THE MORNING BEE

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HARDING OPENS THE SUBSIDY DEBATE.

"In individual exchanges not a few in house or senate have expressed personal sympathy with the purposes of the bill and then uttered a disstituencies. It would be most discouraging if a measure of such transcending national importance must have its fate depend upon geographi cal, occupational, professional or partisan objection. Frankly I think it loftler statesmanship to support and commend a policy designed to effect the larger good to the nation than merely to record the too hasty impressions of a constituency."-President Harding in his audress to congress on

There is no doubt in the world that the majority of the people of Nebraska are opposed to a ship subsidy. The middle west will have to be shown, and in his message to the special session of congress President Harding has made a noteworthy effort to gain support for this project. While sectional acn is sometimes justified in order to make the voice heard and the power felt in the national councils, yet such sectional expressions must not be so narrow as to neglect the common good. Many Americans in all parts of the country have yet to be convinced that the proposed ship subsidy is a matter of the general welfare.

For a long time the president has felt deeply and sincerely the necessity for straightening out the question of the United States merchant marine. There has been an annual loss of \$50,000,000 in the conduct of the government owned steamships, only third of which have been in service. To Mr. Harding's mind there appear three courses of possible action. One is to sell the ships on favorable terms to private steamship companies, granting them government aid, Another is to continue government operation, competing with private ocean lines and paying losses out of taxation. The third is the sale or junking of these ships to whomsoever will buy and for whatever price is offered.

The president has no faith in the ability of the government to manage a vast business undertaking. Pointing to the present loss of \$50,000,000 a year from government control of these merchant fleets, he contrasts the smaller amount of the subsidy. The cost of the proposed legislation would not reach \$20,000,000 a year at the present scale of ocean traffic, he estimates. If such a boom were encouraged that half the world's commerce were carried in American ships, the bill for government aid would not exceed \$30,000,000, he continues. This amount is \$20,000,000 less than the present annual loss under the direction of the shipping board.

President Harding refers, doubtless for the the improvement of inland waterways. If aid can be granted from the federal treasury for this purpose, he argues, why should there be objection to similar developments on the highways of the seas?

When any steamship line enjoying federal aid makes a profit of more than 10 per cent on its investment, government payments would stop and half the excess profits would be returned to the treasury in repayment of the subsidy. If the plan operates successfully, the president points out, the nation will not only have a firmly established merchant marine, but it will have been paid back every cent of outlay under the subsidy law.

The reaction of congress to this carnest plea will be interesting to watch. For the first time the plan has been laid fully and frankly before public attention. The war brought great changes in America's position on the sea. Previously America's ocean cargoes were largely carried in British and other foreign bottoms. The necessity for increasing the number of American ships arose out of transport needs in the days of the submarines.

How to make these merchant fleets an asset instead of a drain is a problem for enlightened statesmanship. The middle west is looking to the eventual opening of the Great Lakes waterway and is therefore interested in the retention of adequate shipping. The measure, however, is cursed by the appellation of "subsidy." Its future is in grave doubt. Mr. Harding has had his day in congress, and the fate of his measure is now up for national discus-

TEACHING CIVIC RIGHTEOUSNESS.

It seems odd that a man who had arisen to the position of member of the school board in one of America's largest cities had to go to jail to learn a lesson in civic duty, yet it took that experience to arouse Hart Hanson of Chicago. He followed some badly constructed advice from an attorney, and landed in jail on a charge of contempt. While there he made curious discoveries, and out of his experience the school children of Chicago are to draw benefits.

They will be taught civic righteousness in a plactical way; instruction will be given them to they awe to other people in this world. aboy the law because it is the law, to fulfill their civic duty because it is their duty. Mr. Hanson returned from the jail convinced that most of our troubles arise from the habit Americans have of wreath on the tomb at Oyster Bay. deciding for themselves which of the many laws they will observe, and which they will disregard, suiting their own convenience and grumbling at the confusion that results because others do the same.

The achieve have fallen down in educating the school children of the country in civirs. Better excupers, who will not add to the crime wave, who will obey the law because it is the law, and the code of mornie because it is the code, must come from the school teachers of the cities and the vilhigher of the country.

