THE OMAHA BEE

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The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.
2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

Home Rule and City Manager.

It is not an inopportune time to remind the citizens of Omaha that certain things which they ought to do for themselves are being done for them by others. For example, we will all go to the polls next Tuesday to nominate candidates for the seven places to be filled on the city commission—by permission graciously granted by the legislature of Nebraska.

Omaha's charter is not made by its own citizens, but by the state body, which meets once in two years at Lincoln, and is required to give a considerable portion of its time to doing things for Omaha that Omaha should do for itself. We have been assured on many occasions that if the people of the metropolis want to adopt a home rule charter, they may do so whenever they wish. In the meantime, assurance also is given, the legislature will enact any changes in the charter the citizens ask for. It is not always easy to determine just what the people want. For example, a bill is now pending, designed to change some provisions of the charter. It was prepared and submitted by the city commission, after being reviewed by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, but it also holds some sections that were introduced by individuals, and several to which considerable groups of individuals object. These things puzzle the lawmakers, who are willing to please the city and its people, but are at a loss to know just what is wanted. The end will be that Omaha will get another charter made at Lincoln, one that may give content to some and discontent to others, and produce no more of general satisfaction than has been the experience in the past.

The primary election is to pave the way to the election of seven citizens, who are to be charged with the responsibility of government for three years. Between these will be divided the manifold activities of municipal housekeeping, with the overlapping, interfering and loosely defined authority that now exists. Each man is supposed to be supreme in his own department, but each knows the others not only may but often do interfere in another's domain; then the twilight zones are undisturbed, and these offer many opportunities for shirking or passing the buck. For example, the streets fall under three different departments, and each now and then exhibits a penchant for letting George do it, and the public weal suffers accordingly.

A city manager will eliminate this overlapping and interference, and will co-ordinate the administrative details in such fashion as will not only establish order, but will get results and save money.

A home rule charter will permit the citizens to make any needed changes in the city's fundamental law.

The Bee sincerely presents these points for careful consideration at this time, for they are vital to the continued growth and well being of Omaha.

Helping Europe Back to the Job.

It is not enough to produce goods, but they must be moved into the hands of consumers in order to end the congestion that exists all over the world. In the face of a certain skepticism the war finance corporation is forging ahead with this idea in view. Loans of $6,000,000 to finance shipments to Europe already have been made, and now it has issued a call for a conference with southern bankers to plan aid for the exportation of agricultural products.

The idea back of the War Finance corporation is to put the industries of Europe on their feet by furnishing raw materials to be turned into finished products. It differs from providing food and charity in that its contribution is the opportunity to work. One of its typical transactions was a loan to the cotton spinners of Czecho-Slovakia. Mill owners there formed a syndicate and gave their note to a group of banks, which notes were endorsed by the government at Prague, and then by a group of American banks who secured a loan of $8,000,000 on it from the War Finance corporation. The money was used to buy American cotton, which was shipped to the spinners in Czecho-Slovakia, thereby giving textile workers there employment. So long as any one of the four endorsers of the note remain solvent, the United States is sure of its money.

This was accomplished before the corporation was discontinued, but now that it has been resumed, Eugene Meyer, the director, believes the same thing can be done in Germany, France, England and elsewhere. The $500,000,000 of government funds that is available for this use, he declares, can be turned over and over again, facilitating many times that amount of goods.

With stable conditions re-established in Europe, this form of assistance may prove itself most practical. The time is near when American charity can not be expected to support a continent that ought to be supporting itself.

Women As Horse Trainers.

Dairymen know that kindness to their cows brings more milk than does neglect or brutality. However, many animal trainers depend on harsh rather than gentle methods to attain their particular ends, and there are some persons who can never enjoy performing beasts for the thought of the rigorous discipline that may have been used. It is interesting, accordingly, to learn that the owner of Man-o'-War, the race track sensation of the past season, has placed him in charge of a woman caretaker, Mrs. Elizabeth Dangerfield. Her policy is no blows and no harsh treatment. This is not the first time that a woman has been given charge of valuable horses—August Belmont's nursery stud has been in charge of Mrs. Elizabeth Kane for years. There is no monopoly on kindness to animals, and many men also handle them with similar care, but the success of these two women brings the gentler way into prominence.

