

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

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You should know that Omaha ranks fourth among the cities of the United States in the production of serums for prevention and cure of disease.

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

A good man should ease Dan Butler's mind.

If he saw his shadow in this vicinity he carried a lantern.

Have you noted how Omaha real estate is moving? Watch the city grow!

Insurance men are talking of a sky-scaper to house their offices, come on in.

The woman's campaign against old H. Cost is under way. More power to them!

Poland is holding off the bolsheviks on the Dvina, and may be able to discourage them yet.

Two plucky girls routed a pair of burglars, and thereby won a medal whether they get it or not.

An injunction suit is one way of testing the validity of the bond issue and the point must be settled.

William Allen White is out for Henry J. Allen for president. Effect of comradeship in France, please!

An English workman has been found who has worked seventy years on one job. He might be called a steady man.

Furs are going to cost more, we are told. How can they? At present prices most men are tempted to raise their own.

If a lot of those central European warriors could only be persuaded to go to work, the coming season ought to see furs banished.

Up to date, Josephus Daniels has not answered or excused the charges made by Sims. The admiral shut his trap for the democrats.

January was some month for building permits in Omaha, but nothing to what may be looked for when the campaign gets fairly started.

James W. Gerard, sometime ambassador to Germany, would be "hard boiled" if he secretary of the navy. This is the same "Jimmy" Gerard who took an awful lot of snubbing at Berlin.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy department says he broke the law 999 times in getting the navy ready for the war. "This is because Josephus Daniels' 'misleading' the Bible letter and refused to heed warnings from others.

The local welfare center wants some sort of protection afforded men against the wiles of designing women. Now, that's something like it! Ever since the apple incident in Eden, poor weak, inexperienced man has been a target for some unscrupulous female, and has been led to his doom, oh, so many times! By all means, let our streets be made safe for the male who is now exposed to all the machinations of the deadly female fiend.

Prices at the Top

One day a gentleman in the shoe business predicts that the present exorbitant prices of footwear will look cheap six months hence, and the next day a spokesman for the clothing industry warns consumers to expect a big "up" next spring and summer.

By such warnings the unwary are encouraged to buy beyond their needs and the mass of purchasers are persuaded to forsake quality for come. Profit-seeking has become largely speculative and its prophets are well aware that the gambler cannot long survive the purchaser, due first to unscrupulous extra cut and sustained, now by cleverly created fears of future scarcity.

Hardly a week passes without conferences of manufacturers and dealers in clothing, shoes and household supplies at which the keynote is almost invariably, "Beware of the coming slump!" There are many shrewd and sustained, now by cleverly created fears of future scarcity.

Historian Ferrero, summing up for 1919, says it produced the end of an old without seeing the beginning of a new order. We can agree with him on his conclusions, so far as Europe is concerned.

Our trade balance more than four billions against Europe is a sign of industrial stagnation over there. The world would be healthier if the accounts were more nearly equal.

REVISION OF THE REVENUE LAW.

That the present congress will have the duty of preparing a revenue law for 1921 is one of the things that should not be overlooked. It was established by the unprecedented action of the democratic sixty-fifth congress in the matter of revenue for 1920, and so is not responsible for existing taxes. All efforts at change in the law in its spirit have been blocked by the president, who practically promised to veto any amendments or corrections, unless they were made for raising the taxes in some other manner.

In the new law it is assumed that so-called luxury taxes and other imposts that are more exacting than serviceable will disappear. Besides these forecasted changes some other striking alterations may be made. The excess profits section may be recast if not entirely abandoned. Under the present conditions it is questionable as to whether this is not actually a handicap. Allocations are freely made that certain lines are restricting output in order to avoid the high brackets of the tax law. Whether this is true or not, it is true that the law has not checked profiteering, and therefore has failed of the object at which it was aimed.

