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PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE.

A fight to a finish is on between the president and the senate. Developments have brought out clearly its political aspects. Democrats are confidently expecting that the contest over the naming of members of the president's cabinet will have influence in the campaign of 1926, when they hope to regain control of congress.

While the Constitution provides that cabinet officers are to be appointed "by and with the consent" of the senate, that has always been regarded as a courtesy. Cabinet officers are not responsible to the senate, nor is the president. Therefore it seems like stretching the privilege beyond reason for the senate to undertake, even by indirection, to dictate to the president whom he may select as a member of his official family.

Another outstanding feature of the present row is that democrats who lately found themselves defending the attorney for J. P. Morgan now find it imperative to oppose an attorney once employed by Henry O. Havermeyer. It is admitted that Mr. Warren's connection with the so-called sugar trust was legal, such as any attorney might have, and was long ago terminated. The charge, then, must be regarded as a mere pretext on which to base factious, partisan opposition, and can not be regarded as a sincere reason for rejecting the nomination as unfit.

The Follette, Shipstead, Ladd, Norbeck and Norris oppose the president, because they are at variance with him on all points. Borah and Johnson are against him for their own reasons. Howell is counted among the opposition, although he has not voted yet, one way or the other, on the issue. Couzens is against Warren on personal grounds, and may fairly be said to extend the same feeling to the president. McMasters and Norbeck, also, will probably vote against Warren. These, united with the democrats, will ensure rejection of the nomination.

The president has given formal assurance that a recess appointment of Charles B. Warren will be made to fill the attorney general's office. This will carry over the fight until December, for a special session is not now expected. In the meantime, the case of Senator Wheeler will probably be tried, and the income tax proceedings against Senator Couzens will be well under way, if not disposed of.

President Coolidge appears to be making his fight on principle. Not that he regards Charles B. Warren as indispensable, but that he does cling to the right of the president to name his own cabinet. We believe Mr. Coolidge is right in this, and that the affair will react against his opponents in the senate just as did the similar situation in Jackson's time. The people love fair play, and are not deceived by the smoke screen behind which the democrats are studiously attempting to mask what they consider to be an important political maneuver. As for the insurgents, Coolidge in defeat will be greater than they in such a victory.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Much headway has been made in the manner of paying for industrial accidents. At the beginning of the century it was a moot question, the necessity being admitted, but the method being in doubt. American industry was taking a fearful toll each year in the way of life and limb, and society was compelled to bear a burden that was and still is onerous. European methods were not regarded with much favor, but experience had the effect of forcing the adoption of certain of the plans of the older countries. These were modified in many ways, as state after state took up the question, but the result has been rather harmonious nor satisfactory. A great deal still is to be learned in regard to the subject.

Nebraska has a compensation law, open to about as many objections as any in the United States. It was framed and passed under circumstances that secured for it very little consideration. It has been opposed by both the ambulance chasers and the insurance companies. From time to time it has been amended, to improve and strengthen its provisions, yet it still remains defective in a good many regards. Just now it is under fire again in the senate, where several amendments are pending, neither of which will make the law better for the victim of an accident.

Employers are willing to pay any of their injured employees. This has been amply proved on many occasions. Safeguards have been put around workers to preserve them as far as possible from danger. In all ways the effort to lessen the risk and hazard of employment has been sincere. Yet physical protection is not absolute, as is shown by the very large number of accidents reported, and the considerable sums of money paid in compensation. No great objection will be laid against the proposal to restore the limit of \$200 for fees for attendance, although cases have been known in which

that is entirely too little. Objection will be strong against the limitation of total disability payments to eight years. The term of life is not too long. Workmen are entitled to protection. No assurance is given that the insurance companies will lower rates because of any changes in the law. As all the proposed changes are adverse to the man who is hurt, they should be set aside. If the law is to be strengthened at all, it should be in the other direction.

NEW DEAL DEMANDED AT GENEVA.

In sending the Benes plan for securing permanent peace to the discard, Austen Chamberlain, English foreign minister, proposes a new deal. He asks that the questions of disarmament, compulsory arbitration and enforced action against an offender be adjourned for the time. Meanwhile, peace may be secured through the means of defensive treaties between nations that may be exposed. Under this plan those nations who feel the possibility of attack, however remote, will also feel the obligation to maintain a sufficient armed force to repel such attack. In other words, Europe is to remain an armed camp. Nations, no more than individuals, relish compulsion. President Coolidge's advocacy of the World Court has for its central thought that the United States can not be dragged before the tribunal. It must go voluntarily. Our government will determine what matters are justiciable and what are not for itself. Something similar to this supports the English government in declining to submit to compulsory arbitration. In the conclusion all the British dominions join, save Ireland. As the Irish have already taken the position that their action must be independent of the English, their abstention from the rejection of the protocol is easily understood.