Lower Electric Rates.

If the city council passes the electric light and power rate ordinance introduced at yesterday's meeting, it will have accomplished a rather remarkable thing. It will have effected a reduction of 12 per cent in the bills of the great bulk of the Nebraska Power company's patrons, this in spite of the company's plea for increased rates, which the council denied. The reduction brings the rate lower than that of pre-war days, despite large increases in operating costs.

Mayor Smith is quoted as declaring that the proposed schedule reduces only the rate for residential lighting. The schedule, however, shows reductions also for commercial lighting and retail power. Even though, as the mayor says, certain large consumers of wholesale power suffer some increases, the council can well afford to rest on the record. The reduction applies to some 40,000 individual users of electrical energy, representing, according to the record before the council, over 98 per cent of all those affected.

Hapsburgs and Hungary.

The coup by which Charles was to have been restored to the throne in Hungary may have been prematurely sprung, but it was not unexpected. Practically ever since the dismemberment of the Austrian empire the impression has existed that the Hungarians would recall a Hapsburg to the vacant throne. The genius of the Magyar is not for a republican form of government, and the award of the Neuilly treaty, which defined the borders of the kingdom, has had the effect of consolidating the anti-Czech sentiment until it now threatens to retrieve the alienated portions of Hungary by the sword. Weeks ago The Bee called attention to the report of an American newspaper man that it was farther from Prague to Budapest than from either to New York; this because of the rigid border guard and the stringent regulations set up by the governments of Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary, where only an armed truce exists. Should it turn out that Charles, or his cousin, who has long been resident at Budapest, mount the throne of Hungary, it is quite probable that another little war will be touched off in central Europe, and that the republic of Czecho-Slovakia will get its baptism of fire very early. This will be a good case for the League of Nations, as the "integrity" of the boundaries set up at the peace conference is directly concerned. The job of forcing a people to adopt a form of government it does not want is not always grateful. Americans can well afford to watch progress in this latest ebulition, satisfied to know they are not entangled, and willing to allow the Hungarians to select their own ruler in their own way.

A Veto Well Sustained.

The house by a substantial majority upheld Governor McKelvie in his veto of a measure designed to interefere unduly with the prerogative of the governor. It provided that in event of the death of senator of the United States from Nebraska the executive would be bound to name to the vacancy some man of the same party affiliations as the deceased. On the surface this would seem to be fair, the people having chosen the senator in the first place and thereby expressing a preference for his partisan bias. A little reflection will show the danger in this. People swing from one party to another, especially in Nebraska, and it frequently falls out that a senator may be of a party that is opposed to the sentiment of his state as expressed at the polls. For example, take the present state of affairs. Nebraska voted overwhelmingly in favor of republican nominees and policies last fall. Should the measure have become law and anything should happen to Senator Hitchcock (which God forbid), Governor McKelvie would have been required to name a democrat to serve till the people could make a choice at a regular election, and thus ensure the continued presence in the senate of a man opposed to the things the voters had endorsed. The unfairness of such a proposition is patent. Accidents of politics can not be foreseen, and it would be unwise to attempt to anticipate them by such legislation. The house did well to concur with the governor in this matter.

The resignation of Ambassador Rolland S. Morris brings powerfully to mind that his successor as envoy to Japan will occupy one of the most difficult posts in the government and must be chosen with more care than most American diplomatic representatives have been in the past, although no criticism of the valuable services of Mr. Morris is to be implied.

The people of Argentina are now taking up the pastime of berating the American packers, which is their right, but still it is to be hoped that the enmity for these corporations does not spread to take in all the people of the country of their origin.

Among the products Russia claims to have ready for export in large quantities is caviar, but apparently Secretary of State Hughes does not count this as necessary to the international diet.

Reading about the wealth of Hugo Stinnes, the wonder grows that the Allies do not collect their indemnity from him instead of trying to get it out of the other Germans.

President Harding is said to call his cabinet associates by their first names, but no doubt keeps his own middle name out of the conversation.

The cackling of geese saved Rome, but since that time cacklers have been more of a public menace than benefit.

