THE MORNING BEE

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cribed before me this 3d day of June, 1923. (Seel) W. H. QUIVEY, Netary Public

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AMERICAN SPIRIT NEEDED.

No one can fail to be impressed by the difference in the atmosphere of the opening session of the international conference at The Hague and that of the Washington disarmament parley or the Genoa economic round table.

At Washington men met under the impetus of high resolve to achieve a definite and practicable reduction of the war burden of the world. They were stirred to enthusiasm by Secretary Hughes' inspiring appeal and his unexpected announcement of the United States' readiness to agree upon a fixed program of radical naval curtailment.

At Genoa the circumstances were less auspicious. The United States was absent and there were very cefinite elements of discord between the European nations represented. Nevertheless, representative statesmen took advantage of the opening session to voice their hopes for a "new deal" in Europe, for the solution of economic problems which were and still are forestalling the permanent advancement of the peoples so lately released from the horrors of war. There were pessimists at Genoa, but there were also optimists, and for a time at least the optimists were the more outspoken.

The Hague session opened without apparent inspiration, with nothing but reiterations of the antagonistic positions which wrecked the Genoa conference. It opened under the dispiriting shadow of failure by the allied bankers to arrange new bases of European national credits. It is perhaps significant that the first day was marked by attempts to discourage publicity of its affairs to an extent not undertaken at any other international conference since the war.

The world was so stricken by war that it welcomed any reasonable action tending to curtail the possibility of war or the extent of the damage that war could work. Apparently it has not yet suffered sufficiently of the evils of economic devastation that its component nations are willing to sit down to a heart-to-heart discussion of practicable means for removing the causes of these disturbances. The economic problem is more complex. Its elements are more difficult of understanding and perhaps more difficult of solution. The time is coming when it must be solved and the one ray of light in the present situation is the certainity that, whatever difficulties may come first, the ultimate solution is nearer with States may wield an important influence, not as a bargain-seeker contending against others equally selfish but as a leader among nations willing to give as well as take, with the same spirit which made the Washington conference a success.

guy," or "He may call that work but I don't," are remarks heard frequently during a day.

These discontented ones are oblivious to the fact. that every job, from digging a ditch to running a banking house, requires a peculiar physical or mental ability. The haberdashery clerk forgets that pitching hay is an art and wishes he were a farmer; the farmer blisters his hands after pitching hay for twelve hours and wishes he had a "soft" job in a furnishing store.

Ambition is not useless envy. It is to be fostered as a potent factor in American life. The hotel waiter might well wish to be manager, but he should not confine himself to wishing. He should try to fit himself for the managership. In doing this he would learn that being a hotel manager is not such a snap as it may appear. And like the manager he would acquire insight which would give him a healthy respect for the ability of others. Much useless discontent could be stopped by this line of reasoning.

PULLING IN OUR HORNS.

Considerable grief impends for those coast cities that will have to give up navy yards or shore stations under the naval reduction plan. Who will doubt that the civic and commercial bodies in each locality will pull every political string to maintain their hold on the government payroll? The commission which

will handle this problem will have a difficult task. Dismantling warships, while requiring less finesse than removing a naval station, is not easy, either. One has but to consider that these heavily armored vessels were built to withstand the highest explosives to realize the difficulty of taking them to pieces with peaceful implements. The oxy-acetylene torch, pneumatic drill, the chisel and the power-hammer have much work before them.

More than 500,000 tons of the American navy are to be scrapped under the disarmament treaty. Junk out of these men-of-war will turn up later in auto-

mobiles, electrical appliances, farm implements and tools. This conversion of what may be called waste into useful products adds to the wealth of the nation, just as the abandonment of surplus camp sites and navy stations will do by reducing the nation's tax bill.

THE FINE ART OF PENMANSHIP.

Come to think of it, women generally do write a better hand than do men. So it is not surprising that the first prize for penmanship in the Omaha schools should go to a girl, Inez L. Harris. That 13 awards of merit should be made before one boy is reached, is however, rather remarkable.

What is to be made of the showing that out of 421 grade school pupils making a high grade as penmen only 68 were boys? It is small comfort to notice that the supervisor who trained them was a man. There are some things a woman's arm is not adapted to, throwing a ball for instance, but using a pen is a more delicate operation that seems to be perfectly suited to a dainty touch.

For a generation the art of writing was almost lost. The era of the ink-drawn birds and scrolls gave way to one of angular, awkward lettering. The typewriter came into general use in the nick of time, for there is a good deal of writing that is extremely hard to decipher. We dare say the thing is better managed now, with special instruction in the position and the movement of the arm as well as expert criticism of the writing itself.

WHAT THE INCOME TAX SHOWS.

