

THE OMAHA BEE

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You should know that
In the agricultural portion of Nebraska the soil is from 300 to 500 feet deep.

Another thing that is spreading is the Pershing boom.

One place where no "Americanization" work is needed is among the ex-service men.

One thing the country could get along without is a lot of freak laws now being proposed.

Activity on behalf of the pipe line from Wyoming to Omaha should not lack for local support.

That Dodge street gulch is growing at a rate that may yet add to Omaha a bit of mountain scenery.

A delegation of Italian bankers has just reached New York. No need to explain why they came.

The "baby savers" are back on the job again, and when the Visiting Nurses set about a work they make it thorough.

Washington is gathering data relative to reported murders of Americans by Mexicans. It will make quite a volume.

"Mary is a grand old name," all right, a new answer to it having put up a record of skill and better production that leads the world.

Doctors in session in Chicago are of the opinion that insanity may be cured. Admitted, but there is no hope for a darned fool at any time.

Mayor Smith is hitting the right key in urging immediate appropriation for the summer harbor service. This can not be looked after too well.

The American Legion will not drop its fight for universal training. If any set of men are in position to appreciate the necessity of that it is the Legionnaires.

The home-coming of the box car is the theme of the railroad manager just now. Unraveling the rolling stock is the biggest feature of the whole job.

Little will be gained by passing the buck on the paving contract. The main point is whether or not the pledge made when the bonds were voted is to be carried out.

Local laundries are adding to the perplexity of the white collar wearer by whooping prices 25 per cent. This is tough on "Mitch" Palmer, who told us the h. c. of l. had been licked.

Uncle Sam is about ready to launch the biggest dreadnaught ever built, to be followed by half a dozen still bigger. We are for peace and disarmament, but nobody is going to catch us napping again very soon.

The head of the American Legion says the men are not anxious for a bonus as they are for practical help in getting started on new land. The problem is not an easy one to approach, but it should be settled so that faith will be kept with the soldier.

Lenine's Blood Guilt

When Assemblyman Cuvillier at the Albany hearing interrupted the examination of Morris Hillquit to say that Lenine and Trotsky corrupted the Russian army, then made a separate peace with Germany which released 1,000,000 German soldiers for service on the western front, and that this compelled Americans to pour out blood like water to stop the Germans, Mr. Hillquit made this elegant retort: "Your sentiments are good, but your history is rotten." Mr. Hillquit's own brand of history is not only rotten, but putrid. He knows Lenine was transported to Russia by the Germans and furnished money to get Russia out of the war. Lenine has never denied the facts—has justified the receipt of German funds. Ludendorff in his book openly speaks of the Germans bringing back Lenine and of supporting him. Lenine's only defense is that he merely did what he would have done without inducement, thus offering the apology that comes from our crooked politicians when they campaign for a candidate and coincidentally go on his pay roll. The Russian army was corrupted. The killing of officers was encouraged. The war was abandoned as "imperialistic." The proletarians of Serbia, Belgium, Poland, France, Italy, Roumania and other nations were abandoned to German bayonets. There was a betrayal beyond anything known in history, and Lenine engineered it. Then Lenine made his separate peace with Germany. At his door is responsibility for the death of 1,000,000 non-Russians, including practically all of our boys. Hillquit may be a skillful casuist, but the crosses in France sufficiently refute him. As to many items concerning the Bolsheviks, there is basis for differences of opinion, but the chief things are incontrovertible—proved by Bolshevik testimony. The Bolshevik power, during the critical period, was the ally of Germany, but now is a tyranny more gross than that of the czar. It rests on military force and never has permitted a free election. Hillquit says that he favors government resting on consent, and at the same time that he admires Lenine. The two things are absolutely incompatible.—New York Tribune.

PICKING THE PARAMOUNTS.

Possible candidates for president, and those who aspire to dictate or influence the course of the great nominating conventions as well, are just now parading issues they insist are the big things before the people. In almost every case, these self-made paramounds are the ones on which the projector finds he can put the greatest emphasis from the standpoint of his own candidacy. They are, therefore, subject to some discount because of that, and perhaps may fall short when the acid test of application comes.

