

THE MORNING BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY
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WHAT SALLES AND TARIFF RATES.
What will it profit anybody if each family saves \$200 a year by reason of free trade, and loses \$300 a year in income?

American wage rates depend on the maintenance of American standards in all directions. Careful estimates, based on long experience and close examination, place the labor cost of turning raw material into the finished article at 85 per cent of the total.

Comparison of wages paid in different countries may help the reader to understand what is involved in this factor of the protective tariff. Here are figures from official sources, based on 1921 reports, foreign currency reduced to dollars and cents at rate of exchange prevailing when table was compiled:

Table with columns: Industry and Occupation, United States, Germany, England, Japan. Rows include Processed meat, Common labor, Pottery and chinaware, etc.

Monthly with board.

Germany, England and Japan will be the great exporters to our markets; if the American wage scale is lowered to meet that competition, as it must be under free trade, our American factories will have to close, and who will suffer?

Will the blow fall on America, or on the foreigner?

Incidentally, the tax on handkerchiefs, with that reference has been made, is 15 per cent lower on the unhemmed and 10 per cent lower on the hemmed under the 1922 act than it was under the 1909 act; on all sorts and kinds of clothing and wearing apparel, the 1922 tariff is 15 per cent lower than was the 1909 tariff, and on shirts and cuffs a reduction of 10 per cent has been made.

Compare the prices you paid for these things in 1909 with those prevailing now, and ask if a lower tariff is going to increase the cost.

LOSS OF THE C-2.

Definite announcement of the cause of the disaster by which the C-2 was lost is made by Major Strauss of the Air Service. He ascribes the destruction of the dirigible to the failure of the fabric, which permitted a handling guy to break, and this led to the failure of two others, gas escaping from the rents in the bag igniting from friction and exploding. No blame is attached to any of the men who were engaged in taking the big airship from its hangar, nor was the wind sufficiently strong to cause the mishap.

The explanation seems rational, and easy to understand. It has a simple lesson, although one that may not readily be overcome. Fabric used for balloon envelopes or bags must be made light as well as strong, and the point at which strength can no longer be sacrificed for weight is a delicate one.

This accident and several others of a similar nature gives impressive value to the work done at Fort Omaha while the war was on. Thousands of balloonists, officers and men, were trained at Fort Omaha; the only observation balloons put up in France by the A. E. F. were manned by men trained at Fort Omaha, where thousands of ascensions were made for training observers. Yet, with all these activities, only two balloons blew up at the post. This is a record of which all who were engaged there may be proud.

A fortunate aspect of the loss of the C-2 is that no lives were sacrificed, nor anyone seriously hurt. Experts will again assail the problem of making the ships mechanically safe. The flight across the continent from Virginia to California, and the return as far as Texas, proves the usefulness of the craft, and justifies the further expenditure of effort to overcome demonstrated difficulties.

HIS WORK WAS PROSPERED.

He built the first church in Council Bluffs in 1851; he built the first brick church in that city in 1854; he built another there in 1869. He worked his way through school, and in 1850, 72 years ago, set out into the wilderness as a missionary. All his active life he devoted to the work of religion and building up the community in which he lived. And, finally, he died at the age of 103, loved and respected.

That briefly summarizes the life story of George G. Rice, pioneer Congregational minister, who has just passed away at his home in Council Bluffs. How much of his vision did he see fulfilled? For he must have had a vision when he set out into the wild country so long ago, to give his strength to its development.

He did not see with eyes that take account of material things, or he might have amassed a fortune, as did others who came later and had no more to invest than he. Nor is it at all likely that he was inescapably to the opportunities that lay around him on every hand, for he was an educated man, and knew the value of the region, its resources and its possibilities. His ideals were higher, it seems, than just riches on earth.

George G. Rice had energy, or he could not successfully put up three churches. He had ability, or he would not have been elected a congregation so long as he did. From all this it is reasonable to conclude that his faith and his work as well had but little to do with things on earth. And, if anyone is

interested in seeing the harvest that followed his planting, let such an one survey the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs, as they have grown since Mr. Rice built his first church, and note the houses wherein God is worshipped and the schools wherein civilization is advanced. His work surely was prospered.

LOYD GEORGE RETIRES.

Lloyd George retires from the leadership of the British empire, last of the Big Four of Paris to succumb to post-war conditions.

