

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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For Night and Sunday Service Call: Editorial Department, Tyler 1000; Circulation Department, Tyler 1001; Advertising Department, Tyler 1002.

OFFICES OF THE BEE: Home Office, 200 North 24th and Park; Branch Office, 2110 North 24th; Park, 2415 Leavenworth; South, 2315 N. St.; West, 2110 North 24th; New York Office, 250 W. 42nd St.; Washington, 1311 G St. N. W.; Chicago, 1230 N. St.

JANUARY CIRCULATION: Daily 65,351—Sunday 63,976

Subscription rates for the month and over to be paid in advance.

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as required.

You should know that Nebraska is the second state in the union in point of value of manufactured output per employe.

Merchants Market Week will be a hummer. English will remain the official language of Nebraska.

Suppose Italy declines to accept the latest "final settlement"—what then?

Peary has a definite aim, and accomplished it. That is a lesson for the boys.

A million-dollar prairie fire is reported from Argentina. Such a thing was possible once in Nebraska.

At the rate filings are being made the primary ticket will be full, no matter how the voters stand.

Award of road building contracts reminds the public that spring is not far away and that better highways are coming.

Government ownership of a merchant marine is almost as bothersome as government management of the railroads.

A world-wide farmers conference is proposed. It will be interesting, if only to show the variety of agriculture under the sun.

Senator Sherman's reference to the fiver as an "international pest" might lead some one to suspect that he does not like the little Henry.

Friday the 27th has been fixed as the date for a final decree in the packers' case. As they already know the worst, the suspense is not killing.

Sugar brokers rounded up by "Brother-in-Law Tommy" Allen have slipped through a hole in the net, but this does not help the housewife shy.

A local packer explains that there are reasons why dressed meat does not come down when the price of live animals slumps. One is that it doesn't.

The American Legion knows where it is at, and wants to know where the members of congress stand on the bonus question. The boys are right.

A new angle is given the hold-up game when bandits break into a union hall and loot the members gathered there. Prayer meetings may be next on the list.

It is just a coincidence that the attorney who is trying to get overtime pay for 2,000,000 transport workers is named Goldenhorn. He is trying to blow one.

Petitions are out to place the name of William Jennings Bryan on the ballot as delegate-at-large from Nebraska to San Francisco, which means that a perfectly lovely row is brewing in the democratic camp.

"Jim" Dahman can tell the railroad detectives some of the ancient as well as the modern ways of doing business with desperadoes. As sheriff of a cowboy community he learned a lot of things that are not set down in books.

A resident of Platte county has just found out that citizenship in the United States is worth something. He sought exemption as an alien while the war was on, and now learns that his condition is permanent. He can never be a voter. A land that is worth living in is worth fighting for.

Direct Primary and Townsleyism

In North Dakota an Independent Voters' association has been formed to fight the socialism of Mr. Townsley's famous Nonpartisan league.

The association held a state convention the other day. It is going to call a state-wide convention of all voters, democratic or republican, opposed to Townsleyism, and in that body candidates will be nominated. In Minnesota, dangerously infected by Townsleyism, a Sound Government league has been formed to unite all voters averse to Townsleyism and combat the elaborate system of radical propaganda of the Nonpartisan league. It is noticeable that the Minneapolis Tribune, while heartily approving the aims of the Sound Government league, finds in the direct primary the source of the success of sinister and revolutionary organizations in Minnesota.

The mere fact that we have the Sound Government league proves that the unpartisan political situation in this state is not prepared to and not capable of resisting the progress of fallacious, mischievous, un-American sentiment and activity.

In our elections in this state there are only candidates to care about, and "things" issues—have no opportunity to get themselves before the public for consideration.

Disorganization and demoralization within the old parties, due to the direct primary, have been taken advantage of by mischievous and dangerous movements seeking to occupy the field with the compact organization which the national parties have abandoned. The result was inevitable. The consequences have been disastrous.

Thus that great "reform" and only genuine organ of "the will of the people" has paralyzed the two great parties of Minnesota and worked to the advantage of socialists and miscellaneous radicals, and to fight these volunteer state conventions is resorted to.—New York Times

MISTAKEN LABOR POLICY.

