### THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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### You should know that

Nebraska is fourth state in butter production, in value of its farms and in the production of live stock.

### How is your singing voice today?

The Edwards men evidently mean business in Nebraska.

Merchants Market Week is going very nicely, thank you.

The English pound is still sliding, and no sand on the runway.

The Bee's new feature service will be the best ever. Watch us grow! Faith healers may work wonders, and it is

worth while to try anything once. The senate enters the last lap of treaty talk

today, but it will be indefinitely long. Some of the off-hand estimators now busy at

Washington are reckless with ciphers. Another inquiry into the meat-packing business is under way. They ought to get to the

bottom of that soon. The Bee long ago pointed out the need of a municipal general hospital, and now the

dream may come true. Commissioner Roper has resolved the prescription issue in favor of the state law. Here

is an example for Michigan.

republican year.

Army officers and college professors are going into commercial life. So far this has not affected the newspaper reporters.

Over a billion pounds of sugar were sent out of the country in 1919 more than in 1918. This helps sustain the shortage and the high

Ohio republicans also show signs of life in a degree not at all reassuring for the democrats. This looks every day more like the traditional

With two ex-wives in court and another at home, a man pleaded guilty to bigamy. He might have made the sultan envious if he had not been interrupted.

South Daketa wants to change its name, so as to get away from the stigma of climate and politics of its northern neighbor. No one down this way will blame the people up there for

seeking the relief. The 10,000,000 barrels of flour held by the federal grain corporation may well be sent to the hungry in central Europe. If in time the bill is paid, so much the better for us, but to let the women and children over there starve

because they can not pay on the nail is not

an American idea. The mounting balance of trade is impressice, because it shows that the United States is yet the great supply depot for the world. It has another side, that of the steadily expanding debt owed us by outsiders. In time we may realize on this, because those who owe us money will some day be able to pay, but for the present we are not only supplying the goods

but the credit to the world.

"Mitch" Palmer is passing the buck to congress on the h. c. of l. fiasco: Bless his heart, does he think the people have forgotten all the promises made in the Baltimore platform? Or that it was the president who decided to not act under the McNary bill, and thereby allowed the sugar makers to advance the price? If any failure to reduce living costs through the machinery of the law is noted, it must rest pretty close to the present administration.

## Progress on the Budget

The rivalry between the house and senate bills for budget reform has been compromised by uniting the best features of each. From the McCormick bill is taken the idea of prepartion of the budget by the president, with the treasury as his agent. That uses existing machinery suitable for the purpose and averts the necessity of duplicating functions and expenses. From the Good bill is taken the idea of creating an independent auditing body. The treasury is equipped for that also, but there is an obtion to making the collecting and disbursing officials audit their own operations. The new accounting bureau will be charged with duties not now exercised by anybody, and urgently needed. The treasury auditors merely compare the spendings with the authorizations by congress, without criticizing amounts or policies.

The criticism of the administration of a dget is as important as the criticism of the ration of a budget, and the provision of preparation of a budget, and the provision of both functions is a happy settling of a dispute which contained the possibility of obstruction. Even if the bill should be enacted there remains something further to be done. Both houses will need to pass and observe self-denying ordineed to pass and observe selt-denying ordinances foregoing appropriations for local and political objects, and conforming themselves to the execution of the new policy of national interests first, and no secondary interests, in the use of public funds. Government expenses were around a billion when Senator Aldrich said they were one-third wasted. The necessity of saving that third is greater in proportion that our expenditures are larger, not only because the one-third of possible saving is larger, but because there is now a larger margin of waste which there is now a larger margin of can be stopped.—New York Times.

RETURN OF THE RAILROADS.

Only the not probable or expected veto of the compromise railroad bill will prevent its becoming law in time to facilitate the return of the railroads to their ownersafter twenty-six months of government operation. Provisions of the new law supersede many of the regulations that prevailed prior to January 1, 1918, and under them the business of handling the transportation system of the United States will be considerably simplified. This does not mean that all the problems have been solved, or that difficulties have been entirely removed. Plenty of scope for the application of the wisdom and foresight of the best of operators is yet offered.

Details for the unscrambling of the systems have been worked out in advance to some extent, but it will take a long time to get all this adjusted under the new dispensation. Senator Cummins, explaining the new law, disclosed the interesting information that the provision guaranteeing a return of 51/2 per cent is not expected to cost the government anything, as under new conditions the lines will earn as much or more as is secured by the law.

