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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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You should know that The young people of Omaha can obtain a university education without leaving the city to do so.

- 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. 3. Fearless publicity and condemnation of inefficiency, lawlessness and corruption in office. 4. Frank recognition and commendation of honest and efficient public service. 5. Inculcation of Americanism as the true basis of good citizenship.

Good morning, Mr. Groundhog! Honest compromise will hurt none, but compromise should not be less.

No hungry nation ever appealed to generous America in vain. Be wary of the ill that the debate over dispensation of booze is determined.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., warns the people against the devil. Most are too busy raising him.

Father Riggs says Marconi is "heating things." That is all the great wireless man claims himself.

"Old Doc" Wiley rises up to announce that whisky is poison in all cases, but this does not make it unanimous.

Wearied of tango and disgusted with "Simmy," England is going back to the waltz. Even America is beginning to tire of the tango.

In bidding farewell to Judges Day and Mr. Hugli, Omaha rejoices that they are called to go higher, but hates to see them leave, just the same.

Poles are reported to be seeking passage to Poland by thousands, but whether because of prohibition or for really patriotic motives is not made clear.

Lincoln taxpayers are practically unanimous in voting to raise the salaries of public school teachers. A similar result would undoubtedly be attained in Omaha.

The high cost of living is to be matched by equal expense in dying, as coffins are going up in price. Man is having a hard time dodging the increase these days.

The democratic senators who are leaning into universal training are part of the same group that devoted itself to fighting any preparation a few years ago.

Again the heavyweight wrestling championship belongs to Dodge, Dodge county, Nebraska, and all is well. Iowa made a good stand, but could not hold the belt.

An Omaha woman, who earns her living working in a roundhouse, says each of her three husbands had less sense than his predecessor. She ought to get unanimous consent for this.

Governor Cox of Ohio has announced as a candidate for the presidency on the democratic ticket. It may help his calculations a little by looking up what happened to Judson Harmon at Baltimore.

Carter Glass will vote for Underwood and settle the deadlock as to who will be democratic leader in the senate. It was not to be expected that the southern group would let that distinction go to a western man.

The Facts: President Wilson did not ask the people whether or not they wanted the league of nations. It was his conception. He did not even permit any but his views and desires to go from this nation into the peace conference in Paris. Into the treaty he injected his purely idealistic conceptions, giving what was demanded by trained diplomats among the allies' representatives in order that his own ambition might be satisfied, that a treaty might be drawn and "signed" with his league of nations, and then returning to his people and defiantly saying: "Take it as it is or leave it." That of itself is not democratic; it is autocratic. It does not even carry with it the principle of self-determination that was so much to the front in the peace conference.

BETTERMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The letter of Mr. Small, published in The Sunday Bee, contains a message to all, whether farmers or not. Need for a continually increasing supply of foodstuffs is apparent, necessitated by a growing population. The ground must produce more, and as the number of acres can not be added to, the yield per acre must be enhanced.

This is not a question of market prices, but of human need. Food is the basis on which all human activities rest; just as man has a surplus of food, so he may turn his attention to other things than the production of food. No farmer need be alarmed about the future of his calling. Prices may fluctuate, and seasons be good or bad, but the world will always be ready to eat everything that is brought forth from the soil. The problem, therefore, is one of methods employed in tillage.

For the farmer the question of revenue is involved. Experts have labored in vain to determine a unit cost figure for any farming operation because of the wide variation in fact, processes and conditions, on which such a calculation must be based, but it is true that the greater yield per acre resulting from the same expenditure of effort, the lower the unit cost of production and correspondingly the more profit will be realized. In a word, the acre that should produce twenty bushels is only doing half its duty when it brings forth but ten. If the full product is obtainable by proper tillage, the land is not to blame, but the farmer.

Mr. Small's suggestion that the honest and judicious contents of fables, stories, etc., be read to the soil by the simple process of plowing under what remains after the grain is harvested has in it the germ of better agriculture. Other things must follow. Nebraska's soil is undeniably rich, but the yield per acre of corn for 1919 is barely half that of the New England states. Its average yield of wheat is but below that of a majority of the states of the union, and just above the average yield for the country of 128 bushels per acre, a return that would look like a crop failure in the hands of which we slip our surplus and where stern necessity has forced intensive cultivation.

Clearly, Nebraska farmers are not getting all out of the soil that may be obtained. It is not a theory, but a fact, and the remedy is only to be found in the practical application of better ways of agriculture. All the soil of the state is not less, but all is fertile and susceptible of greater yields than now are harvested. The solution is up to the farmer, and as they decide it, so will the prosperity of the great state be assured.

Debit in Railway Account.

The railroad administration announces with something of apologetic diffidence that the cost to the country for two years of government operation of the transportation system will be only \$700,000,000. A bagatelle, to be sure, just a million dollars a day, and what is that to a land where things monetary are measured by billions? But there is a little item that has not been mentioned, which will put the railroad debit well into the honor list. The \$700,000,000 red ink balance is in operating revenue, and does not include the billion and a half of dollars set apart by congress and expended for capital account. This also came out of the public treasury, and brings the total cost of the experiment up to \$2,200,000,000, a really respectable figure, even for the taxpayers of the United States to contemplate. By the time the railroads have been restored to their owners and all debts have been adjusted, it will be found that the little slip into government ownership has cost the country between two and one-half and three billions, not to speak of the dislocated service, inconvenience and other exasperating features of the desperate device resorted to by the democrats in their bid for votes.

