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Omaha Where the West is at its Best

WOMAN'S SHARE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

In the current Review of Reviews, Mrs. Sarah Schuyler Butler, writing on "Women as Citizens," staunchly advocates the political party as the one sure way of locating responsibility. She says:

"The fact that our political parties divide our population vertically, and that each one of them is a fair cross-section of the American people, has been one of our greatest blessings. We are fortunate enough to have escaped political division by classes. Let us hope that we may also be fortunate enough to escape political division by sex."

So far the nation has been spared this calamity. Four years ago a movement looking to that end got headway, but it never developed force enough to make it serious. While feminists contended for it, the vast majority of women were reluctant to carry their new-found power to the end of starting a war of sexes. Suffrage was a new thing in 1920, and most of the women were uncertain as to its uses or benefits. Since that time education in politics has gone on until woman is steadily moving forward into the deeper currents.

Her interest has chiefly been in welfare work, because she has been more generally engaged in that form of activity. All her attention is no longer directed to that end now, for the broader aspect of politics is beginning to be understood, and in the present campaign woman will be a factor of greater effectiveness than four years ago. Her club and other social work are not being neglected, but she discerns the world outside, and is not so much disposed to limit her activities by the narrow view of a particular purpose. Tolerance is one of the lessons that is being assimilated, and women no longer oppose a candidate solely because he voted against suffrage five years ago, or a party because it did not pass this or that measure her club supported.

Mrs. Butler, who is chairman of the republican women's state executive committee in New York, believes "there is no more reason why there should be a woman's vote than why there should be a man's vote." If the women ever do vote as a unit, our whole system of government will be automatically overturned.

"Political parties and candidates should be able to make their appeal," she argues, "not to men or to women as such, but to intelligent, high-minded, public-spirited citizens, regardless of sex. When women voters learn to think of themselves in that spirit woman suffrage in America will have proved a complete success."

The campaign of 1924 will be a test, and it is expected to demonstrate that no mistake was made in adopting the Nineteenth amendment.

MR. SCHWAB WAS MISTAKEN.

Forbes Magazine quotes Charles Schwab telling an audience of college students: "You can make up your mind to do one of two things: You can have a good time in life or you can have a successful life. But you can't have both."

If Mr. Schwab is correctly quoted, then he is mistaken. It is very easy to have a good time in life, and at the same time have a successful life. As a plain matter of fact, the chances are that the better the time the greater the success. Of course men differ in their ideas of what constitutes a good time, just as they differ in their ideas as to what constitutes success.

A certain carpenter's son went about doing good, and we opine that he had a good time doing good, and while he never accumulated worldly wealth we are inclined to believe that he achieved a success not yet achieved by another. Having a good time doesn't mean dissipation and idleness. That sort of thing is anything but a good time. Nor is the accumulation of wealth the right measure of success. The poorest man in the world is he who has nothing but dollars, and the richest man in the world is he who possesses the love and confidence of his neighbors.

Mr. Schwab has been so busy making money that he has not had time to study up on relative values.

IS THIS THE RIGHT ANSWER?

"What," asks the Nebraska City Press in facetious mood, "has become of the old-fashioned boy who wore father's discarded trousers?"

We saw him yesterday. He was seated at a desk in a big wholesale concern, directing the whole immense organization, and owning a greater part of it.

He is the president and directing head of one of the greatest financial institutions in the central west.

Just the other day we saw him busy at work directing the destinies of one of the greatest public utilities in America.

Right now he is the head of an immense manufacturing plant that sends its product all over the world.

A few months ago he stood before the American people and charmed them with his eloquence.

The old-fashioned boy who wore his father's discarded trousers and wasn't a bit ashamed of it, has builded our railroads, developed our natural resources, constructed our cities, founded and developed our great manufacturing plants, subdued the wilderness, and made this republic the greatest country on earth.

He was so almighty busy planning big things and developing big things that he didn't have any time to waste in hiding because of his second-hand habiliments, and he was so ambitious to do something and be somebody that he refused to leaf around joints and on the street corners and deplore the fact that a poor boy had no opportunity.

The old-fashioned boy the Nebraska City Press

has in mind may not be the old-fashioned boy we recall, but we have a decided notion that we are thinking about the same dependable, freckle-faced, ambitious young fellow who is the worth-while man of today.

