

THE OMAHA BEE

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You should know that
There are only 3,791 Indians in Nebraska, and most of them are land owners and tillers of the soil.

Oh, Senor Ibaneyal! Fie on you!
The general opinion is that Paymaster White did a good job.

Are you watching The Bee's new news service? It is worth your while.

The March lion started off very tame, but you never can trust the beggar.

The Auto Show managers got a taste last night of what the week has in store for them.

Wisconsin seems due for a head-on meeting with Uncle Sam over the alcoholic content of beverages.

Boy Scouts are going to establish a navy on Carter Lake. It has had one since the good old days of "Wool Soap."

Less grain and more meat is said to be the Nebraska farm program for the coming season. The world needs both.

The Bryanites and Hitchcockians have formally locked horns in Nebraska, and the fur will fly from now on.

Striking French railway employees demand nationalization of the roads, evidently learning nothing from experience of Russia.

If the railroads really want to make a hit with the public, they will get service back to a pre-war standard as quickly as possible.

Six months seems short enough time to unscramble what it took the railroad administration twenty-six to mix up, but it may be done.

Labor unions and improvement societies have lined up in favor of the purchase of the gas plant, showing a united front for once.

Does New York like Pershing? Well, the answer might be read in the proceedings at the Hippodrome, where he got a tremendous ovation.

"Jimmy" Gerard is not afraid to come out in meeting and say he wants to be president. His trouble is that he seeks nomination on the wrong ticket this year.

Still another American has died from wounds sustained when his home was raided by Mexicans. How long must this list grow to attract attention in Washington?

The combination of irreconcilables and democrats in the senate may defeat the treaty, but they will not be able to emasculate the American reservations.

Omaha's building record starts out like a big year, more than \$4,000,000 in permits being issued for the first two months. Not so long ago this would have been a good total for a year.

Italian Premier Nitti is said to be ready to accept a compromise on Fiume. If his ebullient countrymen will join him in this mood, the whole affair may be speedily adjusted.

One thing is sure, the paving that is to withstand the usage that country roads will have from now on must be of the most substantial quality. This is why brick is insisted upon by the advocates of Douglas county good roads.

London is worried over whether the girls should propose. Why not, if they see no other way of landing him? The chances are, however, that they will continue to rely on methods used since Mother Eve's time, and which seldom if ever fail.

An Omaha man caught with three wives at one and the same time gets off with one to seven years in the penitentiary. He might have been made to provide for all he married, which would have occupied his time about as well as sending him to prison.

Politics and Money
Frank A. Vanderlip's assertion that there is politics in the Federal Reserve Board is true from the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency are both political appointees. If politics has anything to do with the policies of the board, as some of the railings would indicate, the question may well be one of the issues of the presidential campaign. The nation does not want politics mixed up with its money.

There is no denying that there is serious inflation of the currency. Aside from deductions that may be made from the existing price-level, treasury reports showing the dwindling gold reserve and the increased amount of paper money in circulation prove that inflation has been carried farther than necessary. Even the United Kingdom, which saw three years more of war than we, and with less internal wealth to begin with, has not found it necessary to issue as much paper money as has our Treasury Department. Britain also has begun to withdraw some of the paper from circulation, but one has yet to hear of similar action in this country.

BETTER DEAL FOR BUSINESS.

The dismissal of the government's suit against the so-called steel trust may be accepted as indicative of a new and better deal for business under government control. With only the bare outline of the opinion of Justice Kenna at hand, it is not possible to intelligently discuss the court's line of reasoning in detail. Enough is suggested, though, in the statement that no act in restraint of trade has been committed since 1911, to support the statement that the business as now managed is well within the limits of the Sherman and Clayton laws.

This decision may be accepted as marking the passage of attack on business merely because it is "big." Industry long ago developed to the point where enormous combinations were needed to successfully and efficiently provide for the needs of the world. The United States Steel company, first organized twenty-two years ago, has been one of the most illustrious examples of this. It now requires the employment of two billions of capital, a sum in excess of any other corporation in the world. If this amount of money be legitimately and serviceably employed, it no more constitutes a menace than if it were broken up into a thousand separate units, each acting independently of the other, but all combined incapable of doing what the one great aggregation accomplishes.

