### THE OMAHA BEE

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#### COMPENSATION LAW SAVED.

Governor McMullen has applied a timely veto to a mea sure that was intended to amend the Nelpaska compensation law. It would have had the effect of largely destroying the usefulness of the "law as it stands.

Perhaps the most obnoxious of the proposed changes was that which would have put a limit on payments for total disability. This set 400 weeks as the full time for which compensation should be paid, or less than eight years. Its effect would have been that an unfortunate wictim of industrial mishap who might linger longer than 400 weeks would at the end of that period be cast onto society. Thus the very purpose of the compensation act would have been defeated. In effect society does bear the cost of maintaining the unfortunates, for industry today takes into account the risk of being called on to indemnify injured persons, and adds that amount to cost of operation. This is something that can not be compensated for in other ways, and the proper channel through which to make payment is the in-

Another objectionable feature was that which limited hospital fees to \$200. The open schedule is subject to abuse, which should be carefully guarded against by the commissioner. But very many cases that in time respond to treatment, and result in restoration to usefulness of the victim, could not be properly handled at a cost of only \$200. To cut off care at that point, and force the victim to eat into whatever his prospective allowance may be, is unjust.

Another especially unjustifiable provision was that which required a recovered victim of accident for which compensation had been paid to waive his right to further protection when seeking employment anew. This simply amounts to a legalized blacklist, an agreement in advance on part of the state to penalize such of its citizens as might suffer injury in connection with their work. Such a principle is abhorrent. Blacklists are regarded with little favor by the American people, and such as was proposed in this instance can not be justified on any pretext, much less by reason.

In his veto message, Governor McMullen criticizes the increase in liability insurance rates. These have mounted beyond all reason, and should be lowcred. No weakening of the Nebraska compensation law, far from perfect though it be, will be countenanced by the governor. It is for the protection of the employers as well as for the workers, and should ngt be destroyed, either for the benefit of the in-·urance companies or the ambulance chasers.

#### WHAT MAKES A STATE GREAT.

Not so very long ago the residents of Cheyenne county, Nebraska, set about to firmly establish themselves. Sidney was originally the jumping off place for the Black Hills. Traditions are fine things, but do not afford much sustenance for a community. So Cheyenne county people took up the raising of wheat, and very soon held front place in Nebraska, which is some position. Nebraska, you know, is right close to the top as a wheat-producing state.

That is only a starter, for Cheyenne county began to experiment with corn, and now produces a very considerable quantity of that staple. Finally, a movement is on foot to go in for sugar beets. Valley of the Lodge Pole offers a splendid soil, with ample sunshine, but is just a little short of the water needed for success. This is a detail, though. A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Sidney last week determined to supply the water through wils, if possible. Reason enough to think a good flow of water can be had not far below the surface, and pumped if need be to irrigate the beet fields.

A test well is soon to be started, and the promoters are sanguine that Cheyenne county will contribute sugar beets to the world before the season is over. Here is the spirit at work that has made Nebraska great and will make it even greater. Development of latent resources. Utilization of the material nature has left lying around in reach of man. Boring for oil is very interesting. Also very uncertain. Boring for water is a little more prosaic. But if that water can be made to turn into sugar beets, and those into sugar, the prospect is far more alluring than the sudden riches promised by oil. Nature's alchemy combines sunlight, soil and water to teward man's enterprise. Cheyenne county is going ahead on lines that ought to stimulate other parts of Nebraska.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN FRANCE.

Here is a French brother who ought to take a look around. He gets up in the chamber of deputies, during the discussion of a bill that would give the vote to women in municipal elections, and declares:

"No one can do anything against the natural inequality of the sexes. If we pretend to create absolute equality, the whole moral system and social laws would collapse and marriage would be endangered. All countries that abandon these views are destined to retrograde.

That last does not include the United States, for such views have never been entertained in this country. True, there was considerable opposition to the equal suffrage movement, but it rested on considerations far higher than those suggested by the French

deputy. But England has given over the idea championed so vehemently, and as yet shows no sign of retrogression in any way. On the contrary, England has made considerable noteworthy progress since shaking off some of the age-old barnacles of social belief and custom that weighed her down. In the United States the presence of the woman voter has not shown any material effect one way or the other. Elections go on about the same, men and women alike are chosen to places of public responsibility and service. Homes, schools, churches, every activity of organized and enlightened social life goes steadily forward. Marriage has not collapsed, nor is it likely to.

