Not average circulation of The Omake Bee, July, 1922 Daily......71,625 Sunday....76,332

B. BREWER, General Manager ELMER S. ROOD, Circulption Manager and before me this 4th day of August, 1922. (Seel) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public Onabo Res is a member of the Audit Burers of Circulations, the I outherfur on circulation codies, and The Bor's stretizion is rept-ted by their organization.

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The average paid daily circulation of The Omaha Bee for June, 1925, was 71,781, a gain of 12,797 over June of 1921. The average paid Sunday circulation of The Omaha Bee for June, 1922, was 77,034, a gain of 20,120 over June of 1921. This is a larger gain than that made by any other daily or Sunday paper.

ENOUGH CONFUSION NOW.

Public sympathy, which may have inclined toward the railway shopmen after their acceptance of President Harding's original proposals, can not be expected to extend also to a sympathetic strike by members of the four brotherhoods. It is one thing to quit work over a direct grievance, but quite another to threaten to go out in behalf of a third party.

The brotherhood leaders appear to be paving the way for a sympathetic strike to be based on the claim that cars and engines are unsafe from lack of repairs, and on the suppositious danger from the guns of guards, officers and troops.

There have been no railway accidents ascribable to faulty equipment thus far in the course of the strike. Nor has any instance come to light of members of the brotherhoods being injured by railway guards. No citizen properly objects to being protected, either by the police or any other force. And for the matter of that, the railway guards are less for the sake of protecting workers and property against the strikers, whose conduct has on the whole been good, than against the lawless element that takes advantage of these situations.

The present determination of the brotherhoods to act according to the individual judgment of each member or local unit is not commendable. The value of the rail unions has been in the guidance of the individual by the united will. To depart from that policy and leave the matter of working or striking up to each member is utterly confusing.

The lower house of congress is soon to convene, and President Harding will have aid in his effort to compose the labor situation. The shopmen have certain rights, and these will be respected in the settlement. The Omaha Bee has stood behind them in their offer to accept the president's suggestions. The railroads have certain rights also, but the greatest stake of all in this dispete is that of the public. Nothing should be done further to confuse the issues or disrupt transportation.

BLOWING THERMOMETER TO COOL FEVER.

Senator Hitchcock is conducting a long distance campaign, talking in New York for consumption in Nebraska. His theme is one he made the people of the state fairly familiar with since he evolved it, that of a plan for an international bank, to issue to the world credit currency and so solve the problems of perplexed humanity. The plan has been discussed in detail until the people of Nebraska require little information regarding it. Last week at the Williamstown assembly, Paul Warburg, a recognized financial authority, said the Hitchcock plan, and other suggested measures of like nature, were of no avail as to helping Europe at the present time. Extension of credit, or increase in volume of money at this time, according to Mr. Warburg's views, would be like blowing on a thermometer to cool a fever.

If, as has been pointed out many times, volume of money were the remedy, Russia and Germany should be the happiest lands on earth, for they have the most money-and can buy the least with it. Wednesday the German mark was quoted at as low as 100 for 111/2 cents. At this rate, the four billion dollars Senator Hitchcock would emit from his international bank would be equivalent to 3,600 billion

marks at the present quotation. Argument that the dollars put out by the bank would be worth 100 cents, because of their exchange value in the United States, rests on the assumption that the credit of the United States would be behind the bank. There is the entire story; the plan is simply a move to pledge the credit of the United States to save bankrupt Europe.

Charity should begin at home, and if the United Status government intends to pledge its credit farther to support private undertakings of any kind, it might turn to the farms and stock ranches of the west, for these have not as yet entirely weathered the storm, and may need some very extensive financing before they are entirely out of trouble.

TOO MUCH FOR MERE MAN.

Sun Yat Sen, it is announced, is suffering from mental disorder. Not always are public reports so frank as in the case of the southern Chinese leader. Rumors that never see print often arise that this brain or that is not functioning as it should, and

more frequently are false than true. In the case of Lenine, who is suffering from breakdown of some sort, there has been considerable reticence. The condition of Lord Northcliffe, who as a newspaper publisher swayed imperial and international policies, is similarly shielded. Not much was said of the strange predicament of former Presi-

dent Duchanel of France, which led to his resignation. These instances alone are sufficient to suggest that the problems presented by political conditions around the world are so tremendous as to tax the stamina of the men who strive to solve them.

SWATOWS CALL FOR RELIEF.