One thing sure, the shut-down of a corn products refinery was not due to a shortage of raw material.

The number of things a legislature can think of are only equaled by the number of things it can forget

Stabilization of Prices

Great Need of Business Today Is An Equilibrium.

By R. D. Kilhorn, University of Nebraska.

The old statement that whatever goes up must come down seems to apply to prices as well as to other things. The high level for wholesale prices was reached in May, 1920, when the index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the prices of approximately 325 commodities stood at 272, using the year 1913 as a base; the index number for January, 1921, stood at 177—a decline of almost 100 points in eight months. All commodities taken in the aggregate were a little more than 28 per cent cheaper in January, 1921, than they were in January, 1920. The greatest decline from January of 1920 to the same month in 1921 was in the case of farm products, which showed a decline of 44 per cent; clothes and clothing dropped over 40 per cent; and food declined 36 per cent. A comparison of the wholesale price level of December, 1920, with that of January, 1921, shows many interesting and desirable changes. The drop in the price level of all commodities during that time was a little over 6 per cent. Building materials fell 10 per cent and house-furnishing goods dropped 18 per cent. This was the greatest decrease during that month. Fuel, lighting materials and chemicals each decreased more than 3 per cent during that period.

There have been many spectacular decreases during this period of falling prices. Wool which had been selling at 62 cents per pound dropped to 12 cents per pound within a week; hides fell from 50 cents to 10 cents. A trainload of ewes was sold in one of the cities of the Middle West at a price which netted the owner 34 cents a head. The National City Bank Bulletin in its issue of March, 1921, gives many instances of farmers who sent produce to market only to discover that after the produce had been sold they owed money to the commission men. One of these is sufficient to illustrate many cases. A grower at Laredo, Texas, shipped a carload of 756 bushels of spinach to New York. The spinach brought $467.35 on the market. Freight charges alone amounted to $627.47, and the total charges amounted to $720.66. His loss on the transactions was $253.31. This figure does not include his labor nor the interest on his investment in the shape of land and agricultural machinery.

What is necessary to return to "normal" is a readjustment in all prices. The trouble is not so much that some prices are low as it is that other prices are inordinately high. An equilibrium must be reached in the whole price situation. The prices of iron and steel products, for example, have not been reduced by the United States Steel corporation—the largest producer of steel in this country. Their order book is being depleted and they have not met the cut in the price made by the independents. Freight rates—another price exercising profound influence on the whole price level—have not been cut, although we read with much satisfaction that the freight rates on two important classes of commodities in this section have been reduced. And it is doubtless true that in this period of readjustment wages will drop because of the fall in other prices.

There is no reason for pessimism in regard to the future of business. At heart we are sound. The greatest danger has been passed, for in the words of an eminent economist "in the latter part of 1919 and the early part of 1920 we were carrying full sail and throwing out all possible canvas, driving ahead under what seemed to be favorable winds, and largely oblivious that a hurricane was impending. Today no one doubts that there is need for prudence and the greatest danger is consequently over."

Tabus Separate Sexes

The discussion upon "sex warfare" can be illuminated by a consideration of the manners and customs of savage and barbarian peoples.

Thousands of years ago primitive man had the whole question cut and dried and stereotyped by "tabus." The penalty for breaking any of these was death. Many of these tabus survive among the "so-called" savages today.

In New Guinea the men have their marea and the women have theirs. Breaking the sex-tabu of entrance is death. I have hundreds of similar cases from all over the world.

Among the Bechuanas the men plow, and it is taboo for a woman to touch the cattle.

The women of old Nicaragua had the monopoly of shopping; if a man interfered he was thrashed.

The Eskimo consider it a scandalous thing for a man to interfere with or perform work belonging to women.

In "primitive" life it is practically a universal law that men and women may not eat together.

A Hindu wife never eats with her husband; if she were to touch his food "it would be rendered unfit for use." As a rule, the woman prepares the man's meal, and when he has finished she eats what is left.

The segregation of the sexes goes so far in many cases that each sex has practically a different language.

The Caribs have two distinct vocabularies—one used by men and by women when speaking to each other and by men when repeating some saying of the women.