Mr. Bryan insists that prohibition is to be the great overshadowing issue. Senator Johnson is equally positive that the League of Nations is to receive greatest attention, while Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler holds the view that finances will be of the highest importance. None can question that these will be foremost among the many things that are to be presented to the voters. It is probable, though, that Dr. Butler has a slight advantage, in the fact that prohibition already is accomplished, and that the League of Nations may also be disposed of in such a way as to relegate it to the position of secondary moment, but the matter of taxation will be before the country for a good many years to come.

The tariff in a considerable measure has been removed from politics by the establishment of the commission to handle it in detail. It may be accepted, though, that the republicans will not abandon the principle of protection because of this. Legislation looking to the adoption of the budget plan is progressing and may become effective before the 1921 tax is levied. Such a law will only serve to add emphasis to the issue of Dr. Butler.

This is no year for a still hunt. Party platforms must be clear and unmistakable in their declarations. The election should turn on the future, and the policy that holds the most for the American people for the days that are to come is the one to which the voters will give support. A courageous stand on vital issues, with compromise on none, is what is expected.

The Money Situation. One of the points of concern in connection with the return of the railroads to their owners has to do with the question of financing. It is imperative that a considerable sum of capital, needed for betterments and extensions, must be secured, and some of it almost immediately. This makes the money market a matter of vital importance. Wall Street reports a rather tight situation. Credit is limited, and the likelihood of any easing up is contingent on certain factors the operation of which is not expected to produce a better market right away.

Chief of the causes for the apparent stringency is the need of money to pay federal taxes, which must be met within the next ten days. At least two billion dollars will be withdrawn from private and placed to public account before the 15th of the present month. This is putting a noticeable strain on the banks, and stands in the way of any extensive borrowing by the railroads. On the other hand, a factor which has been kept from view in that foreign holders have been sending their railroad securities, especially bonds, to New York, and bond salesmen report that they have been readily taken up by home purchasers. This is proof of the public faith in American railroads, and probably means that when the new issues, either stocks or bonds are offered, they will meet a response more encouraging than surface indications seem to warrant.

Federal reserve operations still are in the direction of deflation. No harsh move has been noted, nor any sign of unreasonable restriction. Speculation is checked, but the legitimate requirements of business will be readily cared for. In Nebraska on Monday more than \$60,000,000 of farm mortgage or sale transactions were taken care of without causing a ripple. The great movement was accomplished easily enough because the banks of the state are well provided with money, and the parties to the transactions were amply able to carry them on. The whole situation is as healthy and as bright for the future as might be asked.

The Wilsonian Policy. The New York Sun states the mental attitude of Mr. Wilson toward the world in one compact paragraph, which follows: The president, indeed, was never in truer Wilson form than when he threatened to kick the League of Nations into kingdom come because the proposed settlement of the Adriatic question was not to his liking. His disregard of the practical, his pursuit of the unattainable, were never more complete. His insistence that a mutual understanding among several nations must always mean acceptance of his views was never more unqualified; his intolerance of a majority dissent from those views never more absolute.

It is not majority rule which Mr. Wilson seeks in the League of Nations, nor any agreement on European problems between England, France or Italy, but the absolute domination of his own will in every dispute which may arise. No such drive for despotic power over the nations of the earth has been recorded since the days of the Little Corsican. The independence of nations, the rights of peoples, the will of majorities—all fundamental American principles—would be swept aside to make room for the intolerant dictatorship of himself, if Mr. Wilson could have his way. There is no escape from that conclusion by any important student of his utterances.

All Things Possible Under the Sun. It is never quite safe to accept unreservedly the conclusions of scientists, popularly regarded as exact truth. A writer in an exchange recalls amusing mistakes of leading scientists during the past 2000 years which might almost have reconciled Bob Ingersoll to the alleged mistakes of Moses.

The Royal Society of England would not permit Franklin's paper on electric conductors even filling room with his papers, regarding it as a ridiculous vagary. Sir Humphrey Davy declared the lighting of London with gas impossible. Lardner said steamships could not cross the Atlantic. Young's undulatory theory of light was condemned by scientific writers. When Arago wished to discuss the electric telegraph before the French Academy of Sciences, his request was received with laughter. A year after Prof. Bell had demonstrated the transmission of the sound of the human voice by electricity, London scientists solemnly resolved it to be a fake. Herbert Spencer said air could never be navigated by a machine heavier than air.

