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ment his name was offered in nomination in the democratic national convention. Many of the minority, too, believed that Governor Smith would have an immortal cinch on the presidency if once nominated, merely because he was Governor Smith.

It is not possible for New Yorkers to correct the faults of Mother Nature, but it would be easily possible to correct a lot of other and different faults. Getting acquainted with the United States would correct the worst of them.

MITCHELL WINS HIS BATTLE.

When "Billy" Mitchell defies the star and dons the eagle, which will denote that he has stepped down from brigadier general to colonel in the line, he will carry with him a sense of victory that is more than the apparent defeat. Whether the general staff is ready to admit the fact, the course pursued by Mitchell must have its effect on the air force of the United States. Walls of army and navy tradition, the creation of all the years of the nation's life, do not crumble as did those of Jericho, but they may be surmounted. And Mitchell rode his airplane over them.

Colonel Fehet, who succeeds to the post of assistant chief of the air service of the army, comes not only as a soldier but as an aviator. He is thoroughly grounded in the science of aviation, and none is more devoted to its development than he. Therefore he will certainly carry on where Mitchell left off. Using different tactics, maybe, but driving at the same objective, the incoming assistant may be relied upon to advance the service wherever he can.

We feel sure that both the president and the secretary of war are impressed, as the general staff and the public certainly are, with the arguments presented in behalf of the cause of aviation for the army. Immediate needs for the air service will be met. Equipment and personnel will be cared for. The case for unification may be left open for the time being, for the important point is the bringing of the air force up to a standard of efficiency that now exists on paper only. Our fliers are the superiors of any in the world, but they are few in number and handicapped for want of machines. Supply this need, and the main action of General Mitchell's battle is won.

A GOOD PLACE TO STOP.

Instead of further legislation calculated to hamper railroad development and service, right now is a good time to stop. Congress and forty-eight state legislatures and as many state commissions are enough bosses for the railroads to have, without adding thereto by giving city councils power to tell them what they must do. This was introduced into the Nebraska senate a bill, since withdrawn, fortunately, that was away beyond the limit of outside interference. This bill applied only to Lincoln, but had it been enacted into law it would have set a tremendously dangerous precedent.

The bill in question provided that in any city of more than 40,000 and less than 100,000, the city council could compel the railroads entering therein to build a station of the size and cost determined upon by the council, and located on a site selected by the same authority. Admitting that Lincoln needs a new union station, the enactment of that bill into law would soon be followed by similar bills to favor lesser cities, and in time every railroad village and hamlet with two or more lines in the state would be empowered to force its railroads to build ornate railroad stations. There are many such railroad towns in the state, among them York, Grand Island, Kearney, Harvard, Hastings, Beatrice, Falls City, Nebraska City, Crawford, Fremont, Havelock, Wahoo, Seward, and others too numerous to mention. Union stations at these places would be very convenient and ornamental to the towns and cities, but to permit the councils thereof to set the price and fix the location would add millions to the expense of the railroads, an added expense that would need to be borne by increased rates.

The introduction of the bill in question merely emphasizes the extremes to which the country has gone in this matter of railroad control and railroad baiting. What the country needs now is not more control and restriction, but a loosening up all along the line to the end that the railroads may be enabled to secure new investment capital, extend lines into new territory and make needed improvements. No one, least of all the railroad executives, favors returning to the old days when no control was exercised and regulation a mere theory. But regulation that borders closely upon strangulation is not good for either the railroads or the country.

"I told my daughter she could make it," admits an aged man whose auto stood to lose the race with the locomotive. The freight train was stopped in time. "That is a noble crew," the old man goes on. "It will be a great lesson to me." Even at four-score one may learn.

It took 550 employes to carry on a trade of \$6,000,000 a year, but that pay-roll is wiped out, and we are asked to console ourselves by the statement that it amounts to but 1 1/2 per cent of the city's total. A few more bites like that and there will be no total.

Probably the senate picked Moses for president pro tempore because its members wanted to be sure of having a man who could keep them wandering around in a wilderness of red tape rules for forty years.

"Bless the canning factories; they make it possible for us to have spinach the year 'round!" shouts the paragrapher of the Columbus Dispatch. How very religious; to be so thankful for so little.

Even if it did no more than the Volstead limit, that is one-half of 1 per cent of the total jobbing trade of the city, that is no reason for killing an institution needed for the good of everybody.

