MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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THE LESSON OF NEWBERRY.

Public opinion is responsible for the resignation of Senator Newberry. The supreme court of the people has overruled the decisions of the courts and the decree of the senate itself permitting him to

take his seat in congress. This is no lynching, although Newberry speaks of it as "partisan political persecution." Strong feeling against him was manifest not only in Michigan, where his spokesman and associate, Senator Townsend, was recently defeated, but in all quarters of the nation. It matters not that in some cases the attacks were led by demagogues who were without sincerity. The judgment of the people was not based on this propaganda, but on the fundamental spirit of democratic government.

Possession of riches opens many doors and gives many advantages and should not be a bar to political advancement, but Americans are not willing to admit that elections may fairly be swung to the candidate who bids highest. Immense caampaign expenditures, even when not corruptly made, are seen as a menace to the republic. Such contests berry for the senatorship, absolutely bar from any chance of election a man of slender means.

instances have become more frequent of late in which candidates for public office spend more on their campaign than their entire official salary would amount to. When a candidate already holds office, he has, of course, the advantage of the franking privilege and free public printing. That this comes out of the people's taxes instead of from private campaign funds does not improve the case.

Fair play is what the American people want in their election contests. Politics must not be allowed to become a rich man's game, nor should anyone seek to take undue advantage of his political position.

These are not entirely new evils, but it is a new conscience that is dealing with them. There has been no evidence of actual corruption in the Newberry campaign, yet the tremendous amount of money spent in his cause does not fit in with American political morality. A candidate is not necessarily a crook because he is willing to spend without limit to win election. Newberry claims the most lofty motives were back of his fight on Ford. Such may have been the case, and yet the fact that he has now resigned may be accepted as proof of his dawning realization that his way is not the

The proper way to decide an election is on the issues of governmental policy for which each man stands. If a candidate actually stands for some great principle, he should be willing to trust the people to decide, and not turn the contest into a battle between pocketbooks.

The resignation of Newberry is a wholesome thing in many ways. The people brought in the verdict, and in so doing have established the fact that lavish campaign expenditures are regarded with suspicion and disapproval. The voters of Michigan who four years ago gave him a majority, upon thinking it over, reversed their action. His recognition of this fact as shown in his resignation from the senate with two years remaining of his term, is to be commended.

OMAHA INVITES THE FARMERS.

A special car filled with delegates to the national convention of the Farmers' Educationaal and Co-Operative union has left Omaha for Lynchburg, Va. With them they carry the invitation to hold the next annual meeting in Omaha.

It is to be hoped that this offer of hospitality, extended through the convention bureau of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, will be accepted. Omaha is the center of a vast agricultural empire and is eager to co-operate with the farming interests in every way. Its live stock and grain markets, its packing houses and mills, make it the natural capital of a vast region and a place of interest to farmers from all parts of the nation.

The Farmers' union is a militant organization active in the upbuilding of rural communities. It Is particularly strong in Nebraska, and it would be fitting indeed if in recognition of these facts the next national convention should be brought to Omaha.

FRANK BACON: GENIUS.

Frank Bacon was one of those peculiar stars who flash acrosse the theatrical firmament, and leave no successor. He can be compared to no man of the present generation. He was a genius, but with none of the ordinary eccentricities of genius. Unlike John Dillon, John T. Raymond or "Barney" Macauley, whom among Americans, he most resembled, he will not be recalled because of something he did unconventional or out of the ordinary, but will be remembered because he was Frank Bacon.

He had the singular faculty of making the role he played fit himself, rather than adapting himself to fit the role. Not that he omitted details, for he gave close attention to the little things that make or mar a successful characterization. What he did do was to supplement the author's conception with his own, and when he had grasped the broad outline of the part he finished the picture after his own notion, and the result was good, just because the touches were those of genius and not the studied reflections of a duller mind.

His phenomenal success in "Lightnin'," his own play, is solely due to his personality, which gave life and motion to the melodrams. Seen in New York three years ago, he appeared almost the same Frank Bacon who walked across the stage at the Boyd theater seventeen years ago, in "The Hills of California," his own play, and on which he modeled "Lightnin'." That charm, which enabled him to centinue four and one-balf years in a single role before the critical audiences of only two cities, was Hacon's title to greatness. Hus success was Amertra's rtibute to the simple man whose message went

ever to the multitude. Frank Bacon's name will be listed high among | been active, if not numerous

THE MORNING BEE to the American stage, for his was the art that con-

GERMANY'S NEED FOR GRAIN

Crops this year in Germany have been bad. These are estimated at 21 per cent less than in 1921. Against the unfavorable growing weather neither skill nor industry has been able to bring the production of foodstuffs up to the prewar average. By hard work the factory output has been increased, but this has not held down prices. Americans can get some realization of the hard lot of the German people through endeavoring to imagine what conditions would be here if the cost of living had risen to 133 times the prewar level, as it has in Germany.