FIFTY YEARS OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

John Levi Vincent, bishop of the Methodist church, had a vision which he shared with Lewis Miller of Akron, O. It was of a people among whom the spread of enlightenment had been checked by reason of their inability to continue study after proceeding a comparatively short distance along the road to learning. A summer school, where lectures on various subjects might be given by learned men in popular form, was at first projected. This idea soon grew into an extended form of winter reading circles or study clubs.

Thus was Chautauqua born. Its first assembly was on the shore of Lake Chautauqua in New York, on August 5, 1874. Last year the association that now governs the work organized and supplied 8,700 tented Chautauquas. More than 10,000 communities have their Chautauquas organized and successfully operating. Here is but a skeleton suggestion of the growth. How many have taken the course, or even a part of it, can not be said, for there is no available record. But it must be plain that millions have listened to the lectures or enjoyed the entertainment at the summer schools. Other millions have followed the course of study prescribed for the circles that meet during the winter months.

Out of this effort has come untold good. The Chautauqua course, though not comparable with a university, partakes something of the nature of the university extension work. Science, religion, art, literature, all are included. Even the most casual attendant can not come into contact with a Chautauqua circle without being impressed by the seriousness of its work. By that glimmering idea of half a century ago has come a great beam of light, that illumines the way for many a searcher for truth who otherwise would be groping in the darkness. Chautauqua has been sportively dealt with on many an occasion, but it is a well established and worthy American institution.

FEATHER IN THE REALTORS' CAP.

Members of the Omaha Real Estate board are justifiably proud of the fact that they were awarded first place for community service by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. This distinction means something. It was earned in competition against 500 contenders, each eager to serve its own community. The award was based on the advertising campaign the Omaha board has carried on, setting forth the attractions and advantages of the city through the local newspapers.

Much of Omaha's progress is directly ascribable to the vigilance and enterprise of its real estate men. They have been indefatigable in their pursuit of whatever would lead to the extension or improvement of the city and its environs. Thousands of homes have been built, hundreds of miles of streets opened and paved, readjustments in older sections of the city have been made, and in innumerable other ways has the industry and foresight of this body of men been exhibited for the good of all. It is no answer to this that the real estate men have gained a profit by their exertions. The same may be said of anybody who sets out to make a living. The real estate man can not make money unless he can build up his home town to a point where it is worth something.

Omaha owes a great deal more to the men who have carried on this successful campaign than will generally be acknowledged. Mark Martin is president of the Board, I. Shuler is chairman and W. C. Spain vice chairman of the committee that handled the work, the other members being George F. Jones, Byron R. Hastings, H. A. Wolf, E. M. Slater, Amos Grant, C. B. Stult and T. J. Hansen. We congratulate them and the board on the recognition their efforts have gained from the organized real estate men of the nation.

JULY FOURTH.

July Fourth, 1776, is the truly great day in the history of the United States. On that date all that we are as a separate and independent nation had its beginning. There have been great events since, that we celebrate, but July Fourth stands out always as the day upon which a new people stood erect and faced the world with a new doctrine of liberty.

Most of the civilized world has taken that doctrine for its own in the intervening years. It is splendid to move toward the light that others have held aloft—it is glorious to be the first to kindle that light and to hear it as a beacon for all the world to see.

It was on July Fourth, 1776, that that light was kindled at Philadelphia, and it has been held aloft by the people of our United States until at last its rays have warmed and guided the peoples of all the world.

We are soon to observe the 148th anniversary of that first Fourth of July. In Omaha it has been the custom to hold our Independence Day celebrations at Fontenelle park. Plans have been worked out for such a celebration this year. Popular subscriptions support the program. What finer purpose could present itself for support? Those who have not already joined in this work with their contributions have the privilege of doing so now, thus assuring a celebration in keeping with the spirit and standing of Omaha among the cities of the country.

The degree in which a community observes the nation's birthday is a measure of that community's understanding of the great heritage of American citizenship.

The Japanese government makes "solemn protest" against the exclusion act. It will be solemnly filed away in the archives by solemn-faced diplomats, and then we will solemnly pursue our way, with a twinkle in the off eye that isn't quite so solemn.

If another war comes while the veterans of the last war are of fighting age, the chances are that they will leave the fighting to the fellows who put up such a howl about taxes when the bonus proposition was up.

Speaking of the change in the Methodist discipline, it appears that those who danced before permission was given probably will not take so much pleasure in dancing now that it is no longer prohibited.

Al Smith is said to be seeking an alliance with Brother Chanley. Wait until he hears from Brother Will.

Between Nebraska and Florida, the New York convention will have its full quota of Bryans.