The terrible disester which overtook Swatow. Chine, will rank among the greatest of its kind in human history. Details are slow in coming out, but it is now reported that in the city and region immediately surrounding it 50,000 lives were lost, and at least 100,000 were rendered homeless. Such meager information fails to entirely present the suffering that follows such a visitation. The human suffering and misery entailed will never be fully measured. Just now the important business is to provide relief for the living. Unfortunately, the Chinese government is not prepared to meet such emergencies; the great famine relief has not been entirely leared up, while the three-cornered civil war that is mrbs the natural processes of govern-

THE MORNING BEE ment that might be applied to such work. This means outsiders must again assume responsibility for the succor of the sufferers. The task, compared to that of feeding the famine victims will be slight, but it will have to be attended to by nations whose possessions and organizations permit them to act in such cases. Swatow will be looked after, and will retain a permanent place in the record, because of having suffered such a terrible experience through the operation of a great natural law.

NEBRASKA AND THE PRIMARY.

It was a republican legislature, in 1907, that gave Nebraska its primary law. In the nation wide movement for broader public participation in party affairs there also were many republican leaders. Hughes, Roosevelt and Cummins gave their active support to

The time called for a revolt against dishonest political machines and the too intimate alliance between certain business interests and political bosses. By the device of the party primary the people were given veto power over the acts of party leaders. Without question they have been able by this means to restrain the tendency toward arbitrary conduct both in party councils and in public office.

This wholesome influence of the primary system should not be removed or limited even though it may be considered that many of the practices that called it forth have disappeared. Who can guarantee that once this check is removed the old evils would not again spring up?

It is true that the primary system has not fulfilled all of its expectations. Apathy of the citizen in these elimination contests sometimes allows minorities to control the naming of candidates. But against this may be brought the fact that a primary election never fails to bring out a larger vote than did the caucus system. The original cry that the primary would break down party lines has been found untrue. That it puts a penalty on a betrayal of pubic trust is pretty well authenticated.

The sifting process of the primary campaign is now concluded in Nebraska. The records and personalities of the candidates have run the gauntlet, and the winners rank well with the party candidates who have stood in the days before the primary. There has been a general discussion of the advisability of modifying the primary system. The law has been repealed in two or three states by act of the legislature. A noteworthy fact, however, is that in every case in which it has been submitted to a direct vote of the people the primary has been upheld.

The people of Nebraska are rightly jealous of any suggestion that would limit their nominating power. The republicans of the state have no desire to see the primary weakened. This question is not a party matter-and no change can be made in the law without's referendum of the whole people.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

With bountiful crops assured, the second half of this year is sure to be better from a business standpoint than that half which is just past. And the first nonths were such as to bring, in the words of the Federal Reserve bank of Kansas City, "remarkable improvement to the general situation."

On the one hand, the United States Department of Labor reports a decided increase of employment. On the other, the reserve bank finds agricultural and live stock interests in a more favorable position at this time than for many months. Mercantile reports likewise reveal healthy activity in almost all lines, and the banks are in a stronger position than at any time since the outbreak of war.

In the first six months of 1922 building permits aggregating \$4,689,254 were issued in Omaha, an increase of 39 per cent over a year ago. The federal | 104 reserve analysis shows new activity in the meat trade, with 132,402 cattle received at the Omaha stock yards in June. Shipments of hogs aggregated 318 .-000 head, and sheep receipts 141,140. Wheat receipts at the Omaha market in the same month amounted to 669,000 bushels, and corn to 2,298,800 bushels. Flour production in the reserve district in the first six months increased 1.748.725 barrels, or 23 per cent over the corresponding period of 1921.

These facts all have bearing on the promising outlook of the middle west. The increased purchasing power of the farmers has been reflected in a heavier distribution of merchandise, which signifies furthermore increased employment for workingmen in the cities. The strikes that have lasted so long have been an untoward influence, but once they are settled satisfactorily, nothing can check the progress toward prosperity.

LAW, PUBLIC AND CULPRIT.

One of the first purposes of law is to safeguard society. In this is involved the protection of the individual. No man should be punished until he has had advantage of every defense permitted him under the law or in its reasonable application. On the other hand, social safety requires that once the guilt of a culprit be established, that he take the penalty prescribed for his offense. Unless this be true, human justice falls short. Nor should the quality of mercy be strained, so that in extending clemency or forgiveness, the greater right of the public be made to suffer that undue advantage is given an offender.