This decision is capable of being harmonized with the outcome of the packers' case, in which a divergent principle is involved. Its plain meaning is that business will no longer be subject to attack because of its magnitude. Monopoly is not contemplated, nor will unfair methods of competition be tolerated, for the law still is potent to reach these, but capital will be permitted to work in large groups, accomplishing big things through its more efficient employment. Big and little business will stand before the law, just as do individual citizens, with justice denied to none, and equal opportunity open to all. This is the American idea of what constitutes a square deal.

Andrew J. Seaman's Life.
Andrew J. Seaman, aged Omaha recluse and eccentric, was what the world calls a "miser," that is, an abnormally thrifty person. People laughed at him; thoughtless boys' hooted the unoffending old man on the streets.

But Mr. Seaman was not a bad citizen. He harmed no one but himself. Many a gilded fool prides himself on being a "good spender," though he spends only selfishly for his own pleasure. Mr. Seaman spent almost nothing on himself. He was unselfish. It is recorded, however, that he gave \$100 to the Y. M. C. A. building fund. He sent gifts of cash to his sister. What else he gave we don't know. He never talked about his affairs.

Even when the friendless man knew that death was near and that he must leave his money, his last word was that no needless expense should be incurred for a casket—the money could be used better by the living. Mr. Seaman's manner of life was repugnant to normal humanity. And rightly so. But his miserliness was a disease which, perhaps, concealed a great nature. And we can not help feeling a real sympathy for this friendless old man who lived his lonely life in our midst for so many years, and who died a lonely and friendless death, out of touch with and misunderstood by his fellow men. If his life contains any lesson, it is that social contact with the world is worth more than a life of solitary acquisitiveness.

"Pitiless Publicity" Again.
The administration at Washington has decided not to give out the text of the peace note from the bolsheviks, because, according to the State department, it is "intended for propaganda." A peculiar reason, and not based on good reasoning. The suppressed notes will be far more effective propaganda than if they were published. If they contain anything the radicals want to get before the people, Lenin and Trotsky will see that the text is given out. Meanwhile, every soapbox in the land will ring with the fact that the government is suppressing a communication from the people of Russia, keeping the people in ignorance of the terms on which the reds seek peace. If the radical movement is to be successfully combated in America, it will not be by adopting the tactics of the ostrich. The wider circulation that can be given the absurdities of the Russian creed, the more certain will America's answer be in the negative. Facts are the one thing before which the red flag covers.

Wisdom Crieth Without.
One of Andrew Carnegie's "forty millionaires," James Gayley of New York, is dead. When he first went to work his salary was \$500 a year, a wage that would be indignantly refused by an errand boy or domestic servant in this year of our Lord. Wealth came to him not by oppressing the poor, but because he invented a process that increased the product of blast furnaces twenty per cent. While it earned millions for him, it earned hundreds of millions for society.

In other words, Mr. Gayley was of service to his fellowmen. His heart was in his work. He mixed brains with his labor. The road he traveled is free and open to every boy and man in America, if he will but "receive the instruction of wisdom, justice, and judgment, and equity," which the wisest of men said "fools despise."

The New Partisanship.
The nation is startled by Mr. Wilson's appointment of Bainbridge Colby as secretary of state at this juncture of our crucial international affairs; the democratic party is shocked, humiliated, that among all the tried and true democrats of the country there was none to fill this first office in the gift of the president.—New York Sun.

Mr. Wilson's intense partisanship has always been Wilsonian rather than democratic. A democrat who does not place Wilson above his party may go and should go into outer darkness, there to gnash his teeth. To question the president's wisdom is heresy—the unpardonable sin; while blessed are bull moose and republican who forsake not the White House policies and cease not to burn incense under the nostrils of Woodrow Wilson.

"Do something," has always been a military rule in emergencies. A Cincinnati schoolmarm, wiser than her generation, has adopted this for the children under her care. "Do anything you please, but do something," is the rule she has laid down for her pupils. That teacher will get to a bigger job.