Another point objected to in the protocol by the Chamberlain note has to do with domestic matters. Japan insisted upon inserting the immigration question. This affects the British as much as it does the United States, for the Asiatics are as rigidly excluded from Australia, Canada, and South Africa as from our country. We would properly resent a decision by the League of Nations that we must open our gates to aliens from any land. So sympathy on this side will support the British attitude on this question.

Dr. Benes will endeavor to have the subject referred to the next assembly of the League of Nations. Waiting for further action by that body, the agitation for some form of agreement to deal with war will not lessen. The senate has put over the World Court convention until December, which means the United States will continue as it has. Further conference with regard to disarmament will also be postponed, awaiting developments. What effect the Chamberlain proposal for treaties of defense will have is to be determined. A regrouping and strengthening of the European alliances may be expected. And that just about leaves the world where it was prior to 1914. "Balance of power" and old-fashioned diplomatic bargaining did not secure peace then, and only the most trusting will think such methods will be effective now.

RECORD OF GROWTH.

The Cudahy Packing company has just issued a handsome booklet in which is related the history of the company from its inception, December 3, 1890. That was the date the Cudahys bought the Armour interests in the Armour-Cudahy company. The real development of Omaha as a livestock market began at that time. During the 35 years since that date Omaha has become the second largest livestock market in the world, and the Cudahy company has extended its operations in many directions and now has eight large plants, more than 100 branch houses and numerous foreign connections.

The booklet is interesting from many angles, not the least of which is the romantic, for the romance of the big business is as intriguing as any other. At the close of business in December, 1890, the Cudahy company had 1,500 employees; at the same time in 1924 it had 13,000. In 1890 its total sales were \$13,000,000; in 1924 the total was \$203,000,000.

The Cudahy "Year Book" is replete with interesting statistics and is in itself a comprehensive history of the packing industry.

Efforts to make good roads a test of partisan fealty seems to have failed. It did bring out the presence of certain mossbacks of the democratic variety, the kind that would oppose anything just to hamper the republicans.

Thorough investigation will doubtless reveal that the Princess is not the only third or fourth-rate movie house that needs a thorough overhauling to make it safe and sanitary.

Iowa's senate put in 45 minutes selecting the name for the newly-born daughter of a member. We suggest that is an unfair advantage over a helpless baby.

One might almost get a shillee out of the spectacle of certain good citizens of Omaha down at Lincoln telling the world about "gang rule" in Omaha.

The senate did something the president recommended. It ratified the Isle of Pines treaty, which had only been pending 21 years.

Teapot Dome is again steaming, but this time in court and not in an investigating committee making political medicine.

Some credit should go to the democrats in the legislature who gave such opportune help on the good roads bill.

The house committee stands by Mitchell, which may help the air service, even if it did not save the general.

Spring is gently riptoeing this way, but that is no reason to let the coal bin get empty yet awhile.

Homespun Verse

By Omaha's Own Poet—
Robert Worthington Davie

LET'S HASTEN ALONG!
Along the creeks in Springtime when banks are over-flowing,
And driftwood with the current like idle love is going,—
When water—foaming, whirling—with spray-like talk is gushing
From self-formed fountains, and thenceward sternerly rushing—
My mind is sad and sullen, my heart is glad and gay;
My mind is in the Present, my heart the month of May.
Along, along, let's hustle like floods foreboding summer!
Fling homage to the faded, and welcome the new-come!
For solemn thoughts and lonely will wane while skyward springeth
The heart's true exultation the morrow ever bringeth;
And weakling gloom's reminding will stimulate forgetting—
Too much awaits to squander intrinsic time regretting!
Along, along, let's hasten!—Tomorrow now is breaking;
The sun at dusk from slumber ten hours hence is waking—
The dew of sprightly morning in reliance is falling;
The echo of the day's wind another day is calling—
And all that is approaching has somehow come to be—
The buds of Spring in Winter are dormant in the tree.