Opposition of the labor unions is dwindling to a point where it now seems to concern mostly the radical elements, who are interested more from a political than an economic viewpoint. These are still insistent on the full socialistic program, which includes the Plumb plan, public ownership or anything that tends to "nationalization" of the industry. It is not likely this will have any especial weight with the president, for, in spite of his own leanings in that direction, Mr. Wilson can appreciate the tremendous undertaking involved in financing any such project.

Senator Cummins also states that less than \$900,000,000 will be the residual deficit as the result of the twenty-six months experiment. This is only a little more than a million dollars a day, but even in these times of billions it looks like a considerable price to pay for the fun we have had.

Making Turkey Safe for the World.

Peace commissioners in session at Constantinople are dealing with a problem of vastly more general importance than the Shantung or Fiume affairs. In either of the latter the issue but directly affected two nations, and was only collateraly related to the peace of the world. With Turkey it is different. A government endowed with the morals of the east and deeply versed in the intrigue of the west, with a capacity for evil that is fathomless, and record of wickedness as long as its age, should not be permitted to continue in position from which it can work harm to civilization.

Punishment of Turkey is not demanded. The annihilation of the race would not compensate for the brutality visited on the Armenians and other victims of the sultan's soldiers. Something should be done to lessen not only the opportunity but the capacity of the Turk for destruction. Commissioners of the civilized governments will do well to forget for a time the lesser interests of their own governments, and consider what is good for markind. A great cry of protest is going up against the intrigue in connection with the making of peace at Constantinople, and if it is not heard and harkened to, the result will be had for the world.

Former Ambassador Morgenthau, who knows the Turkish government well, says the United States will be "an accessory after the crime" if it permits a settlement that will leave the backward government of Turkey un diminished in its position. Former Ambassador Gerard protests vigorously against the dismembermein of Armenia, planned and likely to be carried out. Unfortunately for all, just at the moment when the services of a strong man in our State department is most needed, the secretaryship is vacant, while the president is occupying himself with matters of far less significance. America's voice should be heard before the Turkish peace is made conclusive.

### Process of Deflation.

The Federal Reserve board announces that it is watching the credit situation very closely, and proposes to keep a tight rein on money. Finally aroused to the danger involved-in the process of inflation, going on so fast under the operation of the law, the board now plans to see if its machinery will not work both ways, and intends to bring about a deflation of currency. This will necessitate a contraction of credit, and a consequent check on speculation. It is believed by the governors that the end can be achieved without interference with or hampering of legitimate business, and that the only thing that will be seriously affected is the affairs of those who have been taking long chances. This is quite in line with the functions of the Federal Reserve bank; the law which created it had in view an elastic currency, capable of expansion or contraction, and always under control of a government agency instead of in private hands. The process of deflation has not yet been seriously tested, bu: will undergo in this such experience as will determine its service absolutely. A steady stream of asset currency has been flowing from the Federal Reserve banks for the last eighteen months. On July, 1918, Federal reserve notes in circulation were \$1,711,411,695; on January 1, 1920, this had mounted to \$2,989,664.862, an increase of \$1,278,253,167. Between July, 1919, and January, 1920, the increase was \$495,652,400. Here is the real reason for the steady advance in selling prices, and it is certain that the cost of living will not be reduced until the volume of money is shortened and the output of farm and factory, mill and mine, is increased.

Motorman and a Pup. The incident reported from New York, wherein passengers on a subway train were delayed in reaching matinee performances at the theater because the motorman deliberately chose not to grind the life out of a frightened

pup is worthy of careful consideration. The life of a pup is nothing, perhaps, particularly in a world that is well inured to the death of men by the thousands. But the spirit of humanity that characterized the course of the motorman is typical of the very thing that is most needed by mankind. It is high time that the world be restored again to the condition where it can shudder at the thought of a life being needlessly destroyed. Progress is not made in a Juggernaut car. Business may be conducted with energy and expedition, appointments may be promptly kept, and success attained with less of hurry than now marks our methods. That motorman will be commended and condemned as the varying mood moves commentators, but he showed the better way of doing

things, and it will be a blessed, happy day for

A Dangerous Railroad Situation

From Kansas City Star. It is no longer a railroad question that is before us; it is a national question; and if the people in congress do not wake up to the situation we are going to have a panic from lack of railroad facilities that will be worse than the panic of 1873, which was brought about by over-construction of railroads. Railroads simply must have credit or they cannot furnish the facilities the public re-Railroad credit cannot be re-estab lished unless we have an advance in freight rates sufficient to yield a reasonable return

on the value of the properties. The words here quoted were not put forth to influence public sentiment or to affect the attitude of congress. They are in a confidential etter from a well known railroad president, who never was an alarmist, to a friend in Kansas City, setting forth in intimate correspond-

ence his opinion of the present situation. Generally the public attitude toward the railroads has been that they are capable of taking care of themselves. And the governmental activities must be directed to holding them in check and keeping rates down rather than to strengthen and expand the transportation facilities.