If we are able to judge, the paramount issue of democracy this year is "anything to win."

Vice President and Cabinet

From the New York Times.
For various reasons there is a growing opinion that both parties should nominate for vice president a man eminently fit to be president. A study of the nominations for vice president of the two parties shows that sometimes by major statesmen who thus missed the opportunity of realizing, by accident, ambitions that enlivened their lives, sometimes by minor statesmen like Hiram Johnson, is mortifying reading. This place, next to the greatest, should fall to no man not deemed equal, by general consent, to the duties of that greatest office.

An article in The American Historical Review by Charles Oscar Paulin of Washington, well known among scholars by his researches into American diplomatic and naval history, brings out the all too little that is known of the relations, or attempted and intended relations, of the vice president and the cabinet. When government under the constitution began, the vice presidency, like the supreme court, may be said to have been an embryo, an unfinished sketch. John Marshall made the supreme court never got far beyond its outlines. John Adams was a man of long and varied public experience. In 1791 Washington sent a circular letter to the secretaries of state, treasury and war saying that in his own absence he wished the vice president consulted, if at the seat of government.

Jefferson, secretary of state, sent the letter to Adams, Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, and asked for their consultation. So Jefferson called a meeting of the cabinet, if the phrase is not premature, it was attended by John Adams, Hamilton, Jefferson, General Knox, secretary of war. Jefferson took the lead in the discussion. A loan and a mission to the Six Nations were approved. After the cabinet meeting was over, the wine unbuttoned speech, Adams and Hamilton had a discussion about the British constitution. "Purge it of corruption and give it a popular branch equality of representation," said General Hamilton, "and it will become an impracticable government." Adams is known to have attended any other cabinet meeting. When he became president difference of political opinion prevented his asking Jefferson to be present at cabinet discussions. Jefferson said that he would be constitutionally "take any part whatsoever in executive consultations, even were it proposed." This view kept him in the cabinet as president, from asking the vice president to sit in the cabinet.

President Taylor supposed, until otherwise advised, that the vice presi-

SUNNY SIDE UP

Take comfort, nor forget
That sunrise never failed us yet
Celia Thaxter

THE PART YOU PLAY.
It is not given each of us
The power to lead and teach.
It may not be in reach of us
To rule by thought and speech.
But this I know, that all of us
In some part must play,
And leading not the call of us
We waste our lives away.
We may not play the forward part,
But each has part and place.
'Tis when we play the coward part
That brings the deep disgrace.
'Tis when we give the best of us
To task the new day brings
That we can help the rest of us
To higher, nobler things.
The spotlight may not glow on us,
As forth we fare each day;
The world at large not know of us,
Nor of the parts we play.
But in the final reckoning
When each shall find his own,
The Great Judge will be reckoning
To place beside His throne.

Deeply beloved, we will turn this beautiful Lord's day morning to the Book of Proverbs, 14:24, reading as follows:
"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."
Israel learned the truth of the proverb, and learned it by bitter experience. So long as Israel kept faith with the Lord God of Hosts, just so long did Israel prosper. But when Israel turned to idols and forgot Jehovah, then Israel's tribulations began.

The setting up of idols has been a common practice since the dawn of creation. Some idols are of wood and stone; others of different material and form. We of America are not bowing down to idols of material form, but are we not bowing down to the idols of pleasure, to the idols of forgetfulness, to the idols of legislative enactment, instead of bowing down to Him who said, "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." The nation that forgets God is soon forgotten of God. In our mad chase after material wealth, in our insane pursuit of pleasure, and our dependence upon legislative enactment instead of moral suasion and helpful example, we are foolish to expect continued prosperity and even more foolish to expect that the Almighty will look lightly upon our forgetfulness.

No, the world is not growing worse. But it is not growing better fast enough. It is not growing better fast enough because too many of us are thinking more of self than we are of all too many of us relying upon our own finite strength instead of grasping the help so freely offered from on high. Time was when the Good Samaritan paused by the wayside to bind up the wounds of the stranger; now we call the ambulance and leave it all to the hospital.

Time was when we sought to make men better by pointing them to better things; now we enact a law and imagine we have done our duty. Time was when men and women lived their religion; now it is too often the case that they take it by proxy.

The world's need is not writers of theses nor exponents of materialistic philosophy. Its need is for intrepid Pauls, impetuous Peters, courageous Silases. It needs more of the spirit that inspired a Luther, a Calvin, a Wesley, a Campbell.