A great deal of political dust will be stirred up by this fall of a mighty leader, for Lloyd George has been that. As a member of parliament he attained such prestige that when Campbell-Bannerman gave way to Asquith in 1908, Lloyd George was made chancellor of the exchequer. The budget he brought forward the next year was so sensational that the government was forced to go to the country on the issue. In this campaign the fiery Welshman put up such a battle that he not only swept the country, but so extended his own influence that in 1915, when Asquith proved unequal to the demands of the war, Lloyd George succeeded.

For seven of the stormiest years in English history this man has dominated. While he had the support of Northcliffe, he had something more important, and that was the opposition of the Tories of England—the confidence of the people. That he could not bring to pass all that was requested of him simply denotes his human limitations. Inability to lead all Europe as well as all England is not to be wondered at, no matter who essays the task.

Lloyd George retires a great man, a constructive statesman in the truest sense of the word. Clemenceau, Orlando and Wilson, who with the English statesman, made up the Big Four of the great peace conference at Paris, had preceded him into retirement. History will contain more than one paragraph concerning this group and the plans they laid for the reconstruction of a sadly knocked-about world. The next premier of England has his work ahead of him, and a course no clearer than that which confronted the man who has just laid down government control.

TAX FACTS VERSUS "TAX TALK."

A suspicious fact, taken in conjunction with the numerous misrepresentations about taxes, is that the democratic opposition so diligently avoids any mention of state taxes for the year 1922. The way in which the fact is ignored that one-third has been cut off state expenditures this year doubtless shows a desire to confuse, rather than inform the voters.

Senator Hitchcock's statements in his paper which purport to discuss the subject of governmental expense very properly are entitled "Tax Talk" and they are idle talk at that, leaving out essential facts and refusing to regard the matter squarely or entire. Abandoning his former position, in which he added county and state taxes together and called them state taxes, he is now singling out a few pieces of Omaha property, saying nothing of the increased valuation set by the county assessor, and discussing, not 1922 taxes, but the 1921 bill for state taxes.

It is enlightening to examine these examples, analyzing them from the standpoint of public information instead of partisan bias. For instance, let us consider the following incomplete statement made in one of these aptly named "Tax Talks":

"The state tax of Mrs. McDonald at Thirty-eighth avenue and Dodge street increased from \$9.98 in 1918 to \$22.11 in 1921."—From the World-Herald, October 13.

Stripping off the pretence of fairness one who goes deeper will find that the state tax for 1922 on this property is \$13.89. This is the figure that the democrats refuse to look at, although it is the latest, and is \$8.22 less than 1921.

While the owner of this property is called on to pay \$13.89 to the state for 1922, the county tax bill is \$21.74, the city tax is \$61.64, the water district tax is \$3.69, and the school tax is \$80.40.

How was Mrs. McDonald's state tax of \$13.89 apportioned among the various activities of the state government? Where did this money go? That is another thing that the democratic politicians do not discuss.

As a matter of fact, the largest item, amounting to \$2.56, went for the support of the state university.

The support of the normal schools received 92 cents.

Charitable and penal institutions took another \$2.50.

The relief fund for war veterans took \$1.39. The capitol building fund took \$1.81. Roads, bridges and paving took \$1.85. Thirty-two cents was apportioned to the aid of weak school districts in poorly settled parts of the state.

Seventeen cents was spent for the eradication of animal diseases, including tuberculosis in dairy cows.

The final item, including all other state expenses, cost of the legislature and all other activities carried on in the state house, including the code departments, amounts to \$2.37 out of Mrs. McDonald's total state tax of \$13.89, and out of the total tax bill, city, county, state and school, of \$181.38.

These are the facts in the case mentioned by Senator Hitchcock in his paper, facts which the democratic press never feels safe in presenting to the citizen.

The total state house activities actually cost Mrs. McDonald \$2.63 in 1917, as against \$2.37 in 1922.

These are the facts which democratic opponents of the candidacy of Charles H. Randall and the other republican candidates are attempting to conceal.

More than 100,000 Londoners, chiefly poor folk, paid a spontaneous tribute to Marie Lloyd, the music hall star who died recently, and the public houses hung craps behind their bars. Sarah Bernhardt could not ask more.

Spiritual and psychological treatment of disease will have a department in a new hospital in Millbrook, N. Y. The conference of Episcopal ministers and laymen who have decided this are to be congratulated on their open-mindedness.

"Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage," sung by one of the world's immortal lovers, is the spirit in which the exile of Down approaches his second wedding.

"From State and Nation"

Editorials from other newspapers.

Woe-Wearers Vagaries.

