Next week: "How to write a Theme.")

Boys' and Girls' Newspaper Service. Copyright, 1919 by J. H. Miller.



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