What we don't know, scientists included, is vastly more than what we do know. The only safe attitude is the open mind that confesses all things to be possible, but demands demonstration before expressing belief.

A Call to High Americanism

From the Minneapolis Tribune. The letter of the Catholic archbishops and bishops of the United States bearing the signature of Cardinal James Gibbons, which was read Sunday in the Catholic churches of the country, is not merely a rallying cry to the members of that denomination to carry on. It is a trumpet call to all good Americans to march under the banner of loyalty to country, to live pure lives, to serve justice, to show good will and charity toward one another, to obey the laws, to respect constituted authority and to put away class feeling as unseemly, unnecessary and unprofitable.

There is need today for such appeals as this to the good sense, the moral instincts and all the better impulses of the people of this country. This letter has it that "America is passing through the gravest crisis in its history." Possibly there may be some dissent from the use of the superlative "gravest" in this connection, but serious citizens of each country of every class and creed and political leaning agree that the crisis is, indeed, a grave one. Catholic and Protestant alike believe that "American institutions are the hope of humanity," and they believe further that the salvation of American institutions depends upon the will and purpose of the people to abide by the example and teaching of Jesus Christ. Indeed, they agree that there is no other way for mankind out of its present troubles and into the light of a truly new day save the way marked out by the Nazarene Exemplar.

It is true, as this letter says, that the issues are more moral than economic; that "the solution must be sought in the hearts of the people and through the exercise of Christian charity and justice, which must govern all dealings of class with class, and man with man."

It is true that class conflict is a hindrance to progress; that capital and labor are interdependent, each having fundamental rights that the other should respect; that America is in danger of immolating its opportunity at a shrine of selfish interests; that religious training and education are needed by the masses to safeguard them against "educated intelligence devoid of moral principle;" that the sanctity of home, the family and the marriage relation is to be maintained and cherished; that charity, the distinctive badge of the Christian, implying sympathy, helpfulness, compassion and good will, lays its precepts on all men to be as brothers, and that the first step in banishing evils and injustices "is to insist that the rights of the community shall prevail, that law and order shall be preserved, and that the public shall not be made a martyr to the contention goes on from one mistake to another."

Labor has a right to a living wage, plus provision for the future. Capital has its right to a fair day's work for a fair day's pay." The public has rights at least equal with these. To obtain all these rights and preserve them is the duty of business and industry. Every business each individual has obligations that he cannot put off and call himself truly Christian or truly American.

Man's Discontent

When a man is poor his ambition is to be come rich. When he becomes rich he longs to be richer. When, in the comparatively rare cases, a man feels that he is now rich enough, he wants power and reaches out eagerly for that. When he attains much power his appetite for more is still insatiate and, even if he becomes the most powerful man of his generation, he is still disturbed by ambition; his passion is to go down into history as the greatest man of his times and, so strange and contradictory and blind is human nature, he will do small things to win that elusive end. No man except the brother to the ox is ever contented and, therefore, no man, with that one exception, is ever happy for very long at a time. The matter how successful a man with any stuff in him may be, the lure of still greater successes still beckons him on, to the disturbance of his peace of mind and the disquiet of his soul.

In other words, the pursuit of happiness is vain, so far as ever catching the quarry is concerned. We have observed the rich and the powerful with careful attention and they have offered and always have found them, if our judgment is not at fault, less contented and less happy than the average run of men. This is doubtless because their capacity for attainment is larger rather than other men's and their corresponding capacity for disappointment over what is denied them is proportionately still greater.—Ohio State Journal.

The VELVET HAMMER

By Arthur Brooks Baker

HARRY S. BYRNES. We wish to state, it softly as a thing we're ashamed to shout: the straightness of the human race is subject to some doubt. Psychologists who write for us their thick and heavy books assert many citizens potentially are crooks; that we who trust each other should be posted in advance upon the fact that many men are waiting for their chance.