The senate now has a Moses as its own selected head, and folks will hope that he leads the members out of the wilderness into which they have wandered.

Charley Dawes may not be able to tame the present senate, but the country can provide an entirely new senate in a short space of time.

department do not regard Pershing as fit to be anything but a captain, and made a terrible fuss when Funston was given a "star."

Every time wheat declines a cent a bushel the third party leaders take on new hope that it will keep right on going down.

It will be remembered that a lot of officials declared that they could not conform to the Dawes budget—but they did.

The League of Nations has tackled calendar reform, evidently believing that to be all in the day's work.

It will be noticed that Gloria Swanson recovered in ample time to cash in on all that free publicity.

The people may not be able to change the senate rules, but they can change senators.

Moonshine in the driver is not enough illumination for a midnight joyride.

The Country Sides With Dawes

The sympathies of the nation at large will be with the new vice president. The people realize that Mr. Dawes faces a difficult task. According to accepted precedent, as vice president of the United States he should dig down into his official hole and stay there for four years, coming out at intervals to sit as a figurehead as presiding officer of the senate.—Fremont (Neb.) Tribune.

Vice President Dawes will have the backing of all good citizens in his hypothesis that whereas it is the duty of the presiding officer to call attention to defective methods of conducting business, it also becomes the duty of the members of the senate to correct them. That declaration will stand. Also his assertion that under present rules "the rights of the nation and of the American people have been overlooked." The proof of this assertion lies in the fact that the rules have permitted filibustering to kill important legislation in the session just closed.—Kearney (Neb.) Hub.

We have a hunch that there will be plenty of applause over the country for the Dawes suggestion that it is time for a radical reform of rules in the senate. It is not necessary that any member of the senate should be denied his fair, constitutional and reasonable right to be heard. The abuse of this right, not its use, is what Mr. Dawes complains about. His complaint is made in the name of the country, which has suffered a good deal more than it has gained through the practical working of senate rules and senatorial courtesy.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Mr. Dawes is right, of course, but that only adds another to the sufficient reasons the senate will have for disciplining him. The vice president says the senate rule which permits one or a minority of senators to block more than any public matter through the practical working of senate rules and senatorial courtesy.—Chicago.

What would there be for wholesale or retail grocery establishments, if our homes, hotels and restaurants prefer to send their orders out of the state. Almost every day some of our public buildings are fully engraved invitations to call on some leading hotel to inspect and purchase every kind of ladies' wear from hats to shoes, and it would astonish many men to know the tremendous business which is being done by the trunk merchant coming from far-away states, paying no taxes, putting forth no effort to build up the city, simply reaping where they do not sow.

A short time ago W. A. Fraser, president of the Woodmen of the World Life Insurance company, was guest of honor at a dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce. His address on that occasion has been disseminated more than any public utterance in Omaha in a decade. While we printed his words very fully at the time, we deem the sentiments then expressed by Mr. Fraser good enough to repeat. Therefore the following excerpts are offered, with the suggestion that they be read and pondered. Here is the Fraser remedy for what ails Omaha.

"Our meeting here tonight, however, should not be confined to enlarging one institution in Omaha because one institution does not make a city. All institutions in the city are not to be enlarged or multiplied as our own. Their condition can not be attributed to any one cause. We could stretch back over a period of years to discuss an endless list of national activities for all our troubles, but my idea is that we should look closer to home and try to find the reason for the unfortunate financial conditions that are besetting certain of our business institutions; find, if possible, why other institutions are reported as in financial straits, and then try to find a remedy that will inure to the occupation of the city, strengthen the institutions that are weak, and then apply the remedy or remedies that we believe will put business on a more substantial basis.

"I am not a pessimist, but I feel myself by saying that either national or state conditions brought disaster in our midst; neither am I prepared to say that it was lack of business vision, lack of knowledge or a reckless desire to speculate or gamble on the future. But I am prepared to say that those unfortunate occurrences in the past have caused a feeling of pessimism to come over our people, and in my judgment, pessimism is the most fatal of all business diseases. An expert physician should be rushed in to examine the patient, to prescribe medicines that will remove the coating from our tongues and cause us to walk erect with smiles upon our faces caused by the spirit of optimism without which the Yellow Fever of the doctors. We are here in consultation, and while I believe the medicine may taste unpleasant to some, if it is handed out in large enough doses, even those who do not like the taste will yet awaken to the realization of the fact that it was not only beneficial to them, but to the entire city and state.