We have always understood that the schools were already charged with the duty of inculcating the tessons of civic duty and responsibility. If have have fallen short of the desired results in this regard, it is high time comething were being done. to relieve the attuation. No part of training is more important than that which impresses on the young man what is expected of a good citizen, and so part of a good citizen's duty is of greater weight than that which requires him to obey the law,

GROUPING THE RAILROADS.

Some decidedly interesting opinions are being expressed by railroad men in connection with the grouping plan as proposed under the Esch-Cummins law. Prof. Ripley of Harvard several months ago gave to the commission a tentative arrangement of the lines, classified in the nineteen regional zones as contemplated under the law. The proposed groupings were academic, resting on the study of reports rather than on actual operating

Now it develops that relations between the lines are such as to suggest the necessity for extensive modifications of the report in detail. Last week Hale Holden of the Burlington explained to the Interstate Commerce commission the disadvantages that would arise from the dislocation of the Hill system as it now stands. This week H. E. Byram of the Milwaukee is making a similar showing as affects his line, contending that it be classified with the Union Pacific. Allowance should be made for the fact that these men are presenting the paricular claims of the lines with which they are identified, but even so, the force of their arguments

Between the Union Pacific and the Northwestern is an alliance that has stood for thirty-five years. Over the Northwestern the Union Pacific first found its way into Chicago, and, because of the alliance the line of the Northwestern was not extended from Casper to Ogden, as once was planned. Yet commerce has been well served because of the coalition. At Omaha all lines are granted the same privileges as those extended the Northwestern, so there is no difficulty as to accommodations at the

Examination will probably disclose that some of the plans of the great masters of transportation, Harriman and Hill, were well laid, and that public interests may possibly be well served by permitting those plans to stand, extending rather than disrupting the systems. What is most sought for by the public is restoration of competitive conditions, to the end that the enterprising and well located railroad may give full benefit of its advantages in physical conditions to the service of the people.

RELIEF FOR IRRIGATION FARMERS.

Good news for all that are interested in the development of western Nebraska is found in the announcement of Senator Nicholson that he will introduce a bill postponing payments on all federal irrigation projects. Under this plan farmers would not have to make any payment for water rights for three years. Thus a heavy burden would be removed from agriculture in the North Platte valley until the farmers have become strong enough to

The tariff on sugar has given them excellent the minds of most men, if not all men, to past owners may be, speculation are governed by their emotions. Powers to the owner after the Metropolitan if congress will only endorse this moraterium on irrigation charges, things will look much brighter.

THE "UNWELCOME MOTHER."

"A mother is a mother still.

Aside from Bernard Shaw, in his play, "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," all the great literary masters have paid unlimited tribute to motherhood. There seems something of the divine in maternity, and in honoring their mothers men and women

prove their own grace of heart. How often do the mothers hug their little chil-President Harding refers, doubtless for the consideration of the western farmers, to the fact that government aid has been given freely for the construction of good roads. He mentions also the annual bill of from \$15,000,000 to \$40,000,000 for that this fear is borne out, but a recent case in the second of the mentions also the same that this fear is borne out, but a recent case in the direction of the mentions also the same that this fear is borne out, but a recent case in greatest of them, regardless of losses or gains or business or industry? They are born to business or industry? They are bor

> est of domestic tragedies, the "unwanted mother." "All I ask is a room and something to eat," says this infirm woman, resting on a cot in the police matron's department. She might have added, from the depths of her aching heart, that she wanted this from her own family, and not from charity.

> A mother's life is one of sacrifice. She can seldom be repaid in full, unless it be in the enjoyment of the success of the children she reared and in the honor they bear her. With crochety old age performance of this filial duty may sometimes be made difficult. There are men who have remained single in order that their mother might have a home and a companion in them. There are daughters, too, who have given to this extreme. Others, having lost their mother, would be willing to make any sacrifice if only they could have her back again. Incidents of a contrary nature, where the mother is forgotten or made to feel herself an unwelcome burden, are so rare as to attract wide public attention and sympathy.