Now a different condition confronts the country. Every shipper knows that traffic is delayed and business hampered by inadequate supplies of cars and locomotives. The situation is much worse than before the government took control and it was bad enough then.

Every big industry in the country is handi-capped by inadequate railroad facilities. Grain and live stock cannot be moved from farms as fast as frmers want to sell. Coal cannot be hauled from the mines as rapidly as it is

taken out of the ground.

The big steel mills are piling up orders faster than the product can be shipped. There is real danger of a distressed and hampered commerce and industry unless the railroas expand.

Railroad expansion means more capital invested in them; but there is little inducement to invest in new railroad bonds and stocks when they are yielding less income than investments in other properties. The low state of milroad credit is shown in the quotations for their stocks and bonds. Most of them are lower than they sold in the financial panic

Financiers and operators of railroads say that a substantial advance in freight rates is necessary to give them the credit necessary to attract new capital for buying cars and locomotives and enlarging their carrying power.

Naturally the public balks at this . It has always done so, and the governmental agencies that regulate railroads have always sided with the public in this attitude. Is it justified? Has it been carried too far?

Julius Kruttschnitt, president of the Southern Pacific, recently compiled from official sources some interesting comparisons of cost of railroad transportation and commodities. Here are some of his facts: Average freight rates are practically the

same as in 1890; commodity prices have The average value of freight per ton handled in 1914 was \$56; in 1919, \$119; average of freight charges per ton in 1914, \$2; in 1919. \$2.80; increase in value of commodities carried, \$56 a ton; increase in freight charge, 80

Only 1.3 per cent of the increase in the living in the past five years is attributable to advance in transportation

In the light of these facts, it appears that ailroad transportation, after all, is about the cheapest thing in the country, and the public must become reconciled to higher rates if the railroads are to be enabled to meet the growing demand for transportation.

Why Tobacco Is High.

From five acres of measured tobacco land in Garrard, Webb Kelley sold \$5,678.17 worth of tobacco at 1 far from \$1 a pound. He also received \$8,000, making a total of \$13,678.17.-Lancaster (Ky.) Record



He decorates our domiciles with furniture of class, with rosewood and mahogany, with tapestry and glass; with Mission and with Adam and with Jones and Sheraton for any other period that's duly past and gone; and they who purchase furniture from Wilhelm may be sure of getting quality that lasts in fashions that

Prosperity is nothing in the distance dim and vague, to come from peace and treaties done at Paris or The Hague. He sees a rosy tint upon today's delightful sky and cheerfully convinces you that now's the time to buy, to furnish your apartments with the best your purse can give, surrounding with artistic airs the place in which you live.

He puts the velvet carpet underneath your flattered feet. He furnishes a stove on which to cook the stuff you eat; a table under which to tow away your awkward knees and put you in possession of your 'customed poise and ease; and when you're full of dinner and it's time to go to bed, he stakes you to a comfortable place to hide your head.

He helps the Commerce chamber to conduct its large affairs, supporting with his well-built mind his portion of its cares. He's on the Water board which manages the flow and squirt by which we counteract our thirst and struggle with our dirt. He is, as properly you judge, a man of class and poise, and not a simple sound-ing board for radiating noise. Next subject: W. H. McCord.

Luxuries Among Laboring Classes. Washerwomen in Chicago are said to go to work in automobiles. What's the matter with the aeroplanes?-Detroit Free Press.

The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. A. Hugh Hipple, dentist, born in 1865. R. J. Madden, former police judge, born James Corr, of the James Corr Electric com-

Rear Admiral Joseph E. Craig, U. S. N., re-tired, born at Medina. N. Y., 75 years ago. Rudolph Ganz, celebrated pianist and com-

poser, born in Zurich, Switzerland, 43 years ago. Sir C. Arthur Pearson, eminent English publisher of newspapers and magazines, born

54 years ago. George T. Brewster, well known sculptor, born at Kingston, Mass.; 58 years ago. John H. (Honus) Wagner, for many years prominent as a professional base ball player, born at Carnegie, Pa., 46 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

The property at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Farnam streets was sold for \$90,00 to Theodore Gerish, representative of an eastern banking firm.
General E. F. Test was appointed special

census agent for Nebraska, his work to consist of the compilation of Nebraska's mortgage sta-The Union Pacific and Northwestern rail-roads withdrew from the Interstate Commercial

Railway association. Governor Thayer was here en route for Plattsmouth, where he was to attend a reunior the First Nebraska regiment, which he led

to the front in the days of the rebellion. The Orchard Hill Whist club met at the all when his example is imitated by the world. residence of Mr. E. R. Perfect.