We are now going to stand and sing that old and familiar song that is a call to the real workers:
"Shout the tidings of salvation
Over the islands of the sea,
Till in humble adoration
All to Christ shall bow the knee!"
And let us sing it from the heart, not merely from the lips outward. For "righteousness exalteth the nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."
WILL M. MAUPIN.

wages and salaries increased from 68.7 to 77.3 per cent, while that of management and property decreased from 21.3 to 22.7 per cent.
Part savings such as that the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer sound well and are good propaganda for particular theories, but they do not survive examination by the cold scientific searcher after the truth. But we need not even resort to statistics to prove the inaccuracy of the 2 per cent story. It is discredited by the known standard of living among the even unskilled or half-skilled workmen, by the number of skilled workmen who own automobiles and houses, by the number of people who buy bonds. The conclusions of the bureau of economic research can be confirmed by any person who observes with unprejudiced eyes and who reasons from what he sees.

The Poor Growing Richer

From the Portland Oregonian.
That statement, portentous of evil, that 60 per cent of the wealth of the United States is owned by 2 per cent of the population has at last been subjected to an accurate test of its truth as is perhaps possible with available data. The statement as to the population percentage of wealth ownership here given is not the one most often in the mouth of the corner orator or unthinking speaker who wants to spread sensation. The percentage of wealth runs in these wild utterances to 75 and 85 per cent. The 60-and-2 comparison is said to be traceable to a high authority, Dr. Wilford R. King, but in the year he was president form it varied from its original conclusion, which he now abandons as having been founded on insufficient data.

The new inquiry by responsible agency was undertaken by the bureau of economic research, using all available sources, and the results are given by George E. Roberts, vice president of the National City Bank, in the Review of Reviews. The bureau's purpose is to make scientific search for economic facts as the first essential to discussion and adjustment of controversy. Its board of directors originally comprised professors of economics of such repute as T. S. Adams of Yale, John B. Conover of Wisconsin, Edward Wood Mead of California, other economists, a labor editor, a champion of industrial democracy, a banker, a labor bureau official, a banker, a manufacturer and an accountant. To these were added representatives of the American Federation of Labor, of economists, manufacturers, engineers, bankers, statisticians and farmers. The research staff consisted of five persons with Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell as director and with Prof. King as member in charge of one branch of the work. Study was conducted on two parallel lines, on which results for any one year did not vary more than 7 per cent, and final results were reached by splitting the difference. The work was submitted to all the directors, each of whom approved it as a whole.
The best light to determination of the proportion of the national income received by the rich and poor respectively is a table showing the number of persons receiving incomes of less and more than \$2,000 respectively for the year from 1910 to 1919. The number receiving less than \$2,000 decreased from \$4,352,000 in 1910 to 24,233,000 in 1919, while the aggregate amount they received increased from \$29,000,000,000 to \$89,500,000,000. The number receiving more than \$2,000 grew from 1,411,000 to 5,508,000 and the aggregate amount they received grew from \$9,900,000,000 to \$25,200,000,000. Thus the number in the \$2,000 class decreased from 26 to 87 per cent, and their share of the total decreased from 67 to 61 per cent, while the number in the class above \$2,000 grew from 4 to 12 per cent and their share of the total grew from 33 to 39 per cent. As to income, the well-to-do are more numerous.
While the division of income and material wealth is not the same, the discrepancy between these figures and the 2 per cent story raises a strong presumption that the latter is incorrect. It is not that the nation's wealth has been made by Walter R. Ingalls, author of a book on wealth and income. He has made calculations of the value of the nation's wealth and, according to Mr. Roberts,

God-Hands

More gentle, more patient, more firm
Than arms
Extended in mother love,
Are Arms Everlasting that save and
cast
Crude souls from the Mould Above,
Whose Holy Hands push through
their Sieves of Life,
Dividing the dark that we
May journey in light through the
vale's dark night
To Mountains of Day—Ah!—See?

Up, up to the mark of the prize they
point,
In nethermost depths they place
Redemption blood-bought for the souls
sin-fraught

Who fall from the verge of grace;
For—teaching man knowledge—does
God not know
The tempter that throws man down!
'Hold fast that thou hast!'—sounds
His warning blast—
Ah!—"Let no man take Thy crown!"

And that there may dawn, spite of
desimists,
Fair future of higher vault
For every clime through your away
sublime,
God's hands of no guile, no fault,
Our cares and our prayers time must
multiply.