Speaking in a general way, we seriously question whether the women could possibly make a worse hash of the business in France than the men have. The matter is one for the French to settle, but we offer the United States and England as examples to prove how far wrong is the man who says that moral and social laws will collapse if the vote is given to

#### HOW FAR CAN FORD GO?

In his magazine for April, B. C. Forbes discusses Henry Ford at some length. He gives "Twenty Reasons Why Ford Reached the Top." Then asks the question, "Will the Ford tree reach heaven?" Time only will answer the question. In his summing up of the twenty reasons for Ford's success, Mr. Forbes touches but lightly on one of the most important.

That is that Ford has capitalized himself. He has never had to go to the public for money. Because of this he has never been required to account to any one outside his business and the government for his income. Ford is himself authority for the statement that \$28,000 was the total sum paid in on stock of the original Ford company, of which he owned 25 1/2 per cent. Some idea of how this grew in value is also afforded by Mr. Ford. He came to own 5814 per cent of the company, and his son Edsel bought the other 4112 per cent for \$75,000,000. This indicates a value of \$180,000 a share for stock on which the original payment was but \$28 a share. An increase that no other issue can approach. What the Ford stock is now worth no one knows.

All this was built up by the simple process of 'plowing back' any earnings of the company. Responsible to no board of directors, beholden to no owners of shares, Ford has been able to do as he liked in carrying on any of his schemes or developing any of his enterprises. That he has not yet reached the limit of his growth is shown by the fact that his ventures still turn out well.

Yet, reason and logic alike suggest there must be a limit to the journey even Henry Ford can go. the other fellow's place. In the firs Sooner or later a business so complex, so interrelated, must come to a point where further ex-will take care of your dog, and that pansion will invite disaster. Maybe Mr. Ford knows that. this as well as any of us. He has confined himself to manufacturing, to supplying the raw materials needed in the process of manufacturing, and to the ransportation of both the products and the materials. Perhaps sales should be included, for it is known that a close oversight is maintained at headquarters over all Ford sales agencies.

whatever the end may be, Mr. Ford has shown the world a way. It may be long before another sives, non-partisan leaguers, and the Whatever the end may be, Mr. Ford has shown genius arises to travel it. But it is a path along which an individual may journey. An Omaha attorney, in conversation with some friends, denounced may have been thinking of Henry Ford, who has like Brookhart. He of course tried to shown how well his business could get along without American republican. He'll be doing corporate control.

So far, however, modern industry has developed I love my good old U. S. A., and when I hear or see anything un Amer-

#### MARRIED WOMEN AT WORK.

Dr. Pinto started quite a bit of discussion last winter when he took up the question of childless marriages and married women at work. Unfortunately, the debate turned principally on the point of childless unions. The more important phase was lost sight of. A bulletin just published by the Department of Labor deals with the "Family Status of Breadwinning Women in Four Selected Cities." Conclusions rest on facts determined by intensive study of census returns from Pasaic, N. J.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Jacksonville, Fla., and Butte, Mont.

These cities were selected because of their geographical location, their size, and the variation of opportunity for employment afforded by the different industries represented. Some very interesting disclosures are made. In the four cities studied it was found that over 38 per cent of the women over 14 years of age were breadwinners. Of these 55 per cent were married, and of the married women more than half had children under 5 years of age. More pers supporting the senate's stand ha than two-thirds of them were engaged in gainful oc- ernor McMullen urged cupation outside the home, that is, they were em- recede and the house offered compre ployed in stores, offices, factories, or domestice service. The latter classification is the smaller. Those engaged in breadwinning work at home were almost wholly included in two classifications. One group in favor of the 10 year plan and tha that takes in boarders and lodgers, another that does laundry and similar work at home.

Much other valuable information is contained in the bulletin, for the benefit of students. The public will be concerned mostly in this expression:

"Many women in every city or town must earn a living, not only for themselves but frequently for dependents, and if they lack opportunities in certain directions they must enter any avenues of gainful . There is something employment available. radically wrong with the economic siftuation in the country when so many mothers with a husband living in the family circle, presumably as chief supporter, are undoubtedly forced to engage in gainful labor. . . . It is obvious that many of the problems connected with breadwinning wives would be dissipated if the husbands and fathers were to receive a wage adequate for the family needs.

The situation which the report discloses is a challenge to Americans. It affects the home life of our people, even more directly than the child labor problem. What its solution may be is not so easy, but some sort of economic readjustment will have to be made if the question is to be solved in favor of the

#### Homespun Verse By Omaha's Own Poet-Robert Worthington Davie.

#### GOD BLESS NEBRASKA'S FARMS.

From the Missouri's mural banks, Westward and south and north. Nebraska's field of precious yields At harvest time reach forth,

Sweet is her ripening grain, And fairest of her charms The endless rows of grain that grows Upon Nebraska's farms.