From the South Falls Press. I know you will have a severe winter because women are wearing long skirts and trousers being a woman in the winter will be sure to wear them with wool. The sparrow said, so birds took wing and flew to the south because winter had gone. The sparrow hopped and started to enjoy the abundance which had been left behind. That is why, it is said, the sparrow is never mentioned when human beings, having their feet on the condition of animal and vegetable life, predict weather variations.

An observer has announced that the winter will be severely cold. This is shown, he said, by the fact that hornets have built their nests high in the air, that the coat of the caterpillar is black, that beeschouts are more hardy and plentiful than usual, and that mountain ash berries are multitudinous.

Some prophets usually have a splendid sense of humor, but there was a time when their productions were taken seriously and today many persons have been misled. Dr. Raymond L. Dittmar, close student of animal life and curator at the Bronx Zoo, is called upon every year to rout the hoaxing of weather forecasts. He says, gray squirrels deserted Bronx park because of severe weather and built homes on unimproved property in the north. They selected there for several years before they could be induced to return to the park where both food and shelter are provided for them in abundance.

Both animal and vegetable life are weather historians and furnish a fairly accurate record of what has happened around them. But the hoaxing of weather forecasts by politicians should consult the weather bureau. Even humans with instincts sharpened by hundreds of years of study and thought are not judges of that which is to come.

"Know Your Stuff"

From the Nebraska City Press. "That's a poignant, virile phrase—"Know Your Stuff"—to the purist, who declares with many a whine that our language has become a cesspool of verbal inanity, that phrase brings pain, perhaps. It's a phrase, however, which is one of the national mottos. Too many people in this country are four-fifths through jobs and posturing for a laugh life. Living on a wide, hoping and striving they won't be found out, urbane themselves on an unsuspecting public, surging into the holy of holies of business and industry, their motto "Know Your Stuff" you'll make good and no venter is needed to put you over; if you do not "know your stuff" you're not fit for the job. You may make good, no matter what camouflage—baited word—you use to paint over the imperfections which will eventually peer through after a battle with the weather. "Know Your Stuff" and then let the world know you know it. The country cries for men who "know their stuff" and men who are groping and reaching for their unwilling to pay any price to obtain their services. Isn't it strange that those who are in the line of the business for advancement, all these brilliant offers of financial reward, there are so very, very few people in the country who "know their stuff?"

Politicians.

From the Nebraska Express. When the average citizen thinks of politicians, he usually thinks of a man who is not a citizen. Why? Because he has been so busy with his private affairs that he generally has left the public business to men who sometimes give their private affairs a public business in the affairs of city, state or nation. The remedy, of course, is for the good citizen to broaden his conception of what constitutes his personal business until it includes all that affects them as members of a self-governing community. The good citizen in the past has had a habit of grumbling a lot when things went wrong, but doing little or nothing toward righting them. He never does not vote, in which case he is not even a good citizen, or if he votes, assumes that his duty begins and ends with the polling place. For the politician, as we have come to know him, is the result of intelligent voters leaving public affairs to men interested in them only for private or professional reasons. The politician is the result of public indifference to the affairs of government. Profiting by the neglect to safeguard what really concerns all of us, he becomes a skilled specialist in representing only a few of us, and that, sometimes, in the worst possible way.

The American Boy, a magazine devoted to the growing youth, has started a campaign to make American boys citizens. It is, in its object, to get them interested in public affairs, to make them workers instead of slugs. It is the great field of public activity. One of the things the boys one take part in democracy is a growing achievement: self-government. Surely such an effort to educate the coming generation is not only good in itself but holds a lesson for the grown men and women who now leave politics to the professional office getters.

New Auto Fuel.

From the Wyoming State Tribune. Paris is excited by successful tests of an auto, invented by a Frenchman, which runs on crude oil instead of gasoline. Don't expect too much. If all you want to begin with is a cheap and expensive car, you cannot get away from the gasoline. Price is regulated by supply and demand, usually a thing that is outside of a manufacturer's control.

Who Wins?

A representative of the Young Men's Christian Association in Boston of \$1,000 for a week. But these are few buyers. People say, "who is it that wins with the counterfeiter?" Late

AMONG MOTOR PROBLEMS



"The People's Voice"

Editorial from readers of The Morning Bee. Readers of The Morning Bee are invited to use this column freely for expression of matters of public interest.

From the Movie Dictator.

New York.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I have read your editorial in The Omaha Bee of September 15, entitled "Taming the 'Wild Movies,'" and am glad to have this comment received from the industry.