SENSE OF DUTY AT LOW EBB.

A house burned in Pennsylvania Sunday, and 10,000 persons watching a football game nearby refused to make an effort to check the flames. Even the village firemen, who were viewing the contest, declined to go to the rescue. So fast a hold did the excitement of the game and the rivalry between the teams have on the adherents that none would miss a move of the game to save property or per-

Fortunately, this callous exhibition of indifference is a rarity in America. That it can exist, even among a small group in a land where devotion to the cause of others is characteristic, is deplorable. In a way excuse may be found for the average spectators, but what is to be said of the firemen, whose duty it is to protect property?

Poetic and even practical justice should require that that crowd should be compelled to indemnify the man who owned the house that was destroyed. That would let each of them off lightly, yet might impress them with a better understanding of what

If ever the soul of Theodore Roosevelt stood at attention, it was when Georges Clemenceau laid a

Do you remember away back when Phil Sheridan went to Louisiana to settle with the Klan? Well, he settled them.

The Turks are getting hard-boiled, but they ought to remember what has happened several times

If Clemenceau can held the people as he did the editors, one phase of his mission is already a success. "Young" China is making headway all right; a

cabinet minister has been arrested on a charge of

raidom comes to man holding office.

Governor Greenbeck now has a chance that

The republican party has survived some hard-

"From State and Nation"

-Editorials from other newspapers-

hearts, national sentiment and the suffering of millions. Hitherto they had associated these things with

languages were saying.

From the Cincinnati Times Star.

his latest quest he was imprisoned by

the Greeks, was in a hotel bombarded

by the Turks, and with the precious

trophies in his possession watched the burning of Smyrna from the harbor.

Ballard has presented to the Metro-politan Museum of Art were woven

about 1550 in Asia Minor. They have known many owners. Moslem princes

Museum of Art is even more interest

mance might come within the next

onstrate that he had had the

few months. He would be very strong if he returned from America able to

greatest of all popular receptions-

had brought French prestige back to

In the struggle that ensued he bire-

of Poincare. On the other hand, he

might be satisfied with a role behind

the scenes, letting some younger man,

one of his own partisans, lead the new attack. In that case the most likely

conference, present editor of his newspaper (the Echo National), chief

advocate of his ideas—his Tumulty and Colonel House, his Henry Cabot

Lodge and Charlie Murphy, all in one,

Consistency Begins at Home.

House that the impending deficit will

be met by economies and that no new taxes will be recommended to the next

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Building for the Future. From the York (Neb.) New Teller.

On Saturday at Lincoln the corneron Saturday at Lincoln the corner-poets, women and men, unknown at stone on which a magnificent build-the bank. To their surprise they ing is to be crected was laid with ap- found many of these workers propriate ceremony. Many of these workers execupropriate ceremony. Many of these who witnessed the unusual event did
not realize the significance of the
placing of the stone, though not unimpressed with the importance of the
impressed with the importance of the
creection of new home for the state. erection of new home for the state, a missionary organization. It grad ually leaked through that money was upon the capitol grounds, there were representatives of the generation of pioneers, a generation now passing from the scene in Nebraska all too rapidly, they understood that the layof the corneratone was but a sym- ively to what quiet young men, colof the work which they them legions and foreign workers with the selves, and others like them, had un- knowledge of alien races and their

dertaken 50 years and more ago. Nebraska's new state house is a of the other; business added its skill building planned for the future as and organization to the uplifter and well as the present. It is intended to the vision folk; the war was managed meet the needs of the commonwealth and its problems handled by both. for years to come. It is not a tem-porary structure—the state is done with a vision of the future and the materials and workmanship used in construction are expected to produce results that will be both durable and beautiful. Unless somebody bungles the work yet to be done the state is the work yet to be done the state is assured of a building which shall be a source of pride and of increasing Medicis was a comparatively tame source of pride and of increasing