God bless Nebraska's farms!-Her acres wide and fair, And all the wealth of faith and health That is abounding there.

### Letters From

Our Readers All letters must be signed, but name will be withheld upon request. Com-munications of 200 words and less will be given preference.

Omaha-To the Editor of The Oma ha Bee: We've heard a lot about dogs-pro and con-lately, but somehow we don't get anywhere much in settling the question. I read a treat ise on dogs some years ago. It was interesting. The author maintained that one could tell the sort of person an individual was by the sort of dog he kept. A snarly, savage dog indi-cated a cross grained, grouchy person; a nice kindly tempered dog gave evidence of having that sort of peo-ple to live with, while a dirty, half owner resembled the dog in many spects. This is rather far-fetched, but just look around and see how near the truth it is. A person who will keep a dog tied up in the daytime and turn nim loose at night to roam the neigh berhood, despoiling anything that might happen to strike his fancy, is to be trusted about 10 degrees less than the dog. People who want to do right by their fellowmen and neighwill be as careful of their pe inimals as they are of their children and they will not do unto others what they would not want done unto them selves. That's a good rule to prac-tice regarding the dog. If you can't keep your dog at home, and out of other people's affairs, get rid of him, even if it does cause a pang or two. You owe that much to your commun

persons who will put out poison for dags promisciously. If you insist on peisoning your neighbor's cur, do it in a workmanship like manner. Bait the kyoodle like you were fishing for a shark or a skunk. Hand it to him in such a way that he will appreciate it and so that he will get it instead of his innocent neighbor. It has been done many a time and the execu-tioner received the thanks of the to keep your dog at home and if yo have a savage dog, let folks know about him. It is the kid's dogs that f am pleading for, and the fine hou, dogs that are really an asset to th community. But the dogs are re-plame in any case. The owners he ones who should get it in the nec nd not the dogs.

You only show lack of the spirit t want to do right in refusing to co oly with common-sense rulings. no sign that the whole neighborh his mischevious tricks, and becau they are unjust or grouchy. won't have any trouble, because 3

Our Backsliding Senator.

Stanton, Neb.-To the Editor er in The Bee from "A Reader" at I can't understand how any real American can uphold Norris has been in congress a lon-time and what has he accomplished All he does is block. Then runs on epublican ticket, gets some of thei I still wonder why he didn't get a big ger majority? He then goes back t ongress and is anything but a repu idge, the people's choice for president hings for America when Norris, How ican. I can't help but express myself.
Thanks to McKelvie for having the backbone to say what he did.
C. NICHOLSON.

#### Senate Obstinacy Wins.

Final defeat of the 10 year building teachers colleges is not a serious mat-ter so far as the coming blennium is the legislature having i lieu thereof appropriated \$900,000 for the university and \$300,000 for the teachers' colleges to be spent within the coming two years.

Future advantages will doubtless! arise from the publicity favorable t a 10-year building program that he been derived from the long-drawn cotest in the legislature, where a bar-majority of the senate blocked the way to a continuing levy and would not listen to suggestion of compro mise for a lesser term or to any other nodification of their position

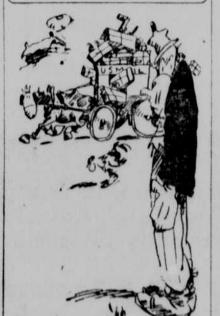
stitutions and the number of newspa been almost entirely negligible. Gov the senate was simply hostile and that

There is reason to believe, however another legislature will react to that sentiment by refusing to proceed furner with the plecement and patch

#### Patience Is a Virtue. "Your wife is surely taking or

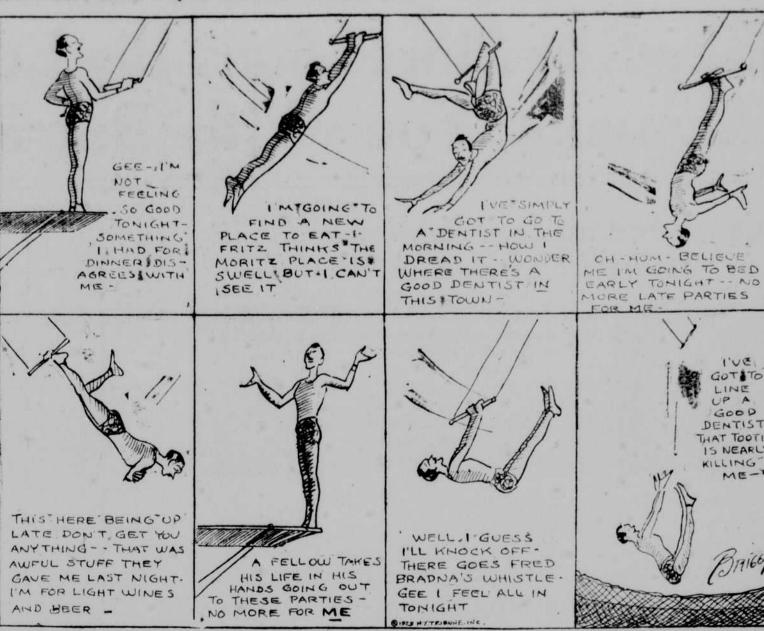
Don't see how she does it, staying up till 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. "Good heavens! Why does she sta ip that late? "Waiting for me."-American Le-