Their chance to juggle funds of trust by methods punk and rank; their chance to come down town at night and monkey with the bank; their chance to take the taxes which the public pays in pain, and let them on a sorrel horse for purely private gain—for when did public servants, these alert and sporty chaps, augment the city treasury with poker games and craps? And so the careful element laboriously learns to try to guard its interests through Mr. Harry Byrnes. We make a bet with him that our officials won't abscond and take along the bank account of which we are so fond; that gentlemen to whom we trust an invoice to collect will treat our cash with certain outward tokens of respect.

He boasts that he has written all the bonds of size and weight which guarantee to probity officials of the state. Administrators, officers, receivers and trustees are warranted temptation-proof through Harry's modest fees. There is a worthy proverb saying that what can't be cured should quickly be reliably, sufficiently insured.

Next subject: H. A. Jacobberger.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate. Dr. Hayes Gauntner, dentist, born 1877. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, born at Edinburgh, Scotland, 73 years ago. William M. Calder, United States senator from New York, born in Brooklyn 51 years ago. Duke of Manchester, who married Miss Helena Zimmerman of Cincinnati, born in London 43 years ago. Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Lillis, Catholic bishop of Kansas City, born at Lexington, Mo., 58 years ago. John M. Ward, for many years prominent in base ball as player, manager and owner of clubs, born at Bellefonte, Pa., 60 years ago. Thirty Years Ago in Omaha. Between 3,000 and 4,000 people witnessed the production of "Il Trovatore" at the Coliseum by the famous Abbey-Grau Opera company. Mlle. Nordica appeared at Leonora. Mme. Adelina Patti and her grand opera company arrived at 8:30 in the morning on a special train of 12 cars, Patti herself traveling in a private palace car bearing her name. Adelina Patti visited the editorial, press and stereotyping rooms of The Omaha Bee and pronounced the Bee building the finest devoted to journalism that she had ever seen. A fire in the dry house in the Union Pacific yards at the foot of California street caused a loss of \$5,000.

Little Folks' Corner

Woodcraft

For Outdoor Boys and Girls. Don't Shoot! BY ADELIA BELLE BEARD. One summer, there was a small boy at our camp whose chief treasure was a slingshooter. He was not expert in its use and though he scattered pebbles here and there no one heeded him, for no harm was done until, one day, he took aim at a bird in a tree and—hit it. The bird dropped. The boy gasped.



Why did you kill it? with amazement, then horror, and finally, when he found that the bird was really dead, he was overcome with grief and set up the wail, "I didn't mean to kill it! I didn't mean to kill it!"

No, he certainly did not intend to do that, but he was thoughtless and, seeing the bird, used it for a target. He was only 8 years old, but how many much older boys would have resisted the impulse to shoot in the same thoughtless fashion?

When a boy or girl learns to use firearms, or even a home-made air-gun that can kill, he or she should also learn when not to shoot. That is of far greater importance than good marksmanship.

It is a fine thing, especially for the outdoor boys and girls, to know how to handle a pistol or rifle; it is sometimes a very necessary thing, but no one should take up the practice thoughtlessly. To have the power of life or death over any living creature is a big responsibility.

When you carry your airgun or rifle into the woods, do not shoot at anything—unless it may be a target—simply because you want to try your skill. Do not shoot unless you have a good reason for shooting.

The useless killing of one bird may have far-reaching, harmful effects. But the greatest harm will come to you; for to kill merely for the sake of killing, cultivates a hardness and cruelty that will spoil the finest character.

Really big hunters, those perhaps whom you admire most, never kill without the best of reasons. Don't shoot is the biggest lesson of the wilderness. (Did you know the All-Round Girl was courteous? Mollie Price Cook tells why tomorrow.)

DOT PUZZLE.

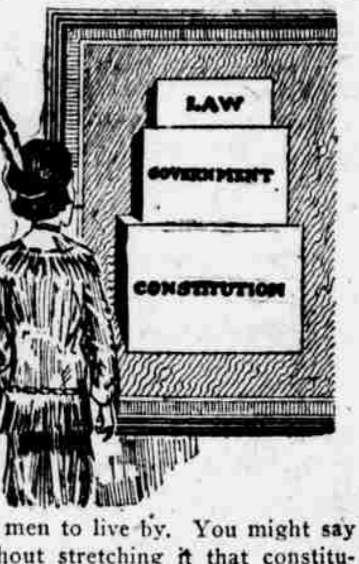


What does Agnes see? Draw from one to two, and so on to the end.

living creature is a big responsibility. When you carry your airgun or rifle into the woods, do not shoot at anything—unless it may be a target—simply because you want to try your skill. Do not shoot unless you have a good reason for shooting.