Passing of Boyd's Theater.

Omaha will say goodbye to Boyd's Theater with a great deal of regret. Since 1881, or longer than a generation, the name has stood for the best in Omaha. Mayor James E. Boyd gave the city its first adequate playhouse, and Governor James E. Boyd replaced that with one of the most comfortable and commodious theaters in the country. That it is now to disappear forever, to give way to a great commercial enterprise, is a mark of the material progress of the community, but an inconclusive commentary on the spirit of the age. A new theater may spring up with more of ornamentation than marked Boyd's, but the associations of a lifetime are buried with the old. The greatest actors of the age, many of them no longer living, are kept in memory by Omaha people who saw them at Boyd's, and the pleasant recollections that cluster around that name will keep it alive for a long time after its last brick has given way before the wreckers. One is reminded of the well known text on the old curtain at the Taber Grand, the author of which is unknown: "So fleets the work of man back to the earth again; Ancient and holy things fade like a dream."

Boyd's is going, and its passing leaves a gap in the intellectual life of the community.

Live Stock Men and the Treaty.

An idea of what is going on in the minds of the "plain people" is afforded by the action of the National Live Stock Growers' association at its Spokane convention. Among other resolutions adopted is one that asks for the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, but with reservations. The stock men did not specify which set of reservations they favored, but asked that the resolution be strong enough to safeguard America's interest. This is a representative body, coming from all over the country, concerned primarily in the great business of producing food, but with a patriotic purpose in taking an active part in the political affairs of the country. Its action may not be conclusive, but it indicates the trend of thought. The people want the treaty ratified, but not on the president's plan. His battle is lost, and unless he is determined to "keep us out of peace," he should attend to the demand that is more general than ever was a clamor for his cause.

Senator Smoot says the printing of speeches on the League of Nations in a separate volume is a waste of paper, but Senator Knute Nelson counters by saying that the pages devoted to sporting news are also wasted. The Minnesota statesman ought to drop into a barber shop some day and make a comparison as to which is the most closely read.

British "weeds" are pulling odd stuff in their fight against the oncoming camel. They must invent a better excuse or prepare for a drought.

Justice As a Foundation

In the United States senate the bill providing for Amendment of articles by education has been considered. Senator Duffass' oratorical course of his speech said: "The President, the luminaries are committed to no language. A man may teach by example and his purpose will be recognized by men and women, however low their intelligence. It is the more intellectual the individual may be, the less he is appreciative of what may be called the human touch. I am not arguing against the teaching of the English language, on the contrary I believe that it is the duty of every state to provide for the compulsory teaching of English to every citizen and to eliminate the teaching of every other language, except as selective courses may be suggested. I am in hearty sympathy with the bill, but I believe that the teaching of the English language is concerned, and the power to read and write, the states may accomplish it, a better citizenship is desired in conjunction with an unimpaired public sentiment founded upon the dependence of all men upon each other that national pride and selfishness are the eternal enemies to peace, order, liberty, and substantial progress."

Mr. President, this may sound very much like the abstract statement of some visionary legislator. But where the employer and employee have applied it and received it, we have understood peace. In all of the conflicts, more lately before and during and since the war between labor and capital, no element except those of hate, jealousy and antagonism has developed. Capital and labor today are in a mutual contest of wits and effort that is the labor problem as they have produced for years a class distinction between capital and labor which cannot be bridged and which must continue until the one or the other shall prevail by force of arms.

A people thus divided cannot prosper. A nation thus divided will remain divided. It is the only way education can remove the barrier between the classes, which are displayed here show a decided decrease in the illiterates of the negro population during the past 20 years, quite a remarkable and in some respects a creditable situation. But is the educated negro today any better citizen than the uneducated negro? Is the denial of justice to the colored people any objection between the colored and the white race? Among the 28 lynchings of the year 1919, 22 were of negroes. Some were shot, some were hung, some were burned. One or two white men and a few Mexicans shared the same fate. The offenses charged were of many sorts and grades. Some were ordinary, some were atrocious. A great many believe that the better educated black man is the more dangerous to the white society. I do not think that by any means. But I do often, Mr. President, that we may educate, and intelligently educate, every black man in the United States, yet it is present in delaying him justice, in refusing him the benefit of trial by jury, in barring him from those constitutional safeguards which are the glory of the Anglo-Saxon, he will latterly regard the white man as the enemy. The status of the country will grow with the flight of time, and the sense of his wrongs may flame into rebellion.