#### Abe Martin



Bein' conservative is no sign we've got any sense. We only git th' benefit o' th' doubt. Drinkin haint anything like it wuz, bu neither is ridin', or dancin', or anything else. (Copyright, 1935.)

Wonder What a Circus Trapeze Performer Thinks About.



Take Comfort, nor forget, That Sunrise never failed us yet.

#### HOME AGAIN.

Home again, and the old pipe going, Lolling around in my easy chair Home again, with its soft light glowing. All forgot is the toil and care. Back again at the journey's ending. Gone all desire to once more roam. Laughter and love in the gloaming blending

Rest, and peace, and life-and home! Back again to the well-loved places. Mingling again with the friends of old. Seeing the smiles on familiar faces, Catching the heart beats true as gold. Back to the tasks that are daily pleasures. Taking up step with my fellow-men, ack in the midst of my greatest treasures. Light hearted, happy, and home again;

To tell the honest-to-goodness truth, it's all right and proper to take a vacation trip now and then, but the best part of it is getting home again. We may think the daily grind is hard, and we grow impatient with conditions. We get a grouch on that makes us a nuisance around the house, and we actually believe that we are going into a decline that only a vacation and a trip somewhere will halt.

So we pack our grlp and start off with great anticipations After about a weeck we get to worrying about how the folks at home are getting along, and whether the office is managing to survive our absence. And as soon as the worry bug begins biting the stuff is all off. We might just as well quit right there and head for home. Of course, when we do get back we find the family all right and probably getting along better than it did while we were there; and, as for the office force, the chances are that there wasn't a single member that knew you

It takes about a month after getting back on the job for you to begin enjoying your vacation. By that time you are settled in the harness again and you begin recalling scenes and incidents of the trip; things that didn't amount to much at the time, but which loom up big and pleasant in retrospect. So you begin boring your friends with "While I was down in Texas." or "When I was on my vacation down south," and immediately folks begin fleeing from you as from a pestilence.

Well, we've had our little fling, and glad of it. But gladder still to be back home. Away from home one hears a little of local politics wherever he visits—and then the conversation invariably turns to the subject of prohibition enforcement. We've heard it discussed from all angles during the past two weeks. and we have arrived at this conclusion Enforcement is somthing everybody is for and mighty few

The only marked difference brought about by prohibition in the sulf coast country is in the price. In the interior the big difference is in the quality, when you can get it at all. And when anybody tells you that more liquor is being consumed under prohibition than before, you tell 'em they are liars and the truth isn't in 'em. Prohibition is prohibiting more and more every day. The chief trouble is that as it tightens up the quality of the obtainable liquor grows worse, and the results are something awful.

After traveling more than 5.000 miles through the great southwest we are back to remark that in all that distance we didn't see any country that looked better to us than Nebraska. we see a city that showed any ability to lure us away from Omaha. And, more than one night while away, as we lay sleening, we dreamed of Omaha. That's a darned good song Fritz Al Carlson wrote. WHLL M. MAUPIN.

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American Legion '25 to Omaha....

THE FIRST extends its hearty congratulations to Omaha Douglas County Legion Post Number 1 on bringing the 1925 National American Legion Convention to Omaha.



building plans. He considers unjust

Federal Aid for State Roads.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer:
At a convention in Atlantic City
Governor Silzer appealed for a policy
of state rights in course out road. of state rights in carrying out road projected lines, and independent or building plans. He considers unjust county systems are expected to reach the fact that the northeastern states which contribute two-thirds of the na-

which contribute two-thirds of the national revenues, get back only a small part of it, the rest going to other states far from the centers of population. As the governor presents it, the situation would appear to justify his attitude.

At the same time it is not easy, in these days of the tourist urge, to defend a policy too narrowly parochial. Perhaps state lines seem far enough apart to afford wide territory in which a highway system may develop best suited to the needs of the community. If the federal aid plan is carried out, however, as was first intended, the from experience.

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