Opposition to the pending railroad law because it guarantees a return to capital invested is shortsighted. The policy may not be the wisest, but the expedient has been adopted as a measure of justice to the owners of the roads. In effect, it makes sure that each dollar of railroad capital shall have its wages, not at the current rate of pay, but at a figure that does not include either extravagance or starvation. When private concerns are borrowing at 8 per cent and selling stock on a basis of 6 to 7 per cent, it does not seem unreasonable that capital employed in the most important of our great national industries should be assured a return of 5 1/2 per cent.

The first big problem for the owners of the roads is to secure money whereby to pay for improvements, extensions and betterments; to restore the worn-out rails and box cars, to renew engines and other equipment, and to carry on the business. This money will not be forthcoming unless it is made plain to the investor that some return is certain. A dollar can not be made to work, any more than a man, in fact not so easily. And if capital strikes against the railroads, the result will be as serious as if the brotherhoods should quit.

To assert that "this act makes the public and labor subservient to capital" is begging the question, the cheapest sort of pettifoggery. All the capital employed in the transportation industry is owned by the public, of which the great railroad brotherhoods and all other labor, organized and unorganized, are part. Immense sums of money so engaged are obtained through various fiduciary institutions, savings banks, insurance companies and the like, in which the savings of the workers are placed to earn the wages of money, which is the interest. Money must work, and it will go where conditions are best for its employment. The pending railroad measure only seeks to provide for a time that capital employed in the industry has fair wages, the same as the men.

Labor's leaders, having espoused the cause of government ownership, may be expected to press their case with all zeal, but they are making a mistake when they resort to such superficial methods as are employed in the present instance.

Robert Edwin Peary.

Another of America's truly great men has gone on, leaving behind him a record of accomplishment that will endure. The simple statement that Robert Edwin Peary, who has just died, was first to reach the North pole, to stand at the very top of the world, does not suggest the tremendous effort and sacrifice involved. Yet it does contain the truth that will keep the name of Peary alive while men inhabit the globe and study its composition.

The controversy springing from the false claims made by Dr. Frederick A. Cook threw a shadow over Peary's achievement, but he emerged from that well and thoroughly vindicated, although the enthusiasm that would have attended his announcement ordinarily was diminished by the bitterness of the contest. Those who championed Peary have been uplifted and those who accepted the Cook claims have been confounded by later events. Stefansson, the most persistent and painstaking of all Arctic explorers, although not seeking the pole itself, has corroborated many details and corrected some of the Peary observations, while quietly announcing certain facts that prove Cook to have made many untrue statements, some of them mistakes he could not have made had he been anywhere near the locations he undertook to describe.

Peary's achievement, spectacular as it was, did not contain the elements of tragedy that distinguished the rival dash of Amundsen and Scott for the South pole. In fact, nothing in all the history of such ventures quite compares with the story of Robert Falcon Scott and his companions. In the quiet life of his closing years, Admiral Peary had all the satisfaction of knowing that his work was recognized, his contributions to science appraised as well as they might be under existing conditions, and with full honor and credit he went along to join a glorious company of pioneers and adventurers in "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

Hitchcock and Nebraska.

The newspapers of the state, under the duty of publishing the facts as they find them, report much whetting of knives among Nebraska democrats, preparatory to a finish fight over the instructions to be given the Nebraska delegation to the democratic national convention.

While some republicans may consider any ruction in the democratic camp grist for their mill, The Bee prefers to view the incipient disturbance with a broader spirit. The Bee is a republican newspaper, of independent tendencies. It believes that the national interests at this time are best to be served by the election of a republican president. But it is also a Nebraska newspaper, with faith in Nebraska and with pride in Nebraska's sons. It feels that that pride is legitimate and something which might well imbue all Nebraskans, even Nebraska democrats. Consequently, if The Bee were disposed to imagine itself a democrat for a moment, it could not join in any campaign to keep from Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock the vote of Nebraska's delegates in the democratic convention.

Senator Hitchcock was born in Nebraska, grew to manhood in this state and—however politically misguided he may have been—has come to a position of power and prominence in his party through his ability and personal charm. The attainment of such a position is of interest to Nebraskans as Nebraskans, is something which can be said of no other democrat now a candidate for the party's presidential nomination and it should count for something with Nebraska democrats.