"A few weeks since several gentlemen representing a corn product company came to Omaha, presumably looking for a site on which to install a factory. They discovered the proposition with the Greater Omaha committee, one of the first questions asked by the chairman of the visitors was: 'How are the people in this state regarding patronizing home institutions?' and that is the first question that will be asked by those who come looking for new locations or those who are solicited to come and establish themselves and their enterprises in our midst. It is the all-important question—if the citizens of Nebraska are not going to patronize home institutions, then why trouble the institutions locate in Omaha? Why should the United States Rubber company, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass company, the John Deere Plow company, the Moline Plow company, and many other large manufacturing institutions erect warehouses in Omaha if the people prefer to send their orders to some other state. Certainly those enterprises would be having several tremendous amounts of money which they invested in the acquisition of real estate, the erection of buildings, and the maintenance of stock in this city to transact their business. It is not enough to invite new enterprises within our city. They must be supported, or failure will eventually come and the city will be damaged and the enterprise never located here.

"Supposing the cattle raisers in this and adjacent cities shipped all of their live stock to Kansas City, Chicago, Hannibal, St. Joseph or other centers where stock markets are to be found instead of shipping to Omaha? There would be no necessity for our stockyards here, nor for our packing plants. Supposing the grain raisers in our state concluded to ship all of their grain to other markets; there would be no elevators having over rail road tracks. A letter was received a few days since by an official of the Typographical union complaining that much of the printing used in Omaha was being done in other states and that he knew several families were compelled to move from Omaha because the bread owner was unable to secure employment in the printing line. Other letters were received enclosing labels taken from fruit and vegetable cans now being used by a large institution in the city which is practically being supported by Omaha, and these labels showed that the canned goods had been purchased through a mail order house and

shipped into Omaha from the city of Chicago. What need would there be for wholesale or retail grocery establishments, if our homes, hotels and restaurants prefer to send their orders out of the state. Almost every day some of our public buildings are fully engraved invitations to call on some leading hotel to inspect and purchase every kind of ladies' wear from hats to shoes, and it would astonish many men to know the tremendous business which is being done by the trunk merchant coming from far-away states, paying no taxes, putting forth no effort to build up the city, simply reaping where they do not sow.

"The senate is a static body, tending to resist all change, especially when change contemplates any surrender of power or privilege; but the senate is now more directly responsible to the people than in the days when state legislatures intervened between the toga and the electorate. In any quarrels which may develop between the senate and Mr. Dawes public support will probably be on the side of Mr. Dawes.—St. Joseph News-Press.

Vice President Dawes knows perfectly that as presiding officer he will have no opportunity to tell the senators what he thinks they ought to do. The inauguration speech was his only opportunity. He filed it so completely that not a single senator slumbered during the 12 or 14 minutes of his address. Naturally there is much indignation, but it seems to be confined mainly to the senate chamber. Outside of these sacred precincts the interest is acute. There is also some expectancy that the future has a circus in store. This is too much to hope. The show is over for the present.—Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

The senate rises with passionate calm to denounce the new vice president. In low, even tones, sometimes interrupted by a squeak, it says he doesn't know what he is talking about. Surveying his address impartially, while trembling with indignation, it tells the world he is an ignorant upstart not versed in the constitution. In view of these facts thus dispassionately set forth, it invites all good citizens to rally to its defense and put the vice president in his place. The only trouble from the senate's standpoint about getting popular support in the impending battle with the gentleman with the upside down pipe is that the public is disposed to side with the vice president.—Kansas City Times.

What Omaha Really Needs

W. A. Fraser Sums Up for Home Industry and Points Way to Permanent Prosperity for the State and Its Greatest Business Center.

shipped into Omaha from the city of Chicago. What need would there be for wholesale or retail grocery establishments, if our homes, hotels and restaurants prefer to send their orders out of the state. Almost every day some of our public buildings are fully engraved invitations to call on some leading hotel to inspect and purchase every kind of ladies' wear from hats to shoes, and it would astonish many men to know the tremendous business which is being done by the trunk merchant coming from far-away states, paying no taxes, putting forth no effort to build up the city, simply reaping where they do not sow.