Year by year the American people increase in wealth and productiveness. That conclusion is inescapable after pondering a pamphlet on statistics of income for 1920, issued by the internal revenue each passing day. When that time arrives, the United | bureau. Returns of net income show a heavy increase each year. The greatest increase, mounting to \$7,-400,000,000, was recorded in 1917, reflecting no doubt some of the profits of war. Since that time \$10,000,000,000 more has been added, more than a third of it in 1920. From the point of view of general welfare, it is reassuring to find the bulk of the increasing income falls now to the small fellow. Out of 7,259,944 persons reporting, only 33 had -n income of \$1,000,000 a year or more. In the war years this class was more numerous, with an aggregate income five times as large as in 1920, the last year for which figures are available. In the same period total annual earnings of the class falling between \$1,000 and \$5,000 doubled.

BUILDING A NEW CAPITOL

Some Nebraska Editors Favor Marble Over Limestone-While Seeking Economy, Do Nothing for the Sake of Lowering Cost That Would Injure Permanence or Dignity of Building, Is General Sentiment

the end. Nebrasks is a young and progressive state, rich in resources. The capitol is to serve for genera-Ravenna News. C. B. Cass: The capitol building will be an architectural triumph tions to come and nothing but the completed, a building in keep very best material will be satisfacing with the spirit and progressive

tory in the long run. more or less in its cost represents to Gibbon Reporter. the individual not much more than a few gallons of gas or attendance C. E. Johnson: I doubt very result of his incarceration? Did it strongly the advisability of the state undertaking the construction of the while he was in prison? How many strongly the advisability of the while he was in prison? How the he wa a few movie shows, and the per sence of the building should not

new capitol building itself. Work of any description costs the govern-ment, the state, or even a munici-pality much more than it does an individual or firm. While Nebraska How much more time nust he do should have a capitol building of which the people should not be ashamed, still, with the present heavy burden of taxation, this is no heavy burden of taxation. this is no be cheapened or its beauty lessened by the use of inferior materials. Marble is the standard material of architectural durability and beauty the world over and its use in the construction of the new building is creatly to be preferred to limestone. If necessary to circumvent the con y burden of taxation, this is no for extravagance. A handsome dignified limestone building fill every public need and the b,000 saved would benefit more ple if applied to highway imactors' trust, let the state proceed with the work under competent supervision. will fill every public need and the \$300,000 saved would benefit more

Long Pine Journal.

people if applied to highway im-provement. Ted L. Hummel: The new state capitol building should be, as far as Tekamah Herald.

possible, a home state project, but only in the work itself. Nebraska men should be given preference as to jobs, ex-service men coming first. Competition among bidders should be more keen. Build it of marble, J. R. Sutherland: The state will justified in rejecting all bids on the state capitol to break a price fixing combination among contract-ors. George E. Johnson, state engineer, is competent to supervise the construction for the building commission. The state capitol commission. The state capitol commission must do what it can to break up any graft by a contractors' combine. Bedford stone is preferable to Mis-souri marble and should be used in

stand for ages and the people are demanding a structure commensu-rate with our great state. They do construction, thereby saving \$300,000 not want it cheapened in looks or of the taxpayers' money. The bids submitted show that Bedford stone was that much lower than marble.

Lew Shelley: I believe the public has always suffered from the policy

if \$300,000 could be saved. Let the state handle the job.

Harrison Sun.

The Bee's-

statutory law. He has been in jail. What was the

If commitment to prison has any

virtues. Nebraska ought to be thor-oughly blessed in so much that its great prison is so full that the in-

mates, figuratively speaking, are sticking their heads out of the win-

dows. Every bit of space is full to capacity and the, various county jails

house enough to fill it again. Notwithstanding this accomplish-

ment of prison infliction, there are

F. W. Meyer: Am not in favor of the state proceeding on the capi-

until next the state should expect to pay a year should be made and new bids reasonable profit for his services.

Genoa Leader.

worthy opponents. My opinion is that if the state at-The state capitol commission is commended in rejecting bids tempts to build a new statehouse to be commended in rejecting bilds tempts to build a new statehouse and builders of this right mathematic on the state capitol building. In itself it will cost \$200,000 more than the face of seeming lack of compe-it would by contract. As regards also are in order for the pilot who to saving \$300,000 by using lime-guided the Omaha winner in the stone instead of marble, we say use

should give bidders another oppor-tunity and, if the bids submitted are out of reason, the state should take the transmitted are building of the kind in the country it would be a tragedy to cheapen it with material. Marthel is worth that Harry G. Smith, Omaha air mail pilot, was at the stick of the Bellanca when it first left the ground at Fort on the work itself. There might be with material. Marble is worth that convict labor used on the work. Ne-much more, and there is nothing too Crook field. He piloted the ship on



think

Believe

a lot of saphcads who have no abil-ity to reason who loudly domand that our prison be made a place of that our prison be made a place of thereor and of severity. Good Lord: is known as the most careful plot of LETTER BOX "Treat 'Em Rough'' No Solution. Stanton, Neb., June 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: Who is Brown?

is he a cause or is he an effect? work any good. Nevertheless these whose home station has been the want it continued despite its failures Ak-Bar-Ben field, have done much to place the name of Omaha high in the annals of aviation history. Everybody will have to admit that and the Browns that it sends out. he is a bad actor. His latest crime is This proposition is so elemental that EX-ACE.