Who goes forth with seed in grief
A weeping, exultantly comes again—
Back bringing with him his sheaf!
Creating a flourishing Kingdom new,
Whose souls against war shall close,
Whose yield shall make wilderness
rejoice

And blossom as does the rose,
Whose needs of the hour shall be met
by souls
That pray in this country's cause,
Whose agents shall spread selfish graft
and greed
To flee, spurred by love's just law,
O then—then!—the God-Hands shall
satisfy—
No man can perform their feat—
And grave blinds of clay shall rise to
display
To victors the peace prize sweet—
The honor for labors of righteousness,
Whose potent effect commands
Assurance forever and quietness
Through touch of divine God-Hands.
—Alta Wrenwick Brown.

SINCE MOTHER BOBBED HER HAIR.

Since mother's shorn her golden locks,
Home's not the same to me,
We don't have good old mullicans—
Just little cakes and tea.

The kids are done in overalls,
And a hickory shirt I wear,
For mother can't be bothered—
She must primp and curl her hair.

The flowers are getting weedy,
And the garden is a sight,
But thrilling melodrama—
Why mother thinks all right.

The kids are getting sassy,
And it makes me almost sick
To see her spare the good old red
And wield the small lip-stick.
—Lillian Banks Nelson, 7913 Foster
Road, Portland, Ore.

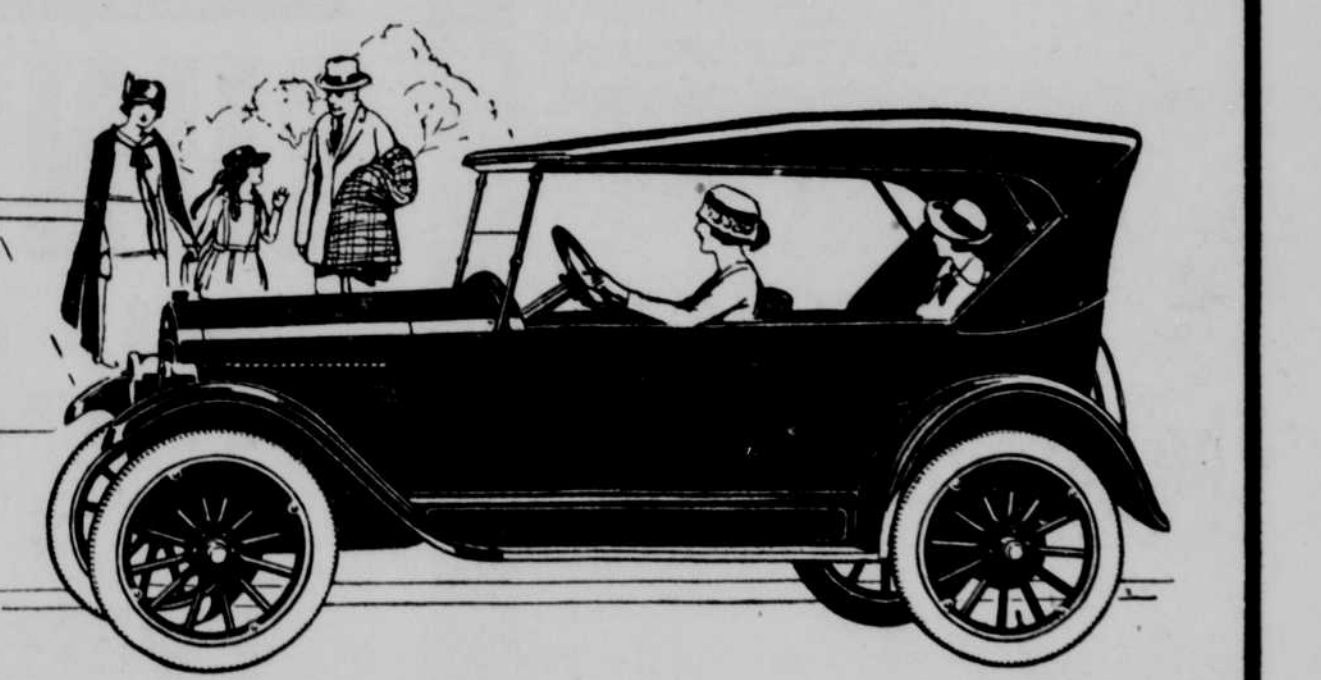
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V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of June, 1924.
W. H. QUIVEY,
(Seal) Notary Public