Our Free Legal Aid

State your case clearly but briefly and a reliable lawyer will furnish the answer or advise in this column. Your name will not be printed.

Let The Bee Advise You.

Descent and Distribution have some property which I have acquired since married. In absence of a will who are my legal heirs?

Answer., Your husband and children. The interest of each depend ng upon the number of children.

lease expires. Is it necessary me to notify the landlord that I intend to vacate on that date? Answer. It is not.

Divorce. J. H. Can a woman be divorced from her bility? My husband for incompatialong and I don't believe we ever will.

Answer. Incompatibility is not a ground for divorce in Nebraska.

Divorce. H. L. E. I was recently denied a divorce in Omaha. Is there any-thing that prevents my moving to another state and there suing for divorce?

Answer. If you move from the state it is necessary for you to acquire a legal residence in whatever state you go to and as a resident of that state, if you have legal grounds, you may sue for divorce. The fact of having been denied a divorce in this state does not prevent you from subsequently suing somewhere else.

M. Y. I made a will appointing my son executor of my estate and I provided that he should not be compelled to give bond. I have been told that notwithstanding my request and provision in my will the judge will compel him to give bond.

Answer. The law requires a bond, but the same may be waived by the heirs and beneficiaries under the will. Ordinarily the judge fixes a will. Ordinarily the jud bond in a small amount.

W. N. B. My neighbor's dog has been coming over in my lot and killing my chickens. I have notiowner of the dog and requested pay, but he just laughed at me. Can I sue him and compe! him to pay me damages? Answer. You can.

Breach of Promise I have been going with a girl for six years and never pro-posed. This being leap year, at a recent social she proposed to me and jokingly I accepted. She claims now that I have to marry her. I am in no position to get married. Can she force me to marry her or can she sue me for breach of promise? Answer. She cannot force you to narry and she cannot sue you for breach of promise provided promise was made as related.

S. R. Does a wife have a dower interest in land in Wyoming where the land is not used as a homestead and the husband and wife have been living separate, although not divorced, and can the husband sell the property without the signa-ture of the wife? Answer. He can.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

There are 843 languages and dialects spoken among the blacks of Africa, but only a few of them are

The highest spot inhabited by huof Hanle, in Tibet, where a score of monks live at an altitude of nearly The Japanese are far ahead of all

other nations in the art of making artificial flowers. They copy with marvelous fidelity not only the blossoms, but whole branches and even

A camel enjoys his master's cigaret in Egypt, quietly squatting down behind him, the better to sniff the fragrant smoke as it rises slowly in the heavy air. This the animal does with unction, closing his nostrils and eyes rapturously after each inhalation.

A Chinese statute enacts that debts which are not collected on New Year's eve cannot subsequently be recovered; but, according to recognized usage, a creditor who has vainly pursued a debtor all through the night may still follow him after daybreak, provided he continues to carry his lighted lantern, as if he believed it was still night.

## JUST FOR FUN.

"Do you think the motion picture stars will ever form a union?"
"Why should they? It would be more suitable if their employers organized."—

His Wife—In heaven there is no marry-ing or giving in marriage.

Mr. Longauffer—So I've heard. But with that rule in force 'most any place would be heaven.—Boston Globe.

The Broker-Provisions are still showing a decided buil tendency.

The Utilmate Consumer-That's because of the buil the profiteers are throwing about the scarcity.—Houston Post. Purchaser—These seats are in the back row; is there any chance of exchanging them after we get inside? Ticket Seller—Well, after the show be-gins you'll be able to get any seat in the house.—Dallas News,

"Competition is the life of trade."
"I suppose so," replied the weary-looking woman. "You ought to have seen the competition I got into today for a chance to buy what I wanted, at the bargain counter."—Washington Star.

Hub (arriving home) Your eyes look ed. What's the matter.
Wife—Oh, nothing.
Hub—Yes, there is. What is it—some
thing that happened at home or some
thing you saw at the movies?—Bosto
The matter of the same of t

DAILY CARTOONETTE.

BY GUM ! THEM CONSARNET







Weather Signs. BY ADELIA BELLE BEARD.

People who live much out of doors learn to read the weather signs, again met his friend of the summer, Sailors know the signs for winds the Captain, who had hunted in the state government can use these Landlord and Tenant.

P. C. I rented an apartment unand storms at sea; the landspeople,
til May 1, 1920, at which time my for weather on land. The sailor's
taking him to see the great army lease expires. Is it necessary for weather on land. The sailor's life sometimes depends on his camp in which he was stationed. knowledge of weathercraft. The camper's happiness and comfort are greatly increased when he knows with some certainty what the weather has in store for him.

It is rain more than wind that the camper is on the lookout for. Yet it is the direction of the wind that, in a general way, presages fair or foul weather. A north wind brings cool or cold

weather and often piles up dark, heavy, wind clouds that look tre-mendously threatening but do not bring rain.

An east wind is a mean wind. bringing raw, wet weather. In



ummer, look for rain and a long pell of it when the wind is in the east; in winter prepare for snow or sleet or cold, drizzling rain. The south wind brings heat in ummer, often a thaw in winter and

The glorious west wind brings air weather and as long as the wind s straight in the west, it will stay Besides the wind, there are cloud signs. Often in summer in a clear blue sky, you will see, in the west,

### IF THIS BE PENITENCE!

Men, wrapped in holiness, have spoke Of coming punishment for all my sins, and of a place of endless banishment, of nameless horrors past imagining.

Perhaps these things are so; but if they

are.
My conscience does not agree me as i should.
Their lurid terrors in a dim To Be liave not the force to move me here and

Pear, torror, cowardice: what thongs are these.
To accurge the lords of earth into her dust? I am a man of will, of upturned face, And as I will, I do, nor shirk the end. But what uneasiness is this, which haunts

I think of men from whom I have with-held A helping or forbearing hand; I hear Distorted truths I uttered toward their ruin; I feel the cold and lying silences In which I cloaked myself against their trust.

God, save me from that self, more crue than Hell! than Hell!
Reveal what yet I may become, and fan
These first, faint flames of pity to a fire
Of service for Thy Truth and Thy world.

Trace to forty-four, no doubt,

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# Young Citizen's Adventures (

"Can't a city have an army?"

"No, but the states have what

amounts to one. Most of the states

maintain a body of troops called the

state militia or national guard.

These men do not make a life busi-

ness of soldiering, but merely do a

certain amount of training each

year. The state equips them and

controls them. Then if a riot or dis-

order breaks out in the state, the

ernment. At the opening of the

"Thus you see, there are really

two armies, the regular army con-

trolled by the national government

and made up of men whose life busi-

ness is soldering, and the national guard controlled by the state gov-

ernments and made up of men who devote only a part of their time to

(Tomorrow read what Mollie

Price Cook has to say about Leap

Mason & Hamfin

Stradioerius of Pianas

ost is the last

consideration with its

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military affairs.

The Army.

BY R. S. ALEXANDER. Hunting Eye was happy. He had

into the federal service and put un-der the control of the national gov-"Who runs the army?" he asked. "The War department. The presigreat war, almost all the state troops were sworn into the federal service. dent, except when he appoints some



one else in war time, is commanderin-chief of the army and is respon sible for the manner in which its affairs are carried on. He appoints a secretary of war who is at the head of the War department. This department controls the army. Of course the department carries out the policies of the president.

"It does not have power to vote money for military affairs. That must be done by congress. But the department makes recommendations as to how much money is needed by the army and these recommendations have some weight with congress when it comes to decide how much money to vote. The department has control of the spending of the money. It appoints all of the commissioned officers from the commay mean a summer shower or a manding general down to the junior winter snowstorm.

> bunches of white, bulbous clouds forming. Soon the lower part turps dark, but the tip remains glistening white. These are called thunder caps. Soon the lightning will dart out from them and the storm will

Here is an old rhyme which is easy to remember and gives true information.

"Evening red and morning gray Sends the traveler on his way. Evening gray and morning red Brings down rain upon his head. There is little danger in a thunder storm but one should use common sense and obey these rules: Do not stand under a tree.

Do not stand in an open door or window. Keep away from a tall flag pole and running water. (Tomorrow: Dr. Angell tells boys



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-facilities, conveniences, service features-you could legitimately expect from your ideal of a bank, and then investigate this one.

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