The pillars of economic life and public order are menaced by this situation. Last October the mark, which used to be the equivalent of 23 cents, fell to 3.000 equal to \$1 in American money. The necessity for buying food abroad with this depreciated currency presents a problem indeed.

It is said that 2,000,000 tons of grain will have to be imported into Germany during the next year. The cost of this is almost double the total circulation of paper money. Confidence must be restored, the German currency must be stabilized and financial credit must be forthcoming to see these people through their period of emergency. The allied nations are said to recognize the importance of adjusting the reparations question, and this in itself will help to build up confidence and dispel pessimism. America is expected to be the source of supply for most of the needed grain, and though this business may be on credit, it will come as a relief to the American farmers.

CLASSIFYING THE FRESHWATER CLAM.

Common enough in the Mississippi valley is a denizen peculiar to its own genus. The mussel is defined by Webster as "a bivalve mollusk," and now the supreme court of the United States has as that carried on between Henry Ford and New- backed up the dictionary by holding that the mussel is not a wild animal.

Have your grin, and then consider that something else is involved besides the obvious fact with relation to the status of the mussel in the animal kingdom. One time the humble freshwater clam graced the table of the aborigine, and the household mounds in the Mississippi valley contain ample proof that the shellfish in question was plentiful in the water of all the inland rivers and creeks. When the white man came the mussel as a table bird fell into disuse, save among the imaginative boys, who imitated the red men by broiling the bivalve on a hot stone, or using him to bait "trot lines," where he served admirably, being too tough to wash off in the current, and defying any fish's effort to detach the bait without taking the hook.

Came the McKinley tariff law, and gave the mussel a commercial standing, for out of his shell is manufactured trainloads of pearl buttons that once came from Europe. For further reference, inquire at Muscatine, Is., once famous for its watermelons, now known chiefly for its button mills. Farmers living along nonnavigable streams began to realize the worth of the mussels living therein, and undertook to assert their rights. This led to the suit, for mussel hunters were loath to give up their game. The supreme court holds the bivalve is not a wild animal and that the owner of the land along the stream owns the mussels as far out as the center of the current, and so another important dispute is brought to a logical conclusion.

WORK AHEAD OF CONGRESS.

The closing session of the Sixty-seventh congress will start with a full program; what it will accomplish is quite another question. Some observers are inclined to the opinion that little, if anything, will be done within the next three months. This view rests on the belief that opponents of the republican majority will unite in an effort to thwart action on the big appropriation measures, to compel the president to call the Sixty-eighth congress in extra session.

First place on the docket is given to the socalled ship subsidy bill, really a measure to foster the American merchant marine, on which the house will probably take a vote early next week. Prospects are good for this bill to pass the house, although in a form much different from that which carries the bonus allowance of \$32,000,000 a year to the shipowners. Members have heard from the home folks since last they met and will probably be wary when it comes to voting for subsidies. In the senate the real opposition to this bill will probably show up.

A measure very likely to be held up is the long delayed report on the recognition of the executive in 1930 for Denver, but it is so broad departments of the government. Senators and representatives who served on this commission are reported to be not particularly well pleased with the form in which its report has been prepared by the civilian member, and will insist on having time to

More important to the people of this region will be the promised efforts to secure amendment to the Esch-Cummins law, through which relief from the transportation situation is sought. If Senator Cummins undertakes to bolster up the labor board provisions of the law, he will open the way to amendments which senators from the middle west propose to push in response to the demands from farmers and other shippers.

Considerable constructive legislation may be suggested, yet it is not so likely to pass, its chance depending on whether congress is ready to give heed to the voice of the people as sounded at the polls. The republicans have a splendid opportunity to make good; the democratic tactics of obstruction should not hamper passage of progressive laws.

FIRST SIGHT OF AMERICA.

Clemenceau expressed amazement as he viewed the skyline of New York from the deck of the steamer. The vision denoted the progress the United States have made since last he saw their shores. His emotions are understandable, but how do they compare to the feelings of the foreigner who sees that sight for the first time?

Those huge piles of buildings, the Statue of Liberty, the bridges, the harbor life, must impress the visitor wonderfully with the magnitude of the country he is coming to. New York is a marvelous gateway, a prospect that surpasses any entrance to any country on earth. Yet other harbors similarly present evidences of the moral and material greatness of America.