Brick men say the shortage plea is camouflage. At any rate, the county board promised brick when the bonds were voted

Get Rid of the Turk

From the New York Times.
The outbreak of resentment in Britain over the decision to leave the Turks in Constantinople is a fine thing and in accord with a fine tradition. Like most other nations, the British have generally pursued a foreign policy dictated by their idea of interests; but now and then interest has been pushed aside to make way for enforcement of some fundamental demand for international decency. In this case Mr. Lloyd George seems to have been somewhat surprised to find that his countrymen had a conscience; and, whole no doubt envying his colleague, Mr. Millehand, who has heard no objection to a plan which may protect French investors, he feels it necessary to make some excuse.

Now we hear that Mr. Lloyd George considers himself bound by his pledge made in the speech of January 5, 1918, to the labor delegates. This famous address set forth a schedule of peace terms almost exactly parallel to that announced by Mr. Wilson three days later in the 14 points. But the Turkish question is precisely the one on which Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson differed. Both wanted the strait internationalized, but while Mr. Wilson contented himself with saying that "the Turkish portions of the present Ottoman empire should be assured a secure sovereignty," Mr. Lloyd George said: "We do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish empire in the homelands of the Turkish race, with its capital at Constantinople."

Why the difference in two programs which were evidently intended to be identical? The most plausible interpretation is that Mr. Lloyd George really thought that Constantinople was part of the homelands of the Turkish race; that he had never heard of the Byzantine empire or of Mohammed. A question of high moral and material importance to the whole world should not be determined by the distaste of a schoolboy for application to text books of history 40 years ago. Besides, Mr. Lloyd George surely does not pretend that he should keep all the promises he ever made to anybody, even assuming that British labor cares about the Turk one way or another. He would have done better to admit frankly that the French had talked him into it.

But damage has been done. His colleague, Mr. Montagu of the Indian office, has lost no time. Leaving Mr. Lloyd George to act as rear guard against the protests of the British cabinet, he has hastily had it announced throughout all India that the British government has yielded to the wishes of Indian Moslems. Mr. Montagu doubtless knows whether this is the best way to maintain respect for the imperial authority, as he is doubtless competent to determine when it is wise to announce as irrevocable the decision of a higher court, which every day reverses yesterday's settlements. Perhaps, indeed, he wanted to forestall a reversal.

The good news has been told in Constantinople, too, where the Turks are naturally jubilant. The nationalist party, which appears to control whatever force there is in the Turkish state, now demands the restoration of all territory except Syria and Mesopotamia, and will hear of no foreign interference in Turkish internal affairs. The Turks undoubtedly think that the council has made a solemn promise, and that body will have to choose between incurring the deserved reproach of bad faith and affronting the moral sense of its own people. It is exceedingly probable that an attempt to put the Turk out after this promise will result in violence; and while the allied fleet in the Bosphorus ought to be able to prevent the worst results, it is to be feared that much blood will be shed before the Turks are put out. This, however, does not mean that they can not and should not be put out. America has been unwilling to help the Armenians; we give them much sympathy, a little money, but no more. The senate would apparently have us wash our hands of Europe, but it is understood that President Wilson expects to be consulted in the Turkish case. The legal grounds on which Queen Wilhelmina based her negative reply to the note of the Allied Powers offered, consequently, no support to the German government for its refusal. Nevertheless, the Allied Powers have acted with wisdom and dignity in according to that refusal. The concession is coupled with the requirement that the German government shall carry out in good faith its declaration of readiness to bring to trial the men accused of high crimes against the laws of war and the established usages of civilized nations. The difficulty is by no means at an end; it will be no easy matter to procure a genuine trial of high German officers by their own countrymen, and a judgment in accordance with the evidence. The Allied Powers distinctly reserve the right to enforce the terms of the treaty in the event of the trials proving to be a mere pretence. But it was evident that insistence on the surrender of hundreds of leading German military men, to be tried by enemy judges in an enemy country, would have meant a convulsion whose consequences threatened to be ruinous to the whole world. The solution arrived at represents the nearest approach, which was possible to the reconciliation of justice with necessity.—The Review.