These reflections arise in connection with the case of Willard V. Matthews, who was sent to prison after pleading guilty to charges made in an indictment returned against him in Douglas county. If it be true that the law under which Matthews was indicted had been repealed a year previously, the fault does not lie with the defense. This fact should be noted, although it will not relieve a feeling on part of the public that if there was anything criminal in connection with the wrecking of the Pioneer State bank,

the guilty one should be properly punished. Public opinion will have little to do with the case however, for it is now a question of administering the law, and is in the hands of the courts for determina-

Douglas county progressives find difficulty in agreeing on who is to give the show. It would have been easy enough if fusion had prevailed, for then they would have received instructions from Prince

Forest fires in the northwest continue to draw heavily on the future lumber resources of the nation. The situation is serious.

Something more potent than a diplomatic breakfast is needed to end the troubles of Europe.

Let us hope the length of the skirt does not interlere with the opening of the schools.

"Big Bill" Hart is getting the publicity, whether

Three billion bushels of corn is some corn.

ne needed it or not.

On Second Thought

There is only one thing eadder than a home with-

What Other Editors Say

Bryan, Hitchcock & Co.

Namilton County Register (Aurera.) Comes now the showdown. Charley Bryan in favor of the res-toration of beer and whisky. Is Hitchcock a convert to prohibition in reality as well as for political purposes? Do both of them go on record with the statement that the question's of little importance? Both question's of little importance? Both these men should be too big to dodge or trim further. The women voters are not the only ones who will restart information whether each is a quire information whether each is a motor car from the national capital on hard-surfaced roads. The content of the content of the united that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the presented in the president of the United that is not presented in the pr deliver them captive in return for one man of them receiving an office however honorable or important. Some of our friends tell us that the wet issue is a thing of the past in national and state politics, but it can only become a thing of the past by Gilbert Hitchcock following the example of Morehead and to the pledge he makes the women voters regarding support of a Volstead act, and the words that he will oppose any weakening of it. If he chooses to say this the liquor issue should be eliminated, but it he persists in an equivocal course when fairly interrogated by honest voters, they are warranted in assuming that he is all and will be envied by many hunter to their principles and in Evy for the scenes of their youth.

The president must have enjoyed the fellows that he now thinks need biggest part of his life working for the fellows that he now thinks need protection, and during that time he just barely made a living while he saw his employers rolling in wealth, his opticals at that time would cast a different reflection.

"Life, liberty and the portection, and during that time he just barely made a living while he saw his employers rolling in wealth, his opticals at that time would cast a different reflection.

"Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" was what our forefathers fought eight years for, that all our towards the end of the front porch into the provided whereby the employers could force down the wages stiff grind, while the present outburst of neighborliness is merely a system provided whereby the employers could force down the wages and starve labor to subjection, and during that time he just barely of the fellows that he now thinks need by rotection, and during that time he just barely of the fellows that he now thinks need by rotection. The fellows that he now thinks need the fellows that he now thinks need by rotection.

"Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" was what our forefathers fought the fellows that he now had provided in fellows that time he just hard in fellows that time hostile to their principles and in voting accordingly. They are not now helpless. Howell is nominated on the republican ticket. He is equally able, has a better past record on most important questions and will be a credit to Nebraska manhood and womanhood. You have taken your time, Mr. Hitchcock, but before election you must squarely meet this issue. Everything shows that the wet vote in Nebraska is small and getting smaller. If you want a share of the dry vote you will have to earn it. You cannot trick the votern it, You cannot trick the votern in Nebraska is small and getting smaller. If you want a share of the dry vote you will have to deliver the goods, and if you don't mind, with our eye on your attitude on this question in the past to say nothing of the Butler vote, the drys will take delivery in advance.

It is a difficult to help and the wealth of our country that produce the wealth of our country that the "eighteenth amendment is that the "eighteenth amendment is that the "eighteenth amendment is should have."

My friend does not have take not be seven the lines today to discover that both the mine and raliroad options." This is the president's first public utterance on that subject, and done to force labor to do just what my friend does

End of the Longest Day.

Some senatorial composer will perof the Longest Day" in celebration of the close of the most protracted formal session of the upper house of prayer a day. This was not because the chaplain was not on the job, but it is going to be judged and praised or condemned by him. Your repusion the 20th of April the leaders on the republican side concluded that the only way to get the tariff bill passed before the frost was to the republican in continuous "legis".