Young Citizens' Adventures

The Constitution. BY R. S. ALEXANDER. "Are you thinking of making a new constitution, sonny?" asked the professor as he came up to where the little Indian boy was looking at a bit of sculpture chiseled in the wall. "No, sir, I don't know what a constitution is."



"Well, you know laws are rules for men to live by. You might say without stretching it that constitutions are rules for governments to live by."

"A constitution usually does three things: In the first place, it lays down the foundation or framework of the government. If you can think of the state as a body, you would not be far wrong in calling the constitution the skeleton. It sets up the legislature and the executive and prescribes the powers of each. In the second place, it defines the powers of the government it has set up. It says what the government can and cannot do. There are certain things which the people do not wish the government ever to do and there are certain other things which they wish to be very sure that it can and will do. So they put these things into the constitution. Our federal constitution lays down those powers that belong to the national government, those that belong to the state governments, and those which neither can exercise. A law passed by the legis-

lature which is contrary to the constitution or exceeds the power given the government by the constitution is not a law at all. It can not be enforced." "Who says whether a law is contrary to the constitution or not?" "The court decides that. You see the constitution is a form of law. It is the fundamental law and thus superior to ordinary laws. Hence it is the duty of the courts to say what the constitution means as well as the ordinary laws. "In the third place, a constitution usually contains some laws which the people are especially anxious to have and which they are afraid the legislature might repeal if they were only ordinary laws. "How are constitutions made? "They are made by conventions, the members of which are elected by the people." (Tomorrow Dr. Angell will tell boys how to do the Round-off.)



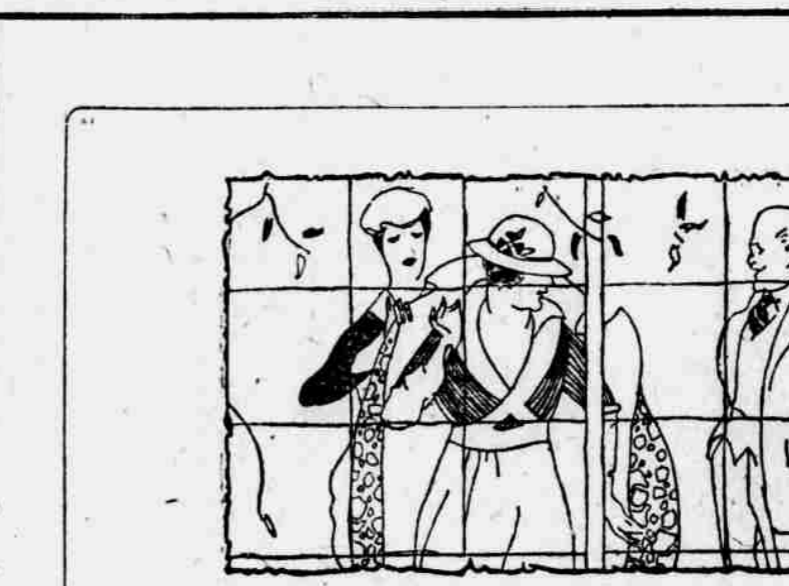
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ASPIRIN—Its Uses

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WHEN milady chooses her motor car—and milady's vote usually decides—we ask her to "make it unanimous." Will she not accept our invitation to call at the address below on her next shopping day?

We want to demonstrate the luxury and the beauty and the safety of the Apperson Eight. Just sink into the soft cushions; note the wonderful ease of control; see with what a light touch on the wheel the Apperson hugs the road without weaving or sideswaying.

Advertisement for Apperson Motor Co. featuring an illustration of an Apperson Eight car and the text: We Recommend APPERSON THE EIGHT WITH EIGHTY LESS PARTS Apperson-Nebraska Motor Co. Omaha, Nebr.

Advertisement for Nicholas Oils featuring an illustration of a bottle and the text: WHY NOT NICHOLAS OILS? BUSINESS IS GOOD THANK YOU! L.V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY