

THE OMAHA BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDEKAMP, Publisher B. BREWER, General Manager

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of May, 1922. (Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

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OFFICES

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Memorial Day.

Americans will stand at attention today, while a mighty host of heroes pass by. Only the review will not be visible to the physical eye. Columns will pass through the streets, banners will fly, drums will beat, and there will be pomp and pageantry to mark the occasion, with flags at half-staff to denote that it is one of solemn dedication rather than of joyous ceremony.

Their serried ranks will be noted by every thoughtful American who lifts his hat as the flag passes today, for it is Memorial Day, and in that memory the nation includes its soldiers and sailors from the first on down. Washington and Warren and Putnam, Lawrence and Perry and Jackson, Harrison and Scott and Taylor and Bragg, Grant and Lee, and Hooker, "Pap" Thomas and "Pop" Price, Hancock, Sheridan, Custer, "Jube" Early and "Stonewall" Jackson, Thayer and Stotsenberg and Culver—the roll is long one, and is continually growing, but they will all be in that column, and the millions of soldiers and sailors who have fought under them will march with them.

It will be a wonderful sight, and an inspiration for him whose soul can discern this great parade of heroes, all sons of America. And Old Glory will rustle as they salute, because a nation that remembers is a nation that will endure. So, while remembering, as the great Lincoln said we would, "what they did here," every heart will also recall the simple words of General Grant, as he ended the War of the Rebellion, by receiving the surrender of Lee, "Let us have peace!"

Memorial Day is a day for rededication, and the holiest tribute that can be paid to any hero who has heard "assembly" from the other side is to remember that he fought that the world might have peace, and that America should endure.

Not glory they sought, nor life's shallow fame. Not honor, nor hope of renown— They battled for God, and their country's fair name. And the flag that never came down.

A Father's Plea for His Son.

"O, my son Absalom, my son, my son Absalom! would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!"

That lament of a father for his beloved boy has come down to us through thousands of years, a touching reminder of the sorrow of a strong heart for a son who had gone wrong. Its pathos loses nothing of poignancy because of the centuries that have flown since it was uttered. Every father feels in his heart of hearts that he could share David's woe, were he called upon to face such circumstances.

Now we see an aged, venerable Nebraskan, one who has been honored by his fellow citizens, bowing before a criminal court in Chicago, and pleading for his son. Without undertaking to minimize the crime, the sympathy of the people of Nebraska will go out to Wilbur F. Bryant because of his affliction. He is sore stricken, and he deserves consolation from those who know him.

He pleads for his son, seeking to palliate his offense by citing the fact that the young man was a casualty in France; that he sustained injuries that may have affected his mind. The crime of which he is accused, grave as it may be, is of such a nature as indicates a disordered mind. The Bee has no intent of prejudging the case, but it has consideration for the spectacle of that father, aged and infirm, weakened by long years of service, standing in court and asking that his boy be given examination to show whether he is accountable.

David's sorrow over Absalom is no keener or deeper than Judge Bryant's for his own erring boy.

Unwinding Red Tape.

Announcement of a plan by the United States Chamber of Commerce for the use of arbitration to settle commercial disputes is a matter of major importance. This movement does not concern capital and labor, but only groups of business men. It looks, not to a fairer decision, but to one more prompt and less costly. In it may be seen another indication of the fact that the American judicial system has become so clogged with technicalities and red tape that a revision is necessary.

This is the age of prevention. The medical profession strives to eliminate or forestall disease instead of centering its full attention on curative methods. The best attorneys try to adjust their cases out of court and strive constantly to discourage litigation. There are many indications that the reform of legal procedure is on the way.

If this movement for the arbitration of trade disputes succeeds, it will not only remove some of the congestion in the courts, but will in due course of time encourage consideration of plans for the simplification of the processes of justice. There are suggested three main features of such

reform: The substitution of directory rules of court for the present mandatory, statutory legislation; the substitution of notice pleading for code pleading, just as code pleading was once substituted for common law pleading; the giving to the trial judge more power in the conduct of litigation and taking some of the power away from the trial attorney.

Both civil and criminal legal procedure is falling under increasing public criticism. Cases are won and criminals are freed on technicalities that seem to the lay mind little more than tricks. If this were not the case, the trend toward arbitration that is seen in so many quarters would not be so large or so important.

Names on the Morse Petition.

Attorney General Daugherty has at least given Senators Carraway and Watson of Georgia something to think about, in the list of names of members of congress who signed the petition for a pardon for Charles W. Morse in 1912. Among the democratic senators now serving are those of Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, Carter Glass of Virginia, J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama, Lee Overman of North Carolina and Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma. Democratic members of the house now serving in congress who signed the petition were Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee and Frank Clark of Florida. These are by no means all the democrats who joined in asking for the pardon of Morse.

James M. Cox, late candidate for president, signed the petition; so did Cordell Hull, present chairman of the democratic national committee; W. Bourke Cockran, spellbinder from New York; Swager Sherley of Kentucky (since deceased, but then a shining light); "Jim" Slayden of Texas, who was sacrificed by Woodrow Wilson because he was recalcitrant; and a host of lesser luminaries of the party.

The Bee agrees with its esteemed contemporary that the Morse pardon was not a partisan affair, but it does insist that the onslaught on the attorney general is partisan of the meanest grade. It is to protect and cover up if possible men who looted the United States treasury under guise of patriotic service.

As to the nonpolitical aspect of the affair, the selection of Charles Spaulding Thomas of Colorado to sit alongside the attorney general in dealing with the cases ought to be sufficient guaranty. The choice will bring no joy to those who are under suspicion, but it will reassure the public that the prosecution means business.

Prosperity in Nebraska.

The Omaha business men who made a long trip through western Iowa, into South Dakota and across northern Nebraska came home with glowing accounts of the visible evidences of material prosperity that were seen along the route. Instead of communities downcast and dejected, they found the citizens up and coming, with all sorts of public and private work under headway, chief of which was the large amount of paving that is being done. A well known Omaha builder said last week that, although he did not have as much work in the city as usual, he was so busy with out-of-town work that he scarcely could give all the attention it demands. Reports from different localities as well as from the headquarters of the agricultural department at Lincoln all tend to one point, that the crop outlook never was so good as at present. Bankers agree that money is more plentiful and borrowers are finding less difficulty in finding accommodations than for a long time past. All these signs mean that the day for the pessimist is past, the calamity howler has been driven to his hole by the sunshine of prosperity in Nebraska, and that industry and thrift will be rewarded here as it has been in days gone by. The Bee repeats the advice it gave them months ago, when these things could be discerned. "Let's go!"

Overhaul the "Wild Man."

Omaha authorities, and those of the state as well, have now a very pressing duty. They should proceed with utmost vigor to overhaul the scalled wild man, who perpetrated one of the most fantastic crimes ever chronicled in the community. His name and personal description is well known, and he should not be permitted to elude custody long. Whether he be insane or not, he is a menace, and should not be permitted to run at large. His victims are to be congratulated on their escape from his den, as they might have fared much worse than they did. While the search for this criminal is going on, the authorities will do well to tighten up the machinery of the law a little all around. Last week was one of the most remarkable in all Omaha's history, and it should be left to stand alone.

Why are the democrats so eager to get rid of Harry Daugherty, now that he has actually commenced to dig up and expose war frauds?

Nebraskans have faith in Frank Reavis as a prosecutor.

The "unloaded" revolver is nearly as dangerous as the footpad.

If Darrow could be induced to pitch all Omaha's games for a time the standing of the team might be benefited.

June 1 looks like a black day for grafters.

Democratic "Economy"

It was intended by the Liberty loan acts, that we should buy the bonds of foreign nations. Instead, all that the present administration found to show for this vast sum were memoranda of some diplomatic agent or official. Not only was this true, but there was the general impression and belief existing, in every country to which this money had been advanced, induced, no doubt, by the conduct and public utterances of President Wilson, that the United States never intended to collect these amounts. The incoming administration and a republican congress has had, therefore, two things to do: First to overcome the erroneous impression held by foreign countries and convince them of the necessity of paying these debts. Second, to obtain from them the properly authorized bonds to represent these debts. Even after the almost inextricable confusion that had been created by the last administration in the matter, when a bill was brought in by the ways and means committee to appoint a commission and adjust these debts, the democrats of both house and senate opposed the project almost to a man.—Congressman Graham at Lincoln.

From State and Nation

Wanted—Old-Fashioned Young Men.

Such a heading is used for an address made before the Cleveland Advertising Club by Edward S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor Car Co. The little preachment that he makes is one that should be driven home to the minds of young men of today, who are sometimes not very old-fashioned, but who are, instead, somewhat in advance of even their own minds.

The elements of the talk were these: A young man should always be simple. Two plus two makes four. Honesty is the best policy. "Old stuff?" It certainly is. But bless your hearts, it is old stuff that counts the most, these days, as well as any other days, when the old stuff has been tested and proved by years of experience, and ages of actual working.

And then Mr. Jordan went on to say that the four fundamental elements that characterized the old-fashioned young man of today, and these four are Spirit, Knowledge, Courage and Honesty.

And these, too, are old things whose virtues have been handed about for many years, until, on the part of some, they are treated with little respect.

The old-fashioned young man has the highest respect for them.

He strives to cultivate a spirit about his work, that is as enthusiastic as the spirit with which he works.

He strives to attain a knowledge of the field which he has chosen for his labor, so that he can build a sure foundation for the future.

He strives to face the hard things without faltering.

And he must have that old-fashioned, but sterling virtue of honesty, if he is to respect himself and the rate of physical growth is not uniform. Some children start growing fast early in life, some later. As a rule those who start growing fast early stop growing early.

The rate of growth of the same child is not uniform at all ages. Boys are taller than girls at all ages except at the prepubertal stage. Since girls reach this age earlier than boys, there is a period of about two years in which girls are taller than boys. This is generally from 11 1/2 to 13 1/2 years.

Superior girls reach this stage earlier than average girls, and the same holds true of superior boys as compared with average boys.

A boy or girl who ranks tall at 6 will rank tall at 12. Likewise, one who is short at 10-12 will rank short at 15-17.

Horse raisers say they can tell how tall a colt will be when grown by measuring the length of leg.

A careful student, carefully measuring a child for a year or two and taking into account the peculiarities of his growth, and also the racial

Truck and Train.

The New York Central railroad is making interesting experiments with a method of coordinating the railway service with the motor truck, in the interest of greater economy and efficiency. It has built a certain type of car, upon which are fitted steel containers.

Each of these containers is the full width of a car. The long flat car will carry eight containers each having a capacity of 4,500 pounds of material. Motor trucks, especially constructed, receive the containers from the flat cars at the city of destination. Transfer is effected by cranes, and each truck carries one container at a time.

Empty containers are returned to the cars in the same manner, or, preferably, the containers are returned filled with other freight.

As these containers are burglar proof, or practically so, theft hazard is eliminated. Congestion at terminals is relieved by the rapid handling direct from flat car to warehouse by motor truck. Fire hazard is decreased, as no tramps will climb inside the locked and airtight steel containers and drop cigarettes among the goods. Terminal and carriage costs are reduced. Less costly packing may be employed. Box car maintenance is reduced. The railroad makes more money.

Wise railroad men have ceased to listen to those who would that the gasoline driven vehicle was going to pauperize the railroad. They have begun to adapt this new factor in transportation to the steam and electric railway systems. Some railroads are multiplying the light gasoline cars for carrying passengers over their rails, and are cutting down their operating expense in this way. Trolley companies are operating motor buses in conjunction with their lines, instead of using special pull-out cars in fair competition by independent bus lines. It is inability to accept the new that drives the old into the discard.

As Human Beings.

From the Dealer Herald. "Clerk on duty, Mr. Smith." "Salesman on duty, Mr. Brown." "Paying teller, Mr. Jones." Such signs are now frequent in hotels, billing stations and banks. They are a recognition that the persons who wait upon us and do us service, are human beings with names and even handles to them.

The hotel guest instinctively warms up to the management when the clerk, reading his name upside down on the register, asks, "Would you like a room with the bath, Mr. Robinson?" This puts the guest in a mood to say a moment later, "By the way, Mr. Smith, don't trouble to have that large trunk sent up."

"Mr. Smith," "Mr. Jones," "Mr. Brown," these as forms of address are better than "Here you."

The Fifth Avenue Coach company, which maintains a great bus line in New York, has ripped off the name of its employees from its impersonal numbers, and will place in neat letters the wearer's name with the handle prefixed. The passenger's fare will be received by Mr. Frank Sparks, Mr. Gus Halloran, or Mr. Joseph Metek, as the case may be.

The president of the coach company says that the change is made because the practice of giving numbers to the employees in a period of intense materialism in industry, which is now seen to be a wrong sort of "ism."

In other words, employers see that it is not only better for them, but for the public to distinguish each and every one of their employees in the same manner that men are distinguished as opposed to street cars, automobiles, letter files and other objects that lack both souls and pride.

Owning the Alphabet.

Some time ago the Canadian Pacific Railway company issued notices to certain hotels, restaurants, shops, etc., protesting against the unauthorized use of its initials. One Timothy O'Brien, proprietor of the "C. P. R. Barber Shop" in a prime village, received the warning, and replied as follows:

Dear Sir—I got your notice. I don't want no law suit with yure company. I no yure company owned most everything—railroads, steamers, most of the best land and timber, but I don't know as you own the hole alphabet. The letters on my shop don't stand for yure railroads, but for sumthin' better. I left a muther in Ireland, she is dead and gawn, but her memories are dear to me. Her maiden name was Christina Patricia Reardon, and what I want to no is what you are going to do about it? I suppose you won't argue that the balance of my sine what refers to cut rates has got anything to do with yure railroads. There ain't been no cut rates round these parts that I no of.

(Sgd.) TIMOTHY O'BRIEN. The company took no further action in this case.

Married or Divorced.

As to just what the divorce statistics from the census of 1920 may reveal, no one ventures a statement. In our country during the year 1915, there were 1,040,778 marriages, counterbalanced by 112,036 divorces granted for a number of reasons, the principal of which are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Reason and Percentage. Unfaithfulness 12,488 11.5; Cruelty 30,722 28.2; Desertion 39,990 36.8; Drunkenness 3,652 3.4; Neglect to provide 5,146 4.7.

From the total number of divorces, 68.9 per cent were granted to women. In some of the larger per cent granted to women is due to many cases, the two chief being that divorce no longer socially and religiously makes a woman an outcast, and that the possibility of self-support and support of her children is much easier than in the past.

The United States grants more divorces than all of the other nations combined, and in some of our states there is one divorce granted to every thirty married.

Couldn't Show a Loss. Great gains for democrats seem sure in Ohio election, says a headline in a democratic organ. Since the democratic party has nothing at all in Ohio any change necessarily would be in favor, even were it only a township trustee.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make a diagnosis nor prescribe for individual disease. Address letters in care of The Bee.

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"SUCH A BRIGHT CHILD!"

Of course, Mother of Skeetix, your baby is brighter and bigger than your neighbor's baby. Too old to get into any controversies on those subjects.

Here's what Baldwin of Iowa university says to you on a phase of that question—sort of an aftermath—and it will be wise for you to listen to him.

Because Skeetix is now the biggest and brightest baby in the neighborhood, does it follow that he will always be the biggest and brightest boy? You are interested in that, aren't you?

Here's what Baldwin has found out by studying 2,500 children. By those who wore the gray: I wonder if there'll be a flower placed on his grave today.

My brother sleeps across the sea. I wonder if they'll find his grave. And place a flower today.

I know a plot not far from here. Where only men lie dead. But so one places flowers today. Upon their lowly bed.

It is upon a gentle slope. Indeed a lovely spot. No marble for a headstone. Just a number on each lot.

It is the place where our convicts find rest from their misdeeds. Where only wild flowers blossom. Among the scattering weeds.

I took my children from the school. Which stood a block away. We gathered flowers as we walked. On this Memorial Day.

We placed a flower on every grave. And they were not a few. On lot they were not known. But they had a mother, too.

Who knows but some Angel mother Whose erring son sleeps there. Looked down from her home in Heaven. And blast us in her prayer.

—B. R. G., Elmwood, Neb.

and family peculiarities of the stock, can guess reasonably well what the ultimate height of the child will be. Girls stop growing at an earlier age than boys. An apparently bright child may be accelerated mentally. The brightness may be due to the fact that the child is mentally 2 years old, though chronologically only 1 1/2.

While such children may keep ahead of average for a number of years because they keep accelerated, it is not certain they have now, or will have, superior mental ability.

The changes in type of processes which occur at certain epochs, such

MEMORIAL DAY.

May father sleeps in the South land. By those who wore the gray: I wonder if there'll be a flower placed on his grave today.

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an school age, prepubertal age, are quite likely to be accelerated also. But not even this acceleration means ultimate mental ability. To summarize, the conclusion is that a well grown, bright young child has some advantage over the average child, but it is a long way from having the world by the tail. He is on his way. Care and training may help to keep him there. But being on his way is not an end in itself.

The Comedy of Fools. E. B. G. writes: "I am one of the unfortunates who suffer the tortures of impaired hearing, brought on by sickness first and then an accident. I am writing this, however, to refer to what you say about educating the public so that 'sids' may not be made ridiculous."

"I see no reason why a crutch is any worse for the ear than the leg—but to almost any cinema and in the course of the program some fool actor is directed to make fun of deafness and he cups an ear in the most disgusting manner possible, or maybe pulls out a trumpet, which is

the symptom for a good roar or possibly a stampee. Of course, naturally, the play is ruined for the hard of hearing—if fact, the entire evening is a failure and one goes home saddened to the depths. I think it is a burning shame that, while censors clip unimportant things, they allow those scenes to escape them, and they, above all others, are criminal.

"We are sensitive—abnormally so—because deafness changes life entirely for one, and no one can imagine the suffering in an all around way. As long as people roar when devices are used to 'aid,' how can one rise above it? One can't."

"When you write again, do please suggest to 'movie' men to cut out making fun of so terrible a misfortune."

Superfluous Hair. L. J. S. writes: "Will a daily application of aqua ammonia finally destroy superfluous hair?"

REPLY. No.

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To those who fell

WE bow in reverence on this Memorial Day to our heroes, whose sacrifices we record with deep affection.

They rest not alone on native soil, but in alien lands, some in graves unknown.

The shock of the world war still abides; yet it cannot dim the deeds of those who, more than half a century ago, gave to us liberty and union.

Noble young! Revered veterans! Your imperishable glory is a glowing inspiration to us to serve our country, our homes and all mankind.

It is, perhaps, appropriate for our institution to record, on this solemn occasion, its sense of responsibility and service to the community.

Advertisement for Betsy Ross Bread and Wheat Tone Health Bread. Includes an illustration of a woman and child, and the text: 'THE JAY BURNS BAKING COMPANY'.