When you get done all your work, treating him unfairly; why did he not strike and quit work if the company was treating him so unfair? I tation and your future are in his will tell you what I think about it. The reason he did not quit work was to be all your work, treating him unfairly; why did he not strike and quit work if the company was treating him unfairly; why did he not strike and quit work if the company was treating him out strike and quit work if the company was treating him unfairly; why did he not strike and quit work if the company was treating him unfairly; why did he not strike and quit work if the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? I take the company was treating him so unfair? hold the senate in continuous "legislative" session. As a practical mat-ter, that is supposed to facilitate legislative because it cuts off the morning hour and in theory eliminates all other business but the bill in hand. In actual practice, how-ever, it does nothing of the sort, because miscellaneous business is still transacted, the bill in hand is laid out of hand from time to time and meanwhile the debate proceeds without limits of time or of subject. Yesterday's adjournment, the first in calendar days, or was taken because of the death of a member of the senate. It is the usual thing for a bereaved legislative chamber to adjourn upon learning of the death of a member. But undoubtedly if it had not been that an agreement to take a vote on the tautiff bill on an early fixed date was agreement to take a vote on the tariff bill on an early fixed date was about to be reached the senate yesterday would have changed the time-honored formula and merely taken a recess in respect to the departed senator. So the legislative day of April 20 passes into history, the longest on record, and, save for a few bits of legislative miscellany and the essential appropriation bills, in proportion to its length the least

And Still the Wonder Grows!

From the Nebraska City Press The esteemed World-Herald, whose editorial utterances we eagerly devour for their literary excellence even though logic is frequently conspicuous by its absence, takes Nebraska republican newspapers to task because they possible in show. task because they persist in show-ing surprise at the bedfellow atti-tude of Brer Charley Bryan and Hon. Hitchcock. Why should repubican editors be chastised. Mr. New branch, for their unrestrained out of wonderment? Isn't strange, cruel and unusual to crowd he democratic bedstead with suc uncongenial sleepers? How long has it been, frinstance, since the Bryans using their snickersnees on the were using their snickersnees on the well known senator from Douglas county, and how can Mr. Hitchcock's skin be so thick and his memory so poor that he is induced, perhaps forced-for political reasons-to lie down in green pastures and beside till, in the manner of speaking, waters and show such charming indif-ference to the snorings of Brother Charles and the peerless and beerless leader? Knowing Mr. Hitchcock and leader? Knowing Mr. Hitchcock and the Bryans, as they do, republican editors are well within their rights when they express wonder and surprise. They are not criticising the factions for their laudable efforts to get together; they're merely amazed that it has happened, holding their breaths until something happens—as t surely will. Democratic harmony s something always devoutly to be wished, but it is observed more in the breach than in the performance.

Trees Worth Visiting.

From the New York Times. One of the most interesting sight-eeing places in California for the ature lover is Calaveras Grove, famous for the grandeur and age of its big trees. The grove is privately owned and is in a small valley near the headwaters of the San Antonio, at an elevation of 4,702 feet. In the grove are 10 trees, each 30 feet in grove are 10 trees, each 30 feet in diameter, and more than 70 trees between 15 and 30 feet in diameter. One of the trees, now down, "the father of the forest," must have been 450 feet high and 40 feet in diameter. In 1853 one of the largest trees, 92 feet in circumference and over 200 feet high, was cut down. Five men worked 25 days felling it, using large augers. The stump of this tree has been smoothed off and now accommodates 32 dancers. In 1858 a newspaper, the Big Tree Bulletin, was printed there.

Near the stump is a section of the trunk 22 feet in diameter and 20 feet long; beyond lies the immense trunk as it fell, measuring 302 feet from the base to the extremity.

from the base to the extremity. Upon this was situated a barroom and tenpin alley, stretching along its upper surface for a distance of \$1 feet, affording ample space for two alley beds side by side.

At the entrance to the grove were.

until 1919, two fine trees called the Sentinels. Only one is now standing, the other having been blown down

Readers' Opinions

South of the Sentinels and to the right of the road on the hillside stands a tree over 14 feet in diameter, which has been named Old Dowd, in honor of the discoverer of the grove, which discovery was made in 1852. The south grove extends 314 miles and contains 1,250 large trees. Any tree there under 18 feet in circumference is not con-The President at Home.

Warren G. Harding, the country boy, rode into Marion, O., on a mule through the mud. Warren G. Hard-ing, the president of the United States, made his latest entry by man or a mouse, and if a man, what kind of a man? Charley Bryan and trast between the boy's lowly estate ing his program would be far from and the man's eminent position is me. But to state that his views on bave demonstrated that they are some team, but we do not believe their united strength can pull the their united strength can pull the dry democracy, men and women alike, into the camp of the wets and commonwealth.

nostile to their principles and in try for the scenes of their youth. that produce the wealth of our counceting accordingly. They are not now Mr. Harding went back home to try, and they all say the same thing.