The Japanese have actually two alphabets—one, katakana, for the use of men; the other, hiragana, for the use of women.

The reasons given by missionaries and travelers and by the people themselves for this tabu-sanct segregation are curious but natural.

Here are some mixed examples—Dyak boys are forbidden to eat venison, the special food of women and old men, "because it would make them timid as deer" or women.

Redskin warriors avoided the "weaker" sex for fear of being made weak.

A curious corollary is to be seen in marriage ceremonies. The bringing together of a man and woman is, on the primitive theory, a breaking of the tabu, and is dangerous, because each sex is dangerous to the other.

But you cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs or a marriage without breaking tabu.—R. E. Crawley in London Mail.

Things to Forget.

If you would increase your happiness and prolong your life forget your neighbor's faults. Forget all the slander you have ever heard. Forget the temptations. Forget the fault-finding and give a little thought to the cause which provoked it. Forget the peculiarities of your friends, and only remember the good points which makes you fond of them. Forget all personal quarrels or histories you may have heard by accident, and which, if repeated, would seem a thousand times worse than they are. Blot out as far as possible all the disagreeables of life. They will come, but will only grow larger when you remember them, and the constant thought of the acts of meanness—or, worse, still, malice—will only tend to make you more familiar with them. Obliterate everything disagreeable from yesterday, start out with a clean sheet today, and write upon it only those things which are lovely and lovable.—Exchange.

America's Gift to World.

St. John Ervine, our visitor from Europe, contends that while England's gift to the world has been poetry and that of Germany music, the nature of America's gift has not yet been made clear. We suggest that for America's gift he fill in "money," temporarily, at least.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Drummer, Beat the Long Roll!

The old sport of egg-rolling will be resumed on the White House grounds at Easter this year and the fine old exercise of log-rolling is expected to continue at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

President, and Commander-in-Chief.

Formerly it was the custom of the army or navy to assign a physician to the president. Now the president assigns his physician to the army or navy.—St. Louis Star.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

DRESSING FOR WARMTH.

When Dr. W. T. Grenfell was called into consultation as to the clothing the soldiers in the trenches in northern Flanders during those terrible winters of the earlier years of the world war, he made several radical recommendations based on his experience in Labrador.

We forget quickly. Therefore, let me call to mind that the soldiers during those winters had to stand for hours in shallow trenches exposed to cold and wet. There nearly always was water in those trenches. Since duckboard was not always available the men had to stand in a slush of mud, water, ice and snow for hours at a time. Many suffered from trench feet.

Dr. Grenfell's advice as to cold weather dress is applicable to civilian life, especially to those who must be exposed and those prone to cold feet and mild varieties of Raynaud's disease. I have culled some suggestions from the Labrador doctor.

To keep the heat of the body in is the object of wearing clothing. Therefore clothing should always fit closely around the neck, wrists, and ankles. The best form of coat is one fitting tightly around the wrists and with a headpiece attached. The wrists can be made snug by straps or by terminating in a wristlet. If the bottom of the coat can fit snugly around the hips, being held in by something like a belt or drawstring, there will be gain. The cowl or headpiece can be trimmed with fur so that the edges can fit tightly and be warm, but at the same time not irritate the skin of the face

The best material is an impervious light dressed canvas. Closeness of weave is more important than weight of fabric. Dr. Grenfell did not think much of the woolen khaki worn by the soldiers. A light, closer woven fabric would have held the heat in better. The cut of the garments permitted lots of body heat to escape at the neck.

The old fashion of wearing the ends of the trouser legs inside the boots made for comfort. The best boot is one made of light skins. Such boots should be large and loose enough not to bind. They should be sewed with sinew. When such boots are soaked in water the leather thread swells as they soak up water and no leakage occurs. The Labrador shoe made that way does not leak.

Dr. Grenfell strongly advocates the hardening process for all those strong enough to be trained that way. He says coddling is the terrible menace of civilization and to endure exposure is the best preparation for a good soldier.

He tells of visiting a hut in far northern Labrador, himself clad in a well lined leather coat, but the two shock-headed boys there clad in ancient cotton shirts and what had once been only cotton overall jackets, were jolly as crickets apparently and unduly warm.