If the Bully of Buffalo Gulch Wants to Shoot Out the Lights, Here's His Chance



Letters From Our Readers

All letters must be signed, but name will be withheld upon request. Communications of 200 words and less, will be given preference.
Man in Overall.
Octavia, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: What the foundations are to our building the many that don't overalls is to our state and country. As, for instance, the engineer, with the fireman by his side, thousands of lives are constantly entrusted to his care, and millions of dollars worth of property. And who looks after our railroads to see if they are safe for travel, and who digs and builds our foundation, but the man in overalls? Not that we should discard the man who plans the buildings, but, after all, the world depends on the plain dressed man. And who keeps and sees our grain on which the life of the world depends? There is the man in the machine shops. We write this to show how much the world depends on the overall man. There is Samuel Gompers, a man who belonged to our ranks, a man honored by all classes of people. We write this to show that we should have true respect for the overall man, and especially you farmers, when you go to town, put on a clean pair of overalls, so that you can be recognized by one another. This we write mostly to draw young men closer to us as farmers and away from the stiff white collars—we have too many of them now. Farming isn't the drudgery that it used to be, for where we used to walk we now ride; so please always urge the young man to stay on the farm.
SETH VANDERKOLK.
Saving at Revivals.
Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Dr. W. M. Ward of Hartington, Neb., takes occasion to question my attitude regarding revivals and church membership in general. He says: "The church may hold a membership drive, just as the Old Fellows lodge would, and it amounts

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SUNNY SIDE UP Take Comfort, nor forget, 'That Sunrise never failed us yet. Celia Thaxter

After mature deliberation and careful investigation, we have, we think, discovered what's the matter with the rising generation. Not enough of our boys and girls have been allowed to go barefooted during the summer. Because of this they have lost the miraculous touch and healing of Mother Earth. Their souls have been cramped because of cramped feet. Their bodies have never been tuned to catch the vibrations of the soil. All the worth-while business men we know will admit that they went barefooted during the summers when they were boys. All the real, honest-to-goodness grandmothers we are acquainted with went barefooted when they were girls, wore one-piece calico frocks and had pig-tails hanging down their backs. We are going to Pass a Law compelling every boy and girl between 5 and 12 to go barefooted from May 20 to September 1 every summer, save only on Sunday. Then they will be permitted to don shoes for Sunday school.

"Why Don't the Men Propose?" is a question very much discussed in periodicals of national circulation. Prizes have been offered for the best answer, and were we inclined to be mercenary we'd give all the prizes, for we know. Because of the disappearance of the old barrel-stave hammock. Given the combination of a young man, a maiden, a barrel-stave hammock between two shade trees, and a clear moonlight night, and the dressmakers will soon be busy on a wedding gown and a local parson within reach of a wedding fee.

"Should a Wife Be Paid Wages?" is a question now being discussed numerously. Taking advantage of Lottie Clifford's temporary absence from home we take the negative side of the question. We are impelled to do this by reasons of self-interest. If she is to be paid wages, where's the money to be paid to come from? There is not within the wide range of our newspaper acquaintance a man who earns enough salary to pay his wife for what she really does, or one-half of what she really earns.

Spring Poem.
Rain, slush, sleet;
Cold, damp feet;
Flannels off;
Watch that cough!
B. V. D.'s;
Cover that sneeze;
Cold on lung;
Spring's been sprung.

But wife and mother can, and should, be made a partner in the home firm, with as much right to the family income as the husband and father. She is a blamed sight more than a wage earner, and don't you forget it. When Lottie Clifford demands wages commensurate with the work she performs, we're going to settle the whole controversy by going into bankruptcy. We couldn't earn enough in a year to pay her a month. And that goes for you, too, Mr. Man.

Yellow Cab Is Systematically Clean

Yellow Cab is as clean as a whistle. It is absolutely sanitary. It is clean by intention—systematically clean. This is just as much an obligation as good equipment and reliable drivers.
It is thoroughly washed with soap and water every twenty-four hours. It is dried with compressed air so that no particle of filth can remain in any crack or corner.
It is fumigated with an antiseptic especially prepared for us—an antiseptic which does the work but leaves no odor or stain. If we were to use the term "surgical cleanliness," we wouldn't be far behind the truth.
These facts mean a lot to the cab-riding public. Public carriers which are not proof against the germs of disease, ought not to be allowed to operate. Keeping your passengers free from contamination is just as much an obligation as keeping them safe from accident.
The washers we employ are not just washers. They are expert washers—have been with us for years—they understand their business. But to "make assurance doubly sure" each car is inspected by an expert inspector after it has been washed and fumigated.
We know of no other cab company in Omaha which takes such extraordinary precautions to protect its patrons. We know of no other cab company which will spend money in this way.
So, it is just as well for you, to give a little analytical thought to cab-riding, and pick your cab with care.
5 can ride for the price of 1
Atlantic 9000