It must be the purpose of the industry to arrive continually to make presentations historically correct and give authentic portrayals of customs, costumes and habits. That will be done. Every angle of the discussion of motion picture improvement is helpful in one way or another, and the industry appreciates your views on the subject. WILL H. HAYES.

The Truth About Grain Shipments.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I wish to direct your attention to an editorial appearing in the morning World-Herald of Wednesday, October 11, headed, "Mr. Uppiker's Active Interests," and in which the members of the exchange are done a very great injustice.

Table with columns: Date, Cars Received, Cars Shipped. Dates range from October 2 to 19, 1922.

This shows we shipped out 442 cars less than received during the period mentioned.

For further information, not 5 per cent of the loaded cars forwarded to the exact conditions and facts previously published in your issue. The loaded cars shipped by this exchange were made up by our members and consisted mostly of foreign cars since the Nebraska carriers refuse to allow us to load their own cars off their rails, but insist we return them empty, so that they can be loaded by the country elevators.

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION FOR SEPTEMBER, 1922.

THE OMAHA BEE Daily 72,093 Sunday 76,202

B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr. ELMER S. ROOD, Cir. Mgr. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of October, 1922.

W. H. QUINCY, Notary Public.

Survival of the Thriftest

That is what life today has come to mean. Nations and individuals survive as long as they suppress waste and practice thrift in money and character. Do you know that To Save Is to Survive

We Pay 6% On Savings

State Savings & Loan Association 315 S. 17th St. Keeline Bldg. C. C. Wells, Sec'y.

Hitchcock's Two Opinions of Bryan

THEN. Hitchcock made a speech at Lincoln on April 16, 1920, in which he said: "I believe an unnecessary hardship is worked in depriving people of light wine and beer that is not intoxicating and some time the people will insist on a more reasonable law. These are my views. Some of the democratic candidates for delegate to the national convention are well known dry men. The liquor interest is wiped out and has no need of further consideration."

NOW. "Mr. Bryan did not always hold his present extreme views on prohibition. We all support Mr. Bryan 20 years ago when he would not let a word on prohibition into the democratic platform which he wrote. One democrat once asked for a plank protecting prohibition states from liquor. Bryan said no, not a word must go in the platform."

"Bryan once insisted on that great brewer, Fred Metz, of Omaha, carrying the electoral vote of democratic Nebraska to Washington. Who was it who won the banner for getting the most recruits in the Bryan Volunteer club? I will tell you. It was Harry Hayward, partner of Walter Moise of Omaha, who won the Bryan banner. I have committed no sin only that I have not changed my opinion quite as often as Mr. Bryan has."

It would seem superfluous to enlarge on that point, but it must readily be seen that unless we ship grain out of the country elevators here, congestion will prevail, and grain from the country will remain on tracks, not only incurring demurrage charges, but naturally depressing the price. As a matter of fact, some of our elevators are already being confronted with congestion, and notwithstanding appeals made to the carriers to furnish empties, their preference has been to run the empties to the country, as is plainly shown by the receipt and shipment statistics of the OMAHA GRAIN EXCHANGE. C. H. WRIGHT, President.

Two of a Different Kind. Kansas, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: "No matter who is elected governor, there will be a reduction of taxes to some extent," says Senator Randall.

This applies to local taxes, which are about eight-tenths of the total, as well as to state taxes. It will come as a natural reaction from wartime conditions of extravagance. Congress has set the pace, the state has made a good beginning, some counties are catching the step and individuals are joining the procession.

In contrast with this fair and reasonable statement, Candidate Bryan is making promises that might lead the unthinking to infer that he can and will make a big reduction in the tax burden.

Such a claim, without specifications as to how and where the cut is to be made, don't mean anything. Mr. Bryan would abolish the code. He knows he can't, for that is the job of the legislature. But, suppose he could, what would he substitute in its place? And what would be the relative cost of the code and its substitute? No attempt is made to answer. So, with all his claims of tax reduction, there are absolutely no specifications, being wholly unable to put his fingers on any item and say, "Here is an expense I propose to cut out," it is fair to assume that the candidate is talking through his hat.

The claim of tax reduction on a large scale is merely foam on the stream that is headed for salt creek. With less than 2 cents on the tax dollar chargeable to the code, if it were all wiped out it would not be a very great sum. In view of these facts, it is not a

Since the United States has officially "approved" the stand taken by the alibi, it seems plainly incumbent on Times-Dispatch.

A lawbreaker is a dumb-bell on his way to nowhere.—Milwaukee Journal.

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