The homes in Labrador are very primitive, insanitary and poorly ventilated. In spite of all these and other health handicaps, the people have moderately good health. This is because they never are coddled. In youth they are trained to withstand cold and exposure.

Let's Await Readers' Verdict.

Mrs. W. W. writes: "We have a lady friend about 50 years old who acts very strangely, neglects her household duties, we are told, and acts and talks very childishly. She does not talk or act like a woman of her age. She says she is writing stories. Could a woman mentally deranged write stories? Was one ever known to do it? Her friends think her writing stories is making her insane. Her eyes look wild."

REPLY

The fact that the lady writes stories proves nothing. Some people who were very badly balanced have written very clever books, got them printed and sold. Some widely read books have been written by people regarded by many as insane or on the ragged edge.

City Clinics Will Help.

H. L. writes: "I am a young man of 23 years and I have had heart trouble for the last two years. Have been in many hospitals and countries, but as soon as I come to the city I fall back in a short time, so I would like to know if there is any institution that keeps cases like mine. The city seems to be very bad for me. I would like to go to a country that I can afford, for I am poor and friendless."

REPLY

In your city the health department has organized teaching classes and evening clinics for cases such as you. By all means report to the health department and register in one of these classes.

The Bee's Letter Box

Grimmel for Commissioner.

Omaha, March 29.—To the Editor of the Bee: Mr. Charles A. Grimmel is not a candidate for city commissioner because he is seeking office, and not because the salary has attractions for him, but because he yielded to the earnest and persistent solicitations of a large number of individual citizens who had no axe to grind, and who had no thought except the good of Omaha.

I know whereof I speak, and if the people do not rally to his support and put him over at the primaries and at the election, there will be no use in the future of trying to induce competent men to sacrifice their time and business to serve the city.

A CITIZEN.

Word for Zimman.

Omaha, March 24.—To the Editor of the Bee: Dear Sir—We have known Harry B. Zimman intimately during his entire active life. I knew him as a boy, when struggling under the distress of poverty he sold papers on the streets to take care of his widowed mother. I have watched him advance, step by step, from news boy to the business man, and from the business man to one of the strongest, influential factors in the city council. During all these years Harry B. Zimman has been the same faithful, hard-working, honest, upright fellow that he was in early life. No man in Omaha can point the finger of suspicion toward any act of his. His life has been an open book, free to all men to read.

Inasmuch as a number of our voters at this coming election will be of the gentler sex, I think it only proper at this time to call their attention to the splendid care and solicitude Harry B. Zimman has exercised toward his mother, and I especially desire to call your attention to this one fact, that a boy who will sacrifice himself and his own desires for comfort and happiness to take care of his mother, has in him all the elements that go to make up a great man, for it is only natural that every man should desire to marry and rear a family; thus, the most wonderful blessing of all he has foregone, because in his early age his mother became widowed, and she become his special charge, and upon her he has lavished his affection. Toiling early and late, and saving his money, he has purchased a modest home on California street, and installed his mother at the earliest opportunity. Since then he has provided the home and that mother with every comfort possible for him to supply.

Women voters, look this man's record over. Take him as a newsboy, as a business man, as a city commissioner and last of all as a man who has devoted his entire life to his mother, and ask yourself the question: "If a man who has this record is not, after all, worthy of your support?"

JOHN W. BARTH.
3016 California Street.

Food Prices.

Omaha, March 28.—To the Editor of the Bee: I read a short letter in yesterday's Bee signed by "A Temporary Stranger," roasting the restaurants and cafeterias on profiteering. Facts admitted, but why jump onto Omaha alone? Can Mr. Stranger travel out over the state and beat the Omaha prices? I say no. The other day, while traveling by rail through the northeastern part, I had to wait an hour or so for my train at a small junction town. It being late in the afternoon I went to a lunch counter and after eating two small thin wafer ham sandwiches, two hard-boiled eggs (cost 15 cents per dozen), one small cup baked beans and a cup of coffee, I was asked to part with 70 cents. A companion, who was with me, remarked that he ate his noon lunch on Sixteenth street in (robber) Omaha and paid 40 cents for a far better lunch. Oh, no, Mr. Stranger, Omaha is not alone, or in it, because these small towns have not the immense overhead expense besides being located in the center where the bulk of the edibles are produced. Let us be fair in our condemnation.