A visitor's first sight of America is one that prepares him for all he will discover on closer acquaintance. It would be a good thing if all European statesmen could have the experience of Cle-

Chicago's husband-hilling society scene to have

THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM HAS NOTHING ON OUR SEATING PROBLEM



"From State and Nation"

-Editorials from other newspapers-

The Most Popular Names.

rom the Toronto Star.

A somewhat interesting census of the sanguinary conflicts with the continue to be favorites. Those which are represented by more than 50 pupils include: John, 164; Mary, 93; Dorothy, 74; James, 87; Helen, 58, and Fred, 55, Gladys is the first interloper to appear in the list, with a score of 50.

With all the names in the world. st, with a score of 50.

With all the names in the world ture and a host of other phases of life

at their disposal, stage names, names out of novels, and made to order names, which they or others might invent, parents go on, in the same old way, calling their offspring John and William and Margaret, and hop-ing in vain that they will not be nicknamed Jack or Bill or Maggie. Oc-casionally a name is figured out which is warranted to defy corruption into any of the familiar variants.
But its possessor probably blossoms
forth as Fatty or Snooty, or in some
other guise quite foreign to the carefully selected choice of the fond heir favorite newspaper and deplore the fact that they can not find a suitable name. Nothing is quite as different as their child. And will the newspaper please suggest. But the wise newspaper thereupon professes utter inability to find an appellation distinctive enough and noble enough for the purpose. The parents sigh.
And in all likelihood another is added to the long list of Johns and Margarets.-Toronto Star.

Progress and Pageantry.

Denver plans to challenge the atmer with a "pageant of progress," which will depict her history and de-

velopment from the days of the Spansh conquistadors.

A pretentious scheme, this, to give publicity and attract visitors from far and near, but one full of nfinite possibilities and capable of being realized. It is being undertaken the committee of realtors who and comprehensive in scope, according to the prospectus already announced, that it will advertise Colorado as a whole and not merely this

In this fact lies the vision of the originators. Denver and Colorado must always be thought of together, for as the state prospers, so Denver prospers and vice versa. Denver's very future depends upon the build-ing up of the commonwealth in all its varied features of mining, agriculture and industry, and no consideration of its growth can be entertained without reference to her own relation to her sister towns and cities of the great background of natural reources and advantages from which she draws her strength.

There is something to stir the im agination of every true Coloradoan in the details of this scheme as thus far utlined. What state, both as re-ords physical setting and picturesque history, is better fitted to present a veritable "pageant" of progress, a graphic glowing panorama of development, rich in color and incident, sparking with romance and adventure, than this gifted community which has carved for itself a short-cut to fame in less than a lifetime of some of its own citizens?

What a marvelous story of initia-tive, courage, fortitude and intelli-gence is to be found in its annula since the historic date of 1813. What opportunity for vivid paramitry lies the retable events forever assothe gold rush of the early days, the action of the mining camp with its soils contribution to the life and litcature of modern times, the migra-mus across trackless prairies in the overed wagons, the privations and

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION for OCTOBER, 1922, of THE OMAHA BEE B. BREWER, Grs. Mgr. ELMER S. ROOD, Cir. Mgr.

hibition is a facsimile—unfortunately America does not possess the original

in the raw and romantic west!

Nor will those incidents resting upon less stable records be forgotten. the expedition of Vasquez de Coronado in 1541 through the wild empire the earliest trappers and hunters and the advent of the pioneer missionaries, who have ever vied with the explorer. the gold seeker and the trader in penetrating the wilderness, opening

The Negro in Music.

the New Orleans Times-Picayune The Boston Public Library has been holding an exhibition of the art work of American negroes, not only of the graphic arts but also of music, a field in which the African race has won popular as well as critical recogni-tion. • • The interest in such a collection of musical and biographical material at the present time does not focus upon such men as Burleigh and Coleridge Taylor, negroes, whose compositions are well able to hold prominence without reference to the race of their authors, but upon other and older composers who worked un-der a greater disadvantage. In that elder group stands prominently and al-most alone of his people as a composer of plane music in the early nine eenth century Basile Barres, a Lousana negro who received a musical

education in Paris. Barres' work had a considerable vogue in its day and showed a strong racial character that was much appreciated by the French critics. . . Another negro musician from our section of the country repessented at the Boston Library hibition—this one not a composer but an executant—is Edmunde Dede. a The library is a bureau of univer-violinist of parts who together with a sal information and helpfulness. It is Christian names has been taken in the public schools of Stratford. And it is found that old and simple ones game regions, the vigorous and dras-Cuban "man of color,

> Seethoven composed the Kruetzer Sonata. Bridgetower was one of the Bonata. most talented performers of his day and was so recognized throughout Europe. Dusting Off the Old Ones. Principal in class room of some

-of a leter written by Beethoven to

tower, a mulatto violinist for whom

ery young children asked Johnni Smith, "How much is three times "Good! Very good!" said the princi-

A tough lad over in the corner poke up and said, "Good? Very cood? Hell, that's perfect."—Chicago Tribune.