Holland also has some "interpretive reservations" in accepting the League of Nations covenant. Looks like Uncle Sam is not peculiar in wanting to know just where he is going.

Texas is inclined to lineup back of Joseph Weldon Bailey, which indicates that "Jim" Slayden may have a come-back yet. And, where does Albert Sidney Burleson get off?

The Earl of Reading is understood to have declined the vacant post of ambassador at Washington. The place is not so attractive as it once was.

Railroad men are not so interested in a law that keeps wages from going down as in one that keeps them going up.

Labor Should Heed the Warning

From the Baltimore American.

Whatever else may happen, labor seems determined that it shall lose none of the ground it gained through the war emergency of the nation. If this position shall be successfully maintained, prices will remain crystallized at the present level. That is, until something more fundamental than the edicts of labor unions shall become operative. Labor is dependent upon one thing—employment. When labor ceases to be an asset to society it becomes a burden. Capital, also, comes to be unemployed and unproductive, but it has resources and labor does not; it can afford to weather an era of depression and take its losses; labor must either be employed or suffer poignantly. In the presence of an industrial crisis all the finely spun theories and hard-built-up prerogatives of labor are blown away like chaff. A school of desperation holding a doctrine of despair has sprung-up in these latter days that goes under the general name of bolshevism. This might be traced to, but, unfortunately, the workers of America have come to be capitalists; to own their own homes; to own bonds and bank accounts and to have provided investments of one kind or another. There are enough so fixed to make impossible the adoption of bolshevism in any case, for that is set for the direct destruction of wages as commonly understood in this country. The threat of bolshevism could hold no terrors for the United States. Here it could stand only for group-outlawry, to be treated exactly like any other group.

The labor organizations, therefore, would do well to do some clear thinking before they seek to control the political parties by their interest vote. Such a position for interest only is thoroughly un-American. It does not fit into the American system of party politics. It could be justified only in the expectation of the creation of a labor party not to be fixed to the brink of taking over the administration of England out of the hands of the coalition government. Had the United States established coalition government at the time of going into the war, a course that had strong espousal, the foundation would have been laid for a labor party as in England. For that matter, there is no foundation for anything of the sort. The American skilled worker has no taste for the segregation of himself and fellows into a labor camp. He looks upon his daily toil as a means of subsistence and his connection with a union is not for the same. But he is far from willing to have the union govern his life and control his entire destinies. Nor is he to be led into the delusion that his organization is the thing of supreme interest to the country. He is first of all an American and not a union man with internationalism as the dark shadow trailing at the skirts of the unions in politics. It is all right for the Federal government to mention all candidates for office, to ascertain their labor views. It would not be difficult for any one of them to answer favorably in general terms. As for specific commitments, the very nature and reach of labor legislation and legislation bearing upon labor makes impossible for such commitments to be made in terms that would be at all binding. Then it would develop upon a group of labor autocrats to administer punishment upon candidates. Here is where the independent American citizen would break loose from the assumptions of a few interfering in the field of his privilege.

Congressman Frederick H. Gillett, speaker of the house, says that with which 90 per cent of the men in organized labor will agree, namely, that when labor unions go so far as to threaten their own advancement, to stop the wheels of the railroads and to close the output of the mines, without which the whole industrial organization would collapse, they, in turn, are exercising power that is not theirs to exercise. It becomes a question whether a combination of the employed is not more threatening to the business life of the country than a combination of the unemployed.

What does he mean by more threatening? He leaves no doubt when he gives warning that the country is facing a similar situation to that of 1893, unless all shall work together. The basis for this condition lies in the matter that is wholly out of the control of labor to effect by its self-interest program, namely, the floating debt of \$4,000,000,000 in treasury certificates. Unless co-operation prevents the crisis and panic, shall be a similar situation to that of 1893, unless all shall work together. The basis for this condition lies in the matter that is wholly out of the control of labor to effect by its self-interest program, namely, the floating debt of \$4,000,000,000 in treasury certificates. Unless co-operation prevents the crisis and panic, shall be a similar situation to that of 1893, unless all shall work together.

General Pershing. Council Bluffs, Feb. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: It is true that the Nebraska people have an excellent leader in the person of Gen. John J. Pershing, and there can be no question as to his being a man of high type, but they both are men of military training and they choose one through the channel of our national academy, West Point, the other through volunteer service and through which he, too, chose the profession, but also a splendid man. But the question arises do we now need this class of men to fill our national executive chair? These men are thinkers and men of action, but the thinking and action has been away from the thinking and action along civil and especially economic lines, and right here is where objection is found and raised in regard to placing this profession, military, which in its place is absolutely necessary as these two men have proven. Therefore, we wish to congratulate the citizens of Nebraska in their loyalty and respect to General Pershing as an "active son," but there is a man in all this to speak a word regarding Gov. Frank O. Lowden, an astute business man as well as a splendid governor, and with all a man of affairs. The official records of Illinois bears evidence of Mr. Lowden's splendid abilities, politically, being a man who loves, as Lincoln did, to mingle with the whole people, and a man whom we believe bears that other great virtue, namely, "with malice toward none and charity for all." Let me suggest that when Nebraska has exhausted her convention's activities looking to General Pershing's candidacy and finds he cannot be the man, then Nebraska can do no better than to throw its unanimous support to Governor Lowden. J. M. OURSLER.

Significance of Life

We do not know what the present year shall bring to us, whether it shall be filled with sweet fulfillments and those things that color life in bright, cheerful tones, or whether it shall bring only disappointments and gray clouds. For many of us the next 12 months will be a mixture of joy and grief, brightness and sadness, of disappointments and realizations. But it takes just such combinations to make us understand something of the significance of life. We learn to appreciate our blessings when they take their flight more than at any other time, and the knowledge that the brightness of life's sun must be tempered by shadows helps us to make the most of the sunny days. We cannot expect to experience only the brightness of life during the year that is just beginning to exist; the gray days must come and the clouds gather, sometimes with little warning, but such conditions are not typical of any one life. There is always a little sunshine just behind the clouds to be shared by all alike, notwithstanding the fact that for a while at least it does not seem to be evenly divided. The longer we live the harder our problems are likely to become, and the anxieties of one year run over into other years and often create new conditions to be taken into consideration and disposed of.—Charleston News and Courier.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.

Ross B. Johnson, Nebraska Telephone company, born 1881.

R. S. Horton, attorney, born 1866.

William H. Garratt, assistant general freight agent, United Pacific, born 1857.

T. L. Davis, vice president First National bank, born 1882.

Ernest A. Nordstrom of Nordstrom Grain company, born 1878.

Hampton L. Larson, president of the American Bar association, born in Philadelphia 68 years ago.

Thomas Sterling, United States senator from South Dakota, born in Fairfield county, Ohio, 69 years ago.

Brander Matthews, noted author and educator, born in New Orleans 68 years ago.

Otto H. Kahn, eminent New York financier and philanthropist, born in Mannheim, Germany, 53 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

The American Live Stock Commission company made arrangements to open an office in South Omaha under the management of A. P. Brainard of the Kansas City office.

Mr. Charles D. Warren gave a reception at his residence, Highland Place, to the sons of Omaha.

A Martha Washington social was given by the Epworth league in the South Tenth M. E. church.

Bishop Newman left for New York to attend a meeting of bishops.

Little Folks' Corner

What Shall I Be?

Answered for Boys

A Hotel Manager.

By R. S. ALEXANDER.

"Front! Show this gentleman into a room, office, and job as a hotel manager."

"How would you like to hear some hotel owner give the bellboy the order and know that you were the 'gentleman'?" You will never hear it. Hotel managers come as the result of hard persistent work.

Take an inventory of yourself before you go into the hotel business and see if you have the following assets:

1. Are you honest. There are more chances to be crooked in the hotel business than in any other business under the sun. If you simply can't keep your fingers off other people's property, stay out of the business.

2. Are you naturally rude or abrupt? Courtesy is the first requisite of the hotel man. The standing joke about the supercilious hotel clerk is a joke because courtesy is the thing most desired and expected in a

hotel clerk. You'll find there is no group of business men so willing to give you your money's worth and a little more as the successful hotel men.