The German War Criminals

The German War Criminals.
In two respects the demand for the surrender of the German war criminals differed distinctly from that for the extradition of Wilhelm von Hohenzollern. It was based on an accusation of specific crimes, and the entente's right to enforce its execution results from the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles by the German National Assembly. The legal grounds on which Queen Wilhelmina based her negative reply to the note of the Allied Powers offered, consequently, no support to the German government for its refusal. Nevertheless, the Allied Powers have acted with wisdom and dignity in according to that refusal. The concession is coupled with the requirement that the German government shall carry out in good faith its declaration of readiness to bring to trial the men accused of high crimes against the laws of war and the established usages of civilized nations. The difficulty is by no means at an end; it will be no easy matter to procure a genuine trial of high German officers by their own countrymen, and a judgment in accordance with the evidence. The Allied Powers distinctly reserve the right to enforce the terms of the treaty in the event of the trials proving to be a mere pretence. But it was evident that insistence on the surrender of hundreds of leading German military men, to be tried by enemy judges in an enemy country, would have meant a convulsion whose consequences threatened to be ruinous to the whole world. The solution arrived at represents the nearest approach, which was possible to the reconciliation of justice with necessity.—The Review.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.
Frank W. Larnon, assistant manager Omaha Metropolitan Water plant, born 1878.
Charles R. Sherman, head of Sherman & McConnell Drug company, born 1852.
Willis Baer, the first layman to become member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, born at Rochester, Minn., 59 years ago.
Samuel Untermeyer, celebrated New York corporation lawyer, born at Lynchburg, Va., 62 years ago.
Hon. Robert Rogers, former minister of public works of Canada, born in Quebec, 56 years ago.
William W. Wilson, representative in congress of the Third Illinois district, born in Bureau county, Illinois, 52 years ago.
Tom Cowler, well known heavyweight pugilist, born in Cumberlandshire, England, 28 years ago.
Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.
Mr. J. M. McClure, traveling passenger agent of the Milwaukee, dies at his home at Twenty-sixth and Pierce.
Mrs. Fred L. Ames and Miss Ames of Boston were at the Millard.
Rev. Charles W. Sayidge delivered a sermon at the Boyd theater on "Temptations and How to Meet Them."
The Omaha Traveling Men's club perfected its organization with C. O. Lobeck as president. The capital stock of the club was \$5,000. Their rooms were to be located on the second and third floors of the Swan building.

The Bee's Letter Box

Agree on the Treaty.
Omaha, Feb. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have noticed a number of times that you took occasion to at least hint at your support of Clay, Johnson and Lodge for their fight against the so-called league of nations, as if the people of this country are not anxious for the adoption of the league of nations.

You know that there has not been an election held in the United States since the League of Nations has been under discussion in the United States senate, and where that question was at issue, but that the opponents of the league of nations have not either won signal triumphs or have gained so strongly on the democratic candidates, that it was about the same as if the people of the United States are very indifferent about the adoption of the league of nations and in fact millions of our citizens are strongly opposed to it wholly and entirely.

Future historians will place Senators Borah, Johnson and Lodge along by the side of Webster, Clay, Lincoln, Seward, Blaine, Cleveland and Roosevelt in their fight for the league of nations. The good old-fashioned kind of I think the senators you have taken to task are to be praised for their stand for stalwart America. If the league of nations is an issue in the coming presidential election, as I for one hope, will be the case, you will find that the people of the United States stand as a tremendous majority back of the men who have fought for America first. We as a nation are proud of our great and prosperous country, and we are proud of the other nations and we have done it for the last 144 years and there is no good reason for us to tie up with the kingdoms and empires of the earth in order to keep their subjects under control with our aid.

Let the people of other nations go to work and not depend on the United States for their help, and they will be better off and so will we. I think the senators who are wholly opposed to the league of nations are wholly and entirely right in their stand and are to be commended.