Such was the immaterial, invisible structure the first settlers of Nebras-ka saw pictured in the coals of their campfires or illuminated in the glow-ing skies of sunset. They built sed houses or hollowed out dwelling places in the sides of the hills, but places in the sides of the hills, but the coals of the hills but Ballard's intellect is rugs. He crossed the coals of the hills but the sides of the hills but the coals of the sides of the hills but the coals of the sides of the hills but the coals of the sides of the hills but the coals of the sides of the hills but the coals of the sides of the hills but the coals of the sides of the hills but the coals of the sides of the hills but the coals of the sides of the hills but the coals of the sides of the hills but the coals of the sides of the hills but the coals of the sides of the hills but the coals of the sides of the hills but the coals of the sides of th structure the first settlers of Nebrasand started a university almost as soon as they had broken the first sod. They were not only intent upon shelter and food for themselves, the intended to build a state, and so they laid deep the foundations of democracy, and opportunity and later.

erations have and will continue to build as on a rock. To whom indeed could the laying of the new cornerstone mean as much as to a ploneer?

Emotions That Rule Men. From the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

One of the eleverest and most productive writers on business subjects in the country says:
"One of the great sources of loss in American industry is due to the fact that too many of them are uled not infrequently by their emotions but we doubt that they ever encountry the ever encountry that they ever encountry they have the every thing they ever encountry that they ever encountry that they ever encountry they every the every their every they ever encountry they every the every the every that they every the every the every their every the every the every the every that they ever encountry the every the every

and not by their minds. will be so. It may almost without qualification be said that men are ruled by their emotions, and certainly beyond all computation are the emotions of love, reverence, fear, joy, hate and avarice. Emotion covers all the feelings of men—their ambitions and purposes and triumphs and disturbed in the feelings of their fate, the story of future civilization might be told.

appointments.

When these emotions cause losses. Why Clemenceau Comes to America. what remedy is there? Only one, which is to curb those that are evil and cultivate those which are good.

That carries us over into the realms tics in France; That other famous of the moralities and the religions and the governments of men, which many believe have nothing to do with business and industry. But they have much to do with them; one might almost a

man reparations, and falls—threatens it is certain that men will always to invade the Ruhr, and stops behave emotions to plague or please cause he isn't sure but that the risk's them, regardless of losses or gains or too great. Poincare has pledged ac-

great loss, it just as frequently leads to great profit. We all know our evil emotions, and all, with our human experience has shown to be

The "Kiwanis" Movement. rom the New Haven Journal-Courier.

No one has quite put his finger on the explanation of the wonderful man would be Andre Tardieu—right growth and enthusiasm of Kiwanis. bower of Clemenceau at the peace Beginning as late as 1915 with a sinconference, present editor of his gle club (Detroit) the development has been cumulative. In 1917 it had 35 clubs; even in 1919, the order numbered but 137 clubs. Today there are some 840 clubs in the United States and Canada with 75,000 members.

There has been no lack of men's or-

ganizations in the past. To an extent the principles of Kiwanis have been operated by them. The chambers of commerce got together good citizens who sought to help community life. The various lodges and clubs of one sort and another added to good cititalk—Detroit Free Press. zenship the patriotic factor and good works. The Golden rule was not born of Kiwanis, Rotary or the Lions, nor the intimate personal relationship that these newer clubs find delightful. The Masonic and Odd Fellows have nothing to learn of friendship. The Elks have long been good to orphans and the needy. Yet despite the fact that community life seemed equipped with machinery for expression of all national, civic, humane and affectionate relationships, no sconer were the new standards raised than choice groups of the best Americans the nation has been able to produce rushed to them as if at last a platneed of mind and heart.

It will not do to answer that we are a nation of "joiners." for membership in these societies is not a nominal thing. Weekly attendance is demanded, the dues are substantial, and relief funds of one sort or an other are forever being cheerfully subscribed; committee work calls for real sacrifice of time and energy. Kiwanis is a life, not an incidental. Not a few members of the units are men not identified with other organizations.

The explanation seems to lie in the

fact that the order appeals to every side of the man and reveals what idealists have long been telling, espe-cially business men, that living may be made splendld business. Many suppose that living consisted in a second dainy of one's data, keeping an suppose that living consisted in a grim doing of one's duty, keeping an eye on one's rivals, paying he percent on the dollar, raising a family and being buried at last. Klwants opened a wealth of sentiment to hardheaded fellows, who hitherto had hooked at it askanes. The war taught husiness men much, it was more than a husiness proposition. They were forced to deal with human

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

"The People's Voice"

Chicago-To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: The daily papers for several days have been full of how Mr. J. Ogden Armour and his retinue. of officers, managers, etc., are in Washington, trying to influence Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace and Attorney General Daugherty to O. K. a combine or consolidation of 600,000 consolidation, or something like that. As a regular every day citizen of the United States, I would like to voice my disapproval as being against such a move being sanctioned by the United States government. Did you ever stop to look at the business enterprises that

sources control? They control not 399 different lines, but control the Our age is more romantic than we prices to the consumer. The lines admit. We have but to see with a they are in are not kimired to the packing lines—canned fruits, sand-paper, wool felt, grape fruit, breakintelligent eye, or have the windows fast foods, sonp, leather belting, etc. Next I suppose it will be clothing and house rents. Did one ever se anything that they went into that they lowered to the common people-absolutely no. They not only raised For instance out in St. Louis there is a man named James F. Ballard, who is in the drug and chemical busiprices, but squeezed small factories who had their all invested and tried to make an honest living couldn't meet competition-Why? Be cause Mr. Armour had cornered the market on raw products-the small fellow couldn't pay the price or get delivery. Now, he is coming to you to get authority to combine to a them, he gave them to the Metropoli-tan Museum of Art in New York, and at the time of his presentation he promised two additional specimens of great rarity and beauty. He now has fair than the Standard Old company, thing, and squeezed all the poor own-

Poor republican party, it should great rarity and beauty. He now has wake up. It is fast drifting to rocks shown up in New York with them. In that are painted red. I am not an his latest quest be was imprisoned by anarchist or union man, or crazy, just one who believes in fair play, and am identified in a way with a small business. I hope that authority is not given Armour & Co. to make

Control of Representative Bodies.

Omaha.-To the Editor of The tered a better adventurer than this St. Louis business man who has made his dollars on the Mississippi, but whose soul has dwelt in the Levant. But interesting as the speculation as Omaha Bee: The last 30 years have adequate representation and the un-motion, saving expense and giving the seen a constant struggle by the people to control representative bodies ment for his purposes. The success he supports him in principles and senand to break the power of machine of commission government in cities timent politics. The primaries, the recall, the depends entirely on the character scatation and power to the electorate, initiative and referendum, the secret of the men elected; where political ballot, civil service reform, commis sion government in cities and cumbersome election and registration mahinery have been introduced.

These reforms have disappointed and are often turned to advantage by the bosses. The primary, which was designed to put nominations in the hands of the voters, though better than conventions, is open The legitimate expense objections. gives an advantage to wealthy men

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men have a fetter chance of success; The object of these reforms and the and, with our present discouraged great need of our political conditions ficient official and is only expected to exert a moral effect as a latent, poscharacter, of men willing to be can-

experienced ward heeler, and he has scrupulous political organizer knows voter the nominating power; he alone how to make it an effective instru-

burdens the taxpayer and offends the rings select the members of the cominstinct of the common voter. It does missions, they are worse than the not insure a higher order of nominee ward system, having unchecked

The object of these reforms and the electorate, results in nominations by are to control organizations so that minorities. The recall may be used they shall obey the voter rather than by the bosses to intimidate a too of victimize him, and that members of representative bodies shall be so sesible puntshment. The initiative and flect, not only the character, but the referendum are interferences with the will of the electorate; that members legislative functions of representation of such bodies may be retained in tives aund their influence to make them or discarded by the voter, not representative hodies less dignified, by the party dictator; that leadership still further lessens the average, in in parties shall conform to the exin parties shall conform to the ex-pressed intention of the voter, rather The need is to lift that average. The impose their own tools and schemes

tricks to defeat all the restrictions these results. It counts every vote of the election laws. Civil service re- for a winner, so giving value to each



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You often see grandfathers devoted to their grandsons; but this grandfather has translated his feelings into very tangible form.

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