"An incident was related to me a few days since where an institution in Des Moines, Ia., advertised for bids on over \$200,000 worth of new fixtures. An Omaha institution had the lowest bid, and while this Omaha contractor was discussing the contract with the buyer, a delegate from the Greater Des Moines committee entered the establishment and immediately started in to convince the contractor that the contract should be let to a Des Moines institution, even if they were higher than the Omaha bidder. They went on to show how many men would be given employment and for how long a time, how many families would be supported and the material that would be purchased, and the general good that would be done the city by having his work done at home. The contractor was so convinced that the Omaha contractor agreed without further discussion that the work should be given to the Des Moines firm, stating at the same time: 'I wish to find the same loyalty was shown by the Omaha business men.'

"I do not mean to infer that a stone wall should be built around Omaha and that our entire business should be confined to this city or even to the state, but I do say that all things being equal, our home institutions should be given due consideration when goods are to be purchased by Omaha or Nebraska citizens, and the only way to bring institutions to Omaha is to impress upon the outsider that we are loyal to our home institutions, and if they want our patronage they had better establish themselves here, become part of our great administration and help carry the burden incident to the maintenance of a city such as ours. We have wonderful newspapers in this town. They have been wonderfully loyal to Omaha, but I believe their vision could be extended somewhat so that they would be even more aggressive in their demands for patronage to home institutions in Chicago, New York, Boston, Cleveland, and even London.

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SUNNY SIDE UP

Take comfort, nor forget, that sunrise never failed us yet.
Celia Thayer

Beloved, this morning we turn to Paul's epistle to the Romans, 14:14, for our text:

I know, and am persuaded by the Lord Jesus, that there is nothing unclean of itself; but to him that esteemeth anything to be unclean, to him it is unclean. God never created an evil, nor did he ever create any unclean thing. All that the Father created is for some purpose, and that purpose is for good.

The wrongs and evils that exist in the world today are the result of man's abuse of the good things God created. And one of the greatest abuses that has grown up in this world is that of esteeming to be unclean for everybody else that which is to us unclean. Hence the unscriptural attempt to reform men by legislation instead of teaching them righteousness and of the judgment to come.

There is entirely too much of effort to make God a glorified policeman instead of looking up to Him as a loving and kindly father. There is so much of effort to curb abuses that we have too little time to point out the right way to use the good things so lavishly showered upon us by a wise Creator. It is not use, but abuse, that is wrong. And my use, brethren, of a thing may be wholly right, while your use of the same thing may be abuse, and therefore wrong for you. But are we not free moral agents, each permitted to decide?

"There is nothing unclean of itself," says Paul. It depends upon the use made thereof. We have a pestiferous bunch running loose forever looking for something to denounce as abuses, always forgetful that there is so much more of good to praise and foster. The man with the muck-rake never sees the glories of the skies, the wonders of the sunrise. All he sees is muck.

The parable of the mote and the beam has peculiar application these days of reformation by law and not by conviction and desire. The Chinese have a proverb, "Sweep before your own doorstep, and consider not the frost on thy neighbor's tiles."

Paul, in Romans 10:3, says: "For I bear them record that they have a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge. For they, being ignorant of God's righteousness, and going about to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves to the righteousness of God."

Paul clearly had in mind the Moral Uplifters of his day who went about seeking to enforce their opinions upon others, and to enforce a moral code of their own creation upon all others. Such have been existent in all generations, and never more numerous than today. They seek not to convict of righteousness and of the judgment to come, but to convict of the wisdom of their own pet moral standards. If the world is to be won to righteousness and peace it will not be by repressive legislation, by the setting up of finite moral standards, but by appealing to the minds and hearts of men; by pointing the better way; yes, by pointing the better way; by desire for good.

Men are brought closer to their Heavenly Father by reaching up, not by being driven. "To him that overcometh" is as true today as it was in times past. Physical muscles grow flaccid from lack of use. Moral stamina weakens when not brought into play. Temptations in our way are not for our downfall, but for our overcoming.

Put on the whole armor of righteousness, not the soul-compressing armor of restrictive law. Use for good those things which God has created. Step up, without waiting to be lifted up. By the time we have removed the beam from our own eye the mote will have disappeared from the neighbor's eye. Men can only be saved by repentance and faith, not by legal enactment or being made to conform to finite standards.

Let us stand on the promises, yielding not. "He that believeth in Me shall have eternal life."

In conclusion, let us turn to that good old song:

Just as I am, without one plea,
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
And that Thou biddest me to Thee,
O Lamb of God, I come, I come.

And, as we sing, let us understand that salvation is for them that overcome, and that the plan of salvation is not laid down by man or woman, but by Him who walked and taught in Galilee.

WILL M. MAUPIN.



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