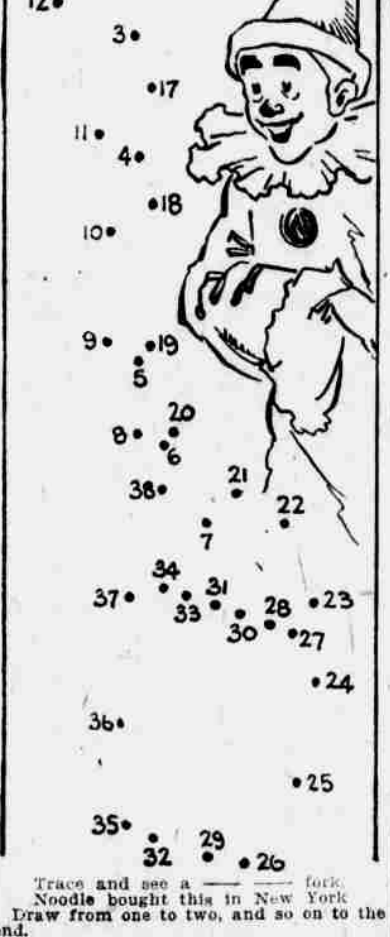
FRANK A. AGNEW.

Call for Real Farm Hands

Lyons, Neb., Feb. 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read an article in the paper saying that farm hands were getting \$1.00 a month with board and washing, and a car furnished to drive on Sunday. Day hands are \$5 a day and job work is 75 cents an hour. But here in Lyons, Neb., those prices are not for a town hand who doesn't know how to harness a horse or drive a team on a paved street. It means a man, not a cigar fiend. I can find places for hands at \$75 a month around Lyons. Any time in two weeks you may send them, but that means hands, not kids smoking cigars and wearing sharp-toed shoes and afraid to step in a little manure, and who want to quit work when the sun is four hours high. No the kind of man that has to be watched with a double-barreled shotgun to see that he doesn't loaf off the farm at night. That is the kind of men you get out of Omaha, but don't compare them with the regular farm hands we are paying \$3 a day and board for that kind on the grader, and on the road he must work in his place. I can use 50 or 60 men when I start up again.

H. H. BEELS,
Box 10709, Lyons, Neb.

DOT PUZZLE



Trace and see a ...
Needle bought this in New York
Entire from one to two, and so on to the end.

DON'T LET GERMS ATTACK SYSTEM

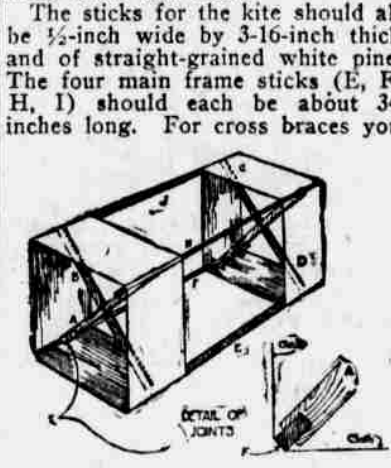
Destroy them with Formamint Tablets before irritation sets in.
Germs, often bearing dangerous diseases, first attack the mouth and throat. The occasional use of Formamint Tablets destroys them before they can get in their deadly work, soothing the throat and imparting a delightful, refreshing flavor.
Keep a convenient bottle in your pocket. Use one in crowds—on street cars, in theaters, on railroad trains. Their powerful but harmless germicidal qualities are the best known safeguard against germ attacks. Recommended for singers, actors, speakers, smokers, 60c, all druggists.

Little Folks' Corner

For Boys to Make
Handicraft
Building a Box Kite.
By G. M. HYDE.
Although almost any boy feels capable of building a flat kite or a tailless bow kite, scarcely one in ten has the courage to attempt a box kite—therefore, the one is envied when March winds blow. But with a simple design, the box kite is not beyond the abilities of any boy. Here is a simple design:

The simplicity of the design depends upon placing the sticks edge-wise so as to take advantage of their greater crosswise strength and to reduce the number required. With proper joints, as shown, the kite will be as stiff as if it contained many more sticks and braces.