WHEN YOU VUSE THE

EXCLAMATION POINT

Some people use the exclamation point like

this: Oh, if I only had saved my money!

1111

The thrifty people adopt

some form like_the fol-

lowing: My, but how a

little persistence will

make a big interest-bear-

!!!!

If you employ the habits

of thrift and persistence,

you will use the exclama-

tion point to denote hap-

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ing account!

piness.

"THE PEOPLE'S VOICE"

The Survival of the Fittest. Kearney, Neb.—To the Editor of partisan opinions or affiliations. It serves the public of all nationalities, all creeds and all occupagoing to the dogs."

"The world is getting worse instead

But history itself disproves all of antiseptics, chemistry, wireless, these arguments, that the world is deteriorating. Since the beginning of philosophy. All that is needed to time, life has shown a continued strugtime, life has shown a continued strug-

supreme in the animal kingdom. The no bad after effects. When life seems subordination of self to the human humdrum and friends prove insincers good has necessarily followed. When Rome became so engrossed in pleastre that morality was ignored, religious that hopoleon Eonaparte became absorbed in his own powers we can circle the globe and go from we came absorbed in his own powers pole to pole. The great pictures of pole to pole to pole to pole to pole to pole to pole. ure that morality was ignored. Rome and ambitions that humanity lacked consideration, he suffered defeat! consideration, he suffered defeat! When Kaiser Wilhelm forced all Germany to fight the ideals of the world, in order that his personal ambition might be appeased, the Christian countries allied and fought for the purpose of maintaining the sublime world are at our fingers' tips. There principles of civilization. When the is postry to south our spirit and philoses had mocked and crucified Christ, sophy to stimulate our mind. He arose from the dead and ascended into heaven.

Those people who claim that the world is headed toward destruction are combating history, are arraigning good and supporting evil. Right has eventually been supreme.

The watchword of the state, the na-

tion, the universe, the ray of hope that will guide us on to better things is—the fittest shall survive! A.K.

The Library Habit.

Omaha -To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: The library is a free institution supported by taxes. If peo-ple don't use it they are cheating themselves out of a valuable source of information, as well as one of the keenest joys in life, reading for

The public library is the greatest institution for free education outside the public schools. There is no age limit set upon its patrons. fresh from the grades and the older person who missed the chance for higher education can follow a complete course of college or university

a most potent factor in the changing economic and industrial life that sweeping across our country. day and age of civic and political up-reaval, we must keep well informed and abreast the times, or we are lost in a whirlpool of ignorance and misunderstanding. We dure not stag-nate, we must progress. The library is without that great stumbling block

o all progress-prejudice. It is a

purely impersonal institution, with no

Merchant, banker, architect, builder, of better"

Haven't you heard statements like farmer, mechanic and men of all trades will find the newest ideas and themselves never the statements in the statement of the statement ideas and themselves the statement ideas and themselves the statement ideas and themselves the statement ideas and the statement ideas a themselves progressive and intelligent methods in their lines of work. The business or professional men? Of mother and homemaker will find in course, these men can give you proof, spiration for better homes and better actual facts, that will substantiate babies. The athlete and sportsman their assertions—the present indus-trial strife, the distressed financial hobby. Great forces surround us, conditions of the last few years, world anarchy.

Telephones, electric lights, printing,

edge is the library habit.
No institution contributes more to gle, the struggle between the and strong, the struggle between the joy of living than the library. The love of reading is a habit that The love of reading is a habit that Ways been the victor!

The love of reading is a habit that Human intelligence has made man is universal in its appear and leaves and untrue, then we turn in our lone liness to the unchanging, comforting interesting books that have lived from pole to pole. The great pictures of the world are spread before us in the art of books. We can delve into the intimate personalities of the great men and women of all times in the blographies. If we crave romance the

Have you found the books that rest, your weary nerves, Instruct you is the affairs of life, console you, and lift your spirit on the wings of fan to bigger, better, broader things and a truer understanding of yourself and your fellow men? If not, get the library habit! M. C. 8.

Naughty Cupid. Love makes the world go around at night in autos.—Fitchburg Sentinel.

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Sloan's Liniment-4://5 July