A CITIZEN.

In the Local Campaign.

Omaha, March 30.—To the Editor of the Bee: Elmer E. Thomas, the political prognosticator and moral weather vane, and self-appointed guardian of righteousness of the people, attempts to create an issue upon the proposition that the people must choose between Ringer and Zimman.

This is a wonderful issue, and certainly required a brain of the highest magnitude to conceive it.

The fact that there are many great problems confronting the people for solution, such as determining whether or not corporations shall rule the city, or the city control the corporations seems to have escaped his notice. That is little stuff from Elmer's standpoint. The big issue is Ringer vs. Zimman, and upon this issue the Committee of 5,000 proposes to go forth to do battle.

Let the electric light company grab an extra million dollars out of the pockets of the taxpayers of Omaha. What does Elmer Thomas care! It must be Ringer vs. Zimman. Let the street railway company continue to abuse and misuse their privileges on the streets of Omaha. What does Elmer Thomas care! It must be Ringer vs. Zimman. Let the railroads steal away the property-rights of the people in their streets, and escape without just consequences of their action. What does Elmer Thomas care! The issue is still Ringer vs. Zimman. Taxpayers, how long will you be deceived by this charlatan, who sets himself in a high place and undertakes to dictate the policies and politics of our city? Is there anyone foolish enough to believe that Elmer Thomas' labors are put forth purely from altruistic motives? Cannot the people understand that Mr. Thomas is a paid agent of a little coterie of designing politicians who hope to secure for their own immediate benefit the control of city politics? Elmer E. Thomas must live; his law practice is negligible, and he has no visible means of support other than his paid employment. The fact is he is living, and is living well, possibly better than the poor dupes who are contributing to his income.

Are the people not less weary than the ancient patriarch, who, realizing that his wife and younger son had designs upon the kingdom, and who, having been stricken blind, was nevertheless possessed of an intuitive insight which perceived the deception about to be practiced on him, when Jacob, knowing his father's characteristics, undertook to fool the old gentleman by putting cow's hairs on his hands, thus imitating the hands of Esau. It is true Esau was not worthy of the care and affection his father lavished upon him, but that never justified Jacob in undertaking to pass himself off as the counterfeit.

Men and women of Omaha, the parallel is plain. The right to control the politics of the city of Omaha rests in no man. It is your right, and you should look with suspicion upon any paid agitator, who undertakes to dictate to you how your franchise shall be exercised, or who would raise up false or spurious issues, and thus befog the general political questions, which need your care and consideration. Truly yours,

W. J. M'CRANN.

Woman Has Qualified.

Omaha, March 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: Miss Charlotte J. Miller has come out and entered the race for the city commission. Miss Miller is a real estate woman and operates a rooming house at 2206 Harney street. Any woman who has successfully waged the commercial war with males of the species in that line of work should certainly be fitted for public office. And a woman who can operate a successful rooming house in these times of the high cost of living, should know something of human nature and business. I'd like to see a woman get into that city commission of ours. I've found that wherever a woman is concerned who really knows something of business, petty squalls are cut to a minimum and real action is taken. I don't know what Miss Miller's platform will be. I don't know if she's hooked up with any faction yet. But my mind is open to conviction, and if she can come out with a statement worthy of her past accomplishments, I'll support her for all I'm worth and try to get her in the commission.

GEORGE B. WILD.

"RUSURGAM."

An April wind is wailing through a spruce
Which overspreads a leaning marble cross
Commemorative of the precious loss
Of one who lived and questioned, "What's the use?"
The rotted pickets on the fence are loose;
A rain is beating on the shriveled moss,
And withered weeds are matting where the moss
And live-for-ever blossomed as profuse.

The one bereaved, a prodigal, returns;
He stands beside the sunken grave alone,
And in the clouded characters discerns
The promise of "Resurgam" on the stone.
A seed of faith is rooting while he yearns;
The sky has cleared; the wind has ceased to moan.

—WILLIS HUDSPETH.