The sticks for the kite should all be 1/2-inch wide by 3-16-inch thick and of straight-grained white pine. The four main frame sticks (E, F, H, I) should each be about 34 inches long. For cross braces you



will need four more sticks, each 21 1/2 inches long. In each end of each cross brace cut a notch 3-16 inch wide by 3/8 inch deep, as shown in "Detail of Joint." Before cutting the notch, bind the crosspiece with cord just back of the joint to prevent splitting. When the notches are finished fasten each pair of cross braces together with one single nail through their centers as shown. Then put the frame together with the long sticks slipped edge-wise into the cross brace notches and the frame straightened up into rectangular shape—the cross braces should be placed 4 1/2 inches from the ends of the long sticks.

The sails should be made of two pieces of light cloth each 10 by 65 inches. To stretch each sail in place, first tack its end to the edge of E; then tack it to the edge of H, bringing the sticks 16 inches apart. Carry

For Girls to Make
Homecraft
For Bird Tourists.
BY CAROLYN SHERWIN BAILEY.
It is surprising how many of the wild birds pass through the city in the spring, and how much they would like to be welcomed there. They are useful city visitors, as well, for they are ready to stay and do their share in keeping your back-

yard garden free of insects. So, do make their arrival comfortable with a shelter, or at least a free lunch counter.

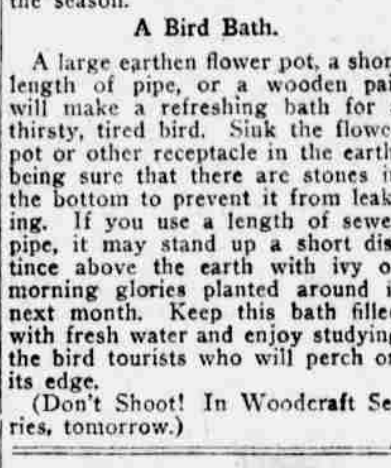


Window Dining Table.
Fasten a narrow board or a wooden box cover to the kitchen window sill by means of brackets. A tin can, inverted, and having a door cut in the side may stand in one corner of this shelf as a rainy day station for the first birds on their way from the south. Spread the dining table every day with the crumbs left

over and tack it to J, 16 inches from H; then to F and back to E. For the kite line, fasten one cord to each end of the long stick (E) and bring the two cords together to fasten to the kite line about 4 feet from the kite. (Do you know what the Constitution is? If not, find out tomorrow.)

Back Yard Bird House.
A small wooden box such as starch comes in will make this. Glue some wooden meat skewers to the inside for perches. Cut a round door in the cover of the box, small enough for a bird to squeeze through, but too small for a cat's head. Then glue the cover on to make the front of the house. If you can get some pieces of bark, shingle the house with them, to make it look rustic, and also to keep out the rain. It will be best to nail this bird house to a post in the back yard, about which you can plant vines later in the season.

A Bird Bath.
A large earthen flower pot, a short length of pipe, or a wooden pail will make a refreshing bath for a thirsty, tired bird. Sink the flower pot or other receptacle in the earth, being sure that there are stones in the bottom to prevent it from leaking. If you use a length of sewer pipe, it may stand up a short distance above the earth with ivy or morning glories planted around it next month. Keep this bath filled with fresh water and enjoy studying the bird tourists who will perch on its edge. (Don't Shoot! In Woodcraft Series, tomorrow.)



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Which is rushing plans for construction of a million-dollar plant at Tekamah to turn out a half million brick and tile a day;
Which has natural assets (35 acres of the highest grade shale), valued at not less than six million dollars;
Which has several offers right now from contractors and building supply men to contract for the factory's entire output for from three to five years;
Which is capitalized at a million and a half dollars, against natural resources worth six millions;
Which is offering one million common stock, and a half million participating, cumulative, preferred stock at par—\$100.
If you wish to share in the success of this great new Nebraska industry, honestly organized and efficiently managed, send for a descriptive circular. Telephone Tyler 5178.
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