The ordinary income tax may be reorganized so as to fairly fit the excessive incomes of industries that are taking too high toll, and at the same time to prevent the prosperous operation of all, while providing ample revenue for the government. The need for high taxes is apparent, no matter how rigidly economy may be practiced. Against a present revenue of around a billion dollars we now have an annual demand for almost \$1,300,000,000 to meet interest on the war debt and provide for the sinking fund. The ordinary running expenses of the government have more than doubled, so the appropriations that were around a billion a year in 1919 will now be at least two, and the persistence of deficits deemed necessary will take a billion more, which means the 1921 revenue law will have to produce four billions to meet the requirements of the government. The problem of its revision is a serious one, and as such will be considered by the congress.

War Service of the Banks.

Announcement from the Treasury department that the number of banks in which government funds will be deposited is to be greatly reduced brings to mind a phase of our war experience that has not had proper attention. It is the part the banks of the country played in connection with the war. Most people think of the bank as a place where the hard-earned money got holed away, squeezing the last possible penny of tribute from the unfortunate who has fallen into its clutches, and waiting for another. No more distorted notion ever was fostered by insidious demagogues. The bank is one thing the community could not get along without. Its service to society takes on so many forms, and is performed in such diverse ways that it may almost be said to be universal. And the banker as a rule is an energetic, forward-looking business man, who is ever willing to assist sympathetically and intelligently in promoting any worthy enterprise or to advance an established concern.

When the government was confronted with the great emergency of financing the war on the most stupendous scale ever attempted, it was to the banks of the country it turned. In effect, all their resources were commandeered. A simple euphemism was adopted, the announcement being made that the banks had "loaned" the Treasury from time to time so many billions of short-time certificates. As a matter of fact, the secretary of the treasury merely apportioned these certificates to the banks, and they were required to take them. So it was with the big Liberty Loans. The banks were called upon to consolidate their strength behind the drives, and through them as much as by any other means the loans were brought to success.

It was a matter of convenience for the government to leave the money paid in on bonds as deposits in a great many banks, to be checked against. The trouble of assembling large sums at designated points was avoided and general business was also spared the shock of withdrawal from circulation of considerable amounts of currency, even for a short time. These are some of the things the banks did for the country while the war was on. What effect the new order will have is yet to be determined.

Execution for Anarchists.

The sterling quality of patriotism that animates Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis is not only indicated by his name, but has been so often evinced in his conduct as a judge and as a man, that his words always carry great weight. For this reason his pronouncement at Minneapolis in favor of execution for the anarchists who are seeking to overthrow the republic is of utmost importance.

Americans are fast coming to realize that the country is confronted with a most insidious type of treason, an expression of treachery difficult to reach but none the less dangerous. Most of its development may be traced to mendacious, mushy efforts at "uplift," misguided enthusiasm for social betterment affording a background and support for the advanced ideas of the desperate lunatics who are bent on destroying the very thing that protects them.

When bolshevism stands forth in its nakedness, it is abhorrent, but when it takes on some one of many forms that conceal its real purpose, it is no less a menace but is doubly harmful because it is hard to reach. The workman who slacks on the job, the professor who exacts undue tribute, the farmer who allows his land to stand idle, every man or woman who does not do all possible to bring about the unmitigated reign of law and order, or who by indifference of attitude or conduct assists in delaying this, who does not work and does not save, is contributing to the end the anarchists have in view.

Judge Landis may have started the case in extreme terms, but the people of America must in some way be aroused. More than a year ago The Bee pointed out that bolshevism is at our doors. It has increased in that time. Wake up, Americans, and put down the hideous doctrine that threatens our land!

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Is This Republic Merciless To Its Soldiers

From the Chicago Tribune.

Representative Myers of South Carolina had a long and interesting speech in the house of representatives on the subject of Admiral Sims. He spoke at length of the Admiral's service in the United States and abroad. He said that Admiral Sims had held the post of chief of the American fleet in the United States for many years, and that his services were of the highest order. He said that Admiral Sims had been a loyal and efficient officer, and that his conduct had been exemplary in every respect. He said that Admiral Sims had been a great asset to the United States, and that his services should be remembered and honored.

Admiral Sims has been trying to sell the American people the idea that the American navy was doing its best. He said that the American navy was the largest and most powerful in the world, and that it was capable of defeating any other navy. He said that the American navy was the pride and glory of the United States, and that it should be supported and maintained at all costs. He said that the American navy was the key to the nation's security, and that it should be the foundation of our foreign policy.

It was not reflection upon the bravery or accomplishments of the men at the front to predict that their supply system would not meet the demands upon it. Military authorities, men who were in the action, say now that the supply system did fall down and that further advance was impossible until it had been reorganized. If Sims predicted it, there is now an admission that it became true.

Every military man like to say it aloud even now. The task was an enormous one. The organization might have failed temporarily if it had been free from defects. What the country needs is the truth, not to hurt one's reputation, but to find out where it failed and why, and if possible, to avoid the mistakes again.

We are utterly merciless in our dealings with the men we expect to fight our battles. We feed them doughnuts and send them magazines, and we give them money, but we do not give them the things which they need most. We do not give them the things which they need most. We do not give them the things which they need most. We do not give them the things which they need most.

Union of Spirit

There is renewed talk of a great merger of evangelical churches to the end that the Lord's work on earth may be done more efficiently and effectively and of that there is great need. At the invitation of the Presbyterian church commissioners, from approximately 20 denominations will meet in Philadelphia next month to formulate plans for the union of Christian Churches of Christ in America. The ultimate aim is the complete organic union of all the churches engaged in the preliminary negotiations. The ultimate aim is a sensible one, a worthy one, a grand one, but it probably will be long before the attainment of it. Minor differences of form and dogma seem so major to so many good and aspiring souls.

While we are waiting we might achieve much the same noble end, if we would, without formulating plans, without organization. There might be a union of spirit among the churches. The letter killed, what the spirit lives. Let the spirit govern life. There is nothing more absurd in the world than creedal pride and jealousy among the followers of Christ.—Ohio State Journal.

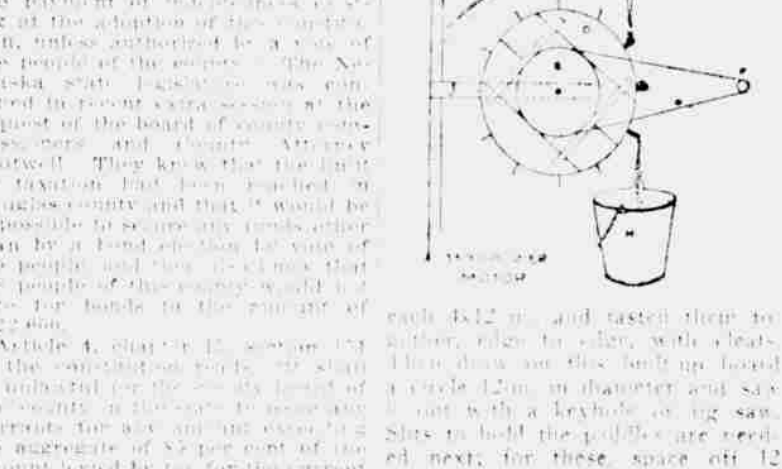
TODAY

The Day We Celebrate. Dr. Herbert E. King, dentist, born 1882. Dr. Rev. E. W. Beecher, Episcopalian bishop Western Nebraska diocese, born 1808. A. C. Troup, presiding judge Douglas county district court, born 1853. T. P. Hollister, attorney, born 1874. James G. M. Reynolds, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, born at Elkton, Ky., 38 March, 1800. William J. Harris, United States senator from Georgia, born at Cedarstown, Ga., 32 years ago. Porter J. McCumber, United States senator from North Dakota, born at Oresto, Ill., 62 years ago. Thirty Years Ago in Omaha. The directors of the Nebraska Savings bank held their annual meeting. Mr. Thomas Miller, recently appointed general freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, left for Chicago to assume the duties of his new post. Mrs. Norris Brown of Kearney was in the city. Major T. S. Clark, Omaha's postmaster, left for the east.

The Bee's Little Folks' Corner

For Boys to Make Handicraft. For Girls to Make Homecraft.

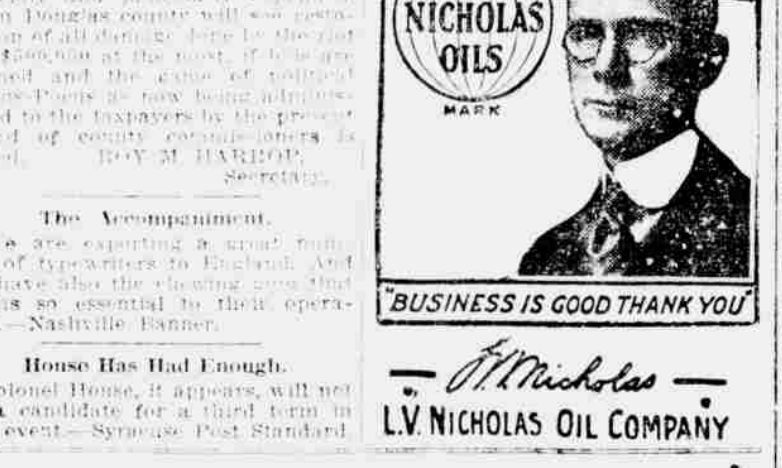
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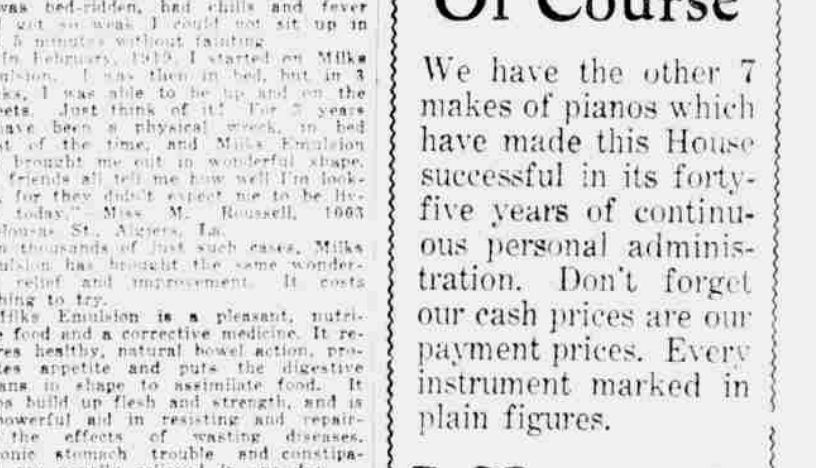
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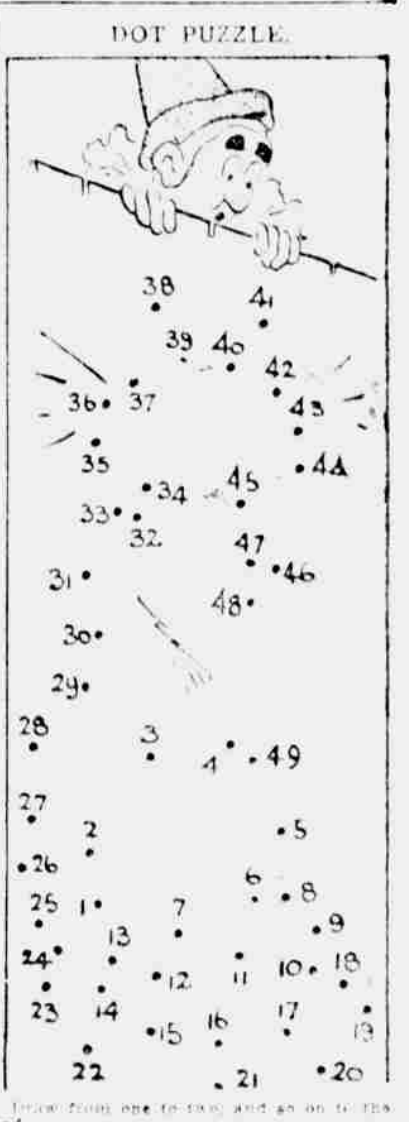
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