The Boy Has the Last Say.

From the Eveleth (Minn.), Clarion.

(This department is designed as a breadcesting station through which renders of The Omaha Ber may epoch to an audience mambering well above \$60,000 on subjects of public interest. Lectors should be cheri-met there than he words. Each letter must be accompanied by the name of the writer, even though he request that it not be published.)

Points in Dispute

Omaha, Aug. 8.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Mr. Crocker is a very smooth writer, and on the labor question he more than made good, from the standpoint of the operators. To question his honesty in present-

120 South Thirty-fifthe street Railroads and Their Employes.

If you want to renew your youth and make life a real joy, take an interest in some boy. Suffer when he suffers; make his problems your youth problems and experience the real joy of service. If you neglect the sides to every question. I noticed an formal session of the upper house of loy of service. If you neglect the sides to every question. I noticed an boys recorded in history. Maybe boys you will pay the penalty. For article written by John E. Dolman, the strains of that composition will what is a boy? He is the person who takes exception to what a rail-resound through the years to come. Yesterday came the end of April 20. The calendar, it is true, said August 2, but the Congressional Record said will be carried out depends upon in the employ of a railroad company have the 20th of April 20, and that settled it. For it have the will have to make a company for 13 years and during that time they was on the 20th of April when the chaplain of the senate made his last them. He is going to sit at your employes. I would ask him this prayer, and the senate like the house, goes on the ratio of one prayer a day. This was not because When you get done all your work, treating him unfairly; why did he

Trial by Machinery

plausible arguments. This attempt to alter the rules of organic criminal law has been made in the twentieth century in the face of the fact that "test" must depend on purely material means and carried out in

that he was getting more money for It has developed that General his work than he could get anywhere Pershing didn't say "Lafayette, we not quit, and the only reason. J. J. WALLEY.

circumstances necessarily abnormal Aside from all questions of religious conviction and viewing the matter solely in the cool light of jurisprudence and experience, none can be Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy of the District of Columbia has refused to allow use upon a prisoner in trial agitates them. Policemen and deof an instrument known as the tectives will tell you that the inno-aphygmomanometer, a contrivance cent frequently make the worst imsupposed by certain psychologists to pression during mere interrogation reveal whether a person be telling the truth or not. This instrument an instrument is attached to the with the very long name was either the invention of the late Prof. Hugo detecting falsehood: What, then, must be the case when

Munsterberg or the result of certain conclusions that he had drawn from experiments which at any rate satisfied him that American criminal jurisprudence could be benefited. It would seem from the ruling of Chief Justice McCoy that at least one American jurist does not think justice needs such an aid.

It is hard to believe that in this English-speaking democracy such an attempt on justice should even be made and that R was made exhibits the extent to which men's judgment. the extent to which men's judgment by being taken from the prison to can be confused. For the credit of the courtroom, but remained what American justice, however, the the organic law of the land had Washington judge refused to permit made them, and among them there the use of this instrument upon the was the inviolable right of being prisoner before the jury, for, said judged as to facts by men and as his honor, they could detect a lie to the law by a man, but here it was as easily as the instrument itself. Proposed to depute both these vital In this, his honor defended the con- duties to a contrivance of steel and stitutional right of a prisoner to trial rubber. The question that obtrudes by jury, but what the prosecution itself in hearing of such a case is a sought was trial by machinery and searching one. How was it that such sought was trial by machinery and searching one. How was it that such that is just what he would have had a purely unconstitutional proceeding that some ingenious men have persuaded themselves that they have found a good working substitute for fundamental justice.

else for the same amount of work are here," and that General Sherdone, and that is the reason he did man didn't say "War is hell." But they were there, and it is.-Toledo

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How Do You Do This?

By Contracting for a Used

PLAYER PIANO \$2

Ten dollars per month pays for it and you get the 20 rolls to boot. It's a rich mahogany case, has a wonderfully sweet tone. Better come quick or you will regret its purchase by your neighbor

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Isn't this want what you want hat you want in a cigarette that mild and a cigarette that's mild and a cigarette that a cigarette



A cigarette that's mild and yet lets you know you're smoking.

A cigarette that's blended to give you every bit of the tobacco's fine flavor.

A cigarette that tastes right all day long whether you smoke three or twenty.

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If this is what you want in a cigarette, try Chester-

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