I want to see him educated, I cast no reflections upon any section. My theme concerns every portion of the United States—Chicago, East St. Louis, the north, the south, the west, when I say that every citizen, I care not what color or ancestry he is, is required to pay taxes, support the laws of the country, submit to conscription, wear the national uniform, and offer his life in defense of our institutions, must enjoy the benefit and security of those protective laws which are the heritage of every man and woman in the land. These guarantees, the tendency of a race to hold their own and insure their well-being, he is required to be terminated. I repeat, we must resort to other methods than education, we must mete out even-handed justice to all men, substitute sympathy and due consideration for the colder processes of give and take if we are to remove the perils menacing our future.

Edmund Burke once said that the basis of all civil societies is justice, and a country which is denied or ignored that principle labored under the imposition of having no civic policy at all. That is fundamentally true, and justice—equal, impartial and unflinching—to all the sons of men is and must be a fundamental to the continuance of civil liberty and to the integrity of American institutions.

The VELVET HAMMER

By Arthur Brooks Baker. JOSEPH HAYDEN. He leads a big department store where industry and trade combined with long and lucky use of psychologic oil, have built an automatic and reliable machine which functions smoothly even when he's distant from the scene, providing stately revenues of brightly polished dough, which he proceeds in Italy or Aragon to blow.

For Hayden's not immovably and fixedly attached to this western hemisphere, the one that saw him latched. He goes to Egypt, India, to Holland and Japan; he studies every sort of art and every type of man, returning with some samples or some notes of what he saw, to make a few comparisons at home in Omaha.

He left his old Ohio home to settle in this state, and here's the proper place to note a fact of size and weight—he made this happy move by cause and reason of The Bee, which always welcomes in our midst such citizens as he, referring to competitors, vain oracles of gas, the honor of recruiting from a less distinguished class.

He often paints his company with large and vivid details to help alleviate the wear of sundry human wrecks, amputating annoying charities with purpose and intent to save the sores a wiser day will sensibly prevent. The audience will join in a vigorous hurrah in honor of this traveler who hails from Omaha.

Next subject: Leroy Colliss.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate. John G. Kahin, attorney, born 1878. Henry B. Ramsay, insurance, born 1880. William W. Tatum, superintendent Model steam laundry, born 1862. Knute Nelson, United States senator from Minnesota, born in 1873. Max G. John, Illinois, who commanded the American forces in Great Britain during the war, born in Detroit of 1870 years ago. Walker D. Hines, director general of the United States railway administration, born at Russellville, Ky., 50 years ago. Fritz Kreisler, one of the world's most celebrated violinists, born in 1875 years ago. Robert L. Gifford, United States senator from Oklahoma, and candidate for the democratic presidential nomination, born at Lynchburg, Va., 64 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

Mr. Patrick Dwyer of Walla Walla, Wash., with his bride, was visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. John Bidwell, who commanded the American forces in Great Britain during the war, born in Detroit of 1870 years ago. Edward Larken left for his home in Wheeling, W. Va. Rev. J. C. Seagriffin of Rock River, Ill., occupied the pulpit of Trinity church. J. L. Miles was taking up a subscription for a new orphanage to cost \$30,000.

The Bee's Letter Box

Girls and the Cost of Living.

Omaha, Jan. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have been reading with growing interest the various columns of the Bee, especially those dealing with the cost of living. I am a young girl with a monthly wage of \$125. Most unfortunately, of course, the young girls of the larger cities have a larger income than I. In my opinion, and take advantage of bargains in merchandise, and if possible, even to the extent of buying second-hand goods.

There seems to be a tendency to attack women, particularly young unmarried women, for their part in this general cost of living. I should like to see some of these young women in my position. I shall still principally with the matter from the angle of the girls.

So far the high cost of living has been, personally, very little to me. I have been able to live in my own home, and I have been able to buy the things I need. I have been able to buy the things I need. I have been able to buy the things I need.

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Little Folks' Corner

Wild Life of Forest and Field

Ground-Hog Day. BY ANTHONY J. KENNEDY. On the second day of February the Ground-Hog comes out of his hole to check his shadow with his shadow. That is the story we have all been told, and it seems to say that, if the sun shines and the Ground-Hog only his shadow, he will immediately rush back to his burrow and stay there six weeks longer for four his shadow may not do so.

There are two ways to learn a thing. One way is to read about it.

Which weighs heavier? Ignorant ballot.

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Study Problems Solved

Citizenship. BY ANTHONY J. KENNEDY. How do you expect to have a good citizen in your school, know how the government works.

There is nothing that is interesting to do that does not require preparation and training. You can't play basket ball or football, or have a fine vacation knowing how. It's not just your own knowledge and practice of citizenship, you must have people that can work with you. It's not just your own knowledge and practice of citizenship, you must have people that can work with you.

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DOT PUZZLE

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POOR BAKINGS RESULT IN A WASTE OF FOOD

GUARD AGAINST POOR BAKING BY USING

Gooch's Best Flour

YOUR NEIGHBOR USES IT

SOLD IN THE BEST STORES

SOLD IN THE BEST STORES

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Tea or Coffee often disagrees with some one in the family. An easy way to get away from such annoyance is to drink INSTANT POSTUM. It agrees with everyone in the family. No sleepless nights, disturbed digestion or irritated nerves follow its use. There's a Reason.

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