3. Have you the disposition to serve? When you go to a hotel the thing you pay for is service—personal service. Of course, you want the best food the food clean, but most of the service you demand is the personal service of the employes. If they give it grudgingly or halfheartedly, you won't go back if you can avoid it.

4. Are you ugly? Good looks count in this business. Nothing so disgusting a person as to be waited on by some one whose physical appearance is repulsive. This does not mean that you have to take a beauty prize to break into the hotel business, but it does mean that you must look neat and attractive. First impressions count.

Most persons in the hotel business break in by the bellboy route. If you are a little older and have some skill at figures or with a pen, you may be put in the auditing room or in charge of handling the keys. You

count on it though you will have to start at the bottom and work up.

You can get further information by writing to one of the big hotels or to one of the magazines published for hotel men. You can get the names and addresses of such magazines from your local hotel manager.

(Monday: Read what Miss Beard has to say about "Porky.")

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DOT PUZZLE.



Noodle far, far out of reach. Traced this luscious white head.

Draw from one to two, and so on to the end.

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What Shall I Be?

Answered for Girls

The Statistician.

By CAROLINE M. WEIRICH.

"Well, daughter, I've at last found a position that will be just the thing for you," said Dr. Baird one night at the dinner table. "How would you like to be our Assistant Hospital Statistician?"

"Why, father, I don't even know what a statistician is."

"Many people have no idea of the real meaning of the profession. Just forget about that word, statistician, for a moment. What we need is a girl with mathematical ability. She

must be able to work with figures and she must learn to compare the facts and figures of this year with those of last year by making charts and writing reports.

"A practical way to begin in any such line of work would be as an understudy or statistical clerk in an office, where one first learns the business. Your first duty as a hospital statistician would be an understanding of medical terms in order to file intelligently."

"But, father, I would need some special training."

"Not many employed as statisticians have had the training necessary to become a real success. Those who appreciate this need may take courses in statistical methods in the financial departments of all our lead-

ing universities. However, the demands of different houses upon their various statistical departments are so varied that it would be impossible to map out a course of study to fit one exactly for every position desired. Our present statistician is not a college graduate. She started in a doctor's office and later attended school at the University of Pennsylvania, where she studied medical statistics. Her annual salary is \$2,500.

"During the war the need for women statisticians was higher than ever before. Women were employed by the Food Administration, the Y. W. C. A., banks, large business houses, and in fact, every line of industry. A salary of \$3,000 was no unheard of."

"That salary sounds good to me and I believe you when you say that it is possible for a girl to work up to a big position just as well as any man. I'll start tomorrow as assistant hospital statistician."

(Monday: "Making a Play From a Story.")

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Plenty to Keep Her Busy.

If Sir Oliver is right about the destinies of the human race being in the hands of America she certainly has a handful.—New York Evening Sun.



The more highly developed one's musical appreciation, the more fully one recognizes the matchless supremacy of the

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More than any other piano, says Destinn, it permits the freest and most sympathetic expression of gifted musical talent.

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Elimination helps to avoid colds, headaches and epidemics

ANYONE who has watched himself knows there is nothing so important to health and comfort as regular daily elimination. Half of the minor illnesses of life are due to neglect of this. The five million men who were in our army know the importance the doctor attached to this function.

By all means try to regulate yourself by intelligent diet and exercise, but when these fail you will need a laxative, one so near to nature in its action as skill can make it. In the opinion of many thousands of good Americans such a one is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which is a combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin.

It acts promptly, gently and without griping and will certainly regulate any tendency to constipation that you may have. Take it when you feel drowsy, dizzy or bilious, when you feel a cold or a fever coming on, when there is an epidemic, when you have eaten anything about which you are in doubt. It is at such times that you need to be free of poisons and of fermenting foods. You can buy Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at any drug store. Thousands of families have it constantly in the house against emergencies.

In spite of the fact that Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the largest-selling liquid laxative in the world, there being over 6 million bottles sold each year, many who need its benefits have not yet used it. If you have not, send your name and address for a free trial bottle to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 211 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN THE PERFECT LAXATIVE

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