Honking Horns.

Omaha, June 16 .- To the Editor of The Bee: The crash and clatter downtown sections of American farious acts. There were heretics cities has come to be accepted as a when the Spanish inquisition tortured necessary phase of present-day civ-lization. One soon becomes accus-tomed to the rumble of surface cars. its thousands by all the savagery that its administrators could devise. Nobody was ever made good by tor-ture nor prevented from committing a felony by terrorism. the roaring of motors and even the discordant medley of sounds in busy afeterias.

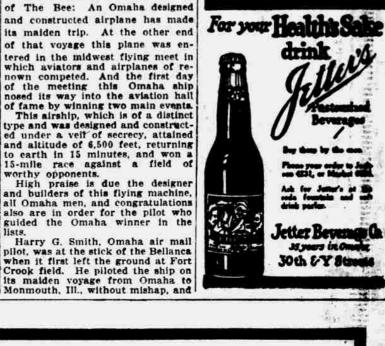
But after the day of toil, when one retires to the so-called peace and quiet of one's home, much labor noises disturb and annoy. The friendby but thoughtless motorist who drives up in front of a resident and sounds his claxon long and load is not adding to the peace of the neighborhood.

In most cases he is endeavoring to entice a friend out for a ride. But his claxon sounds just as loud in the homes of people whom he has cause God didn't do that sort of a thing. He was too wise to the game no intention of taking out for a ppin. How are these people to avoid hear-ing his claxon? And how, oh how, to try it. It is odd than any should assume greater wisdom than His. What fools these are who think their ing his claxon? And how, on how, are they to know the signal isn't meant for them? Many a pescetul nap has been interrupted by a claxon which isn't meant for the

wisdom superior to His. We have tried the most severe in flictions that devilish human ingenuears of the napper: many a book has been hastily closed without a book-mark by some innocent reader who ity could devise. We have made use of the jibbet and the block. We have immolated prisoners alive. We have thought the claxon called him. The most obvious solution would run the gammet from severity to mildness. What is the result? Browns! Shall we keep on? Perhe for the motorist to leave his car long enough to ring the doorbelt. If saps so, for we don't seem to have intelligence enough to devise any better method. We will go on to the this is too great an error, airmin-invent a special system of simila-two short honks and one is have for example- and thus eliminat ay unnecessary discomfort to others? QUIET, PLEASE this is too great an effort, why not WILL R. WOODRUFF. end of time making Browns.

Omaha and Aviation.

Omaha. June 16 .- To the Editor



that it may be a lasting monument state. The \$300,000 saved would be poor economy when it comes to consider the wearing comes to consider the wearin qualities. Use economy in designin anything but the quality that goes into the building.

Hay Springs News.

George E. Benschoter: I do not think it advisable to carry on the capitol work by the state without contract; better put off building for a year. As to using limestone in place of marble, if the architect thinks it is as durable, better save \$300,000; if not, use marble. Noth-ing is too good for Nebraska.

of asking for competitive bids on public works. It usually, sooner or later, drives con-actors into com-Walthill Times. binations for self-protection, or fur-G. A. Dudley: The taxpaying pub-lic certainly should approve the nishes a strong incentive to render defective service. If Governor Mc policy of the capitol commission in Kelvie has found "competition lack-

rejecting the building bids because they seem unreasonably high. If satisfactory competitive bids cannot be secured, the alternative of the ing" he has in this case only discovered what is usually overlooked. In an enterprise of this magnitude, no contractor should be considered whose character and business deal-marble should be used. Believe state doing the work hinges on the reliability and integrity of the men ings are not above reproach, and postponement of work supervising the construction. In a building of the proposed magnifi-cence, a saving of \$300,000 does not Spencer Advocate.

justify substituting limestone for marble facings. Nebraska should not hesitate at the legitimate cost of a capitol worthy of the state, but does not countenance graft or any expenditures without an equivalent value in return.

Nelson Gazette.

The lack of competition in bids is the first act in the Nebraska "capitol drama indicating a disposition to pave the way for graft. In rejecting the few bids submitted Governo McKelvie has again demonstrated that he has a mind of his own and committee of which he head is to be commended for endeavoring to protect the Nebraska taxpayers. The wisdom of the state undertaking the work without con-tract is questionable as it would furnish many opportunities for mis-understandings, and these always prove unsatisfactory and expensive. The letting of contracts aggregating upwards of \$5,000,000 is a herculean task and must be kept well in hand if the people are given justice and those in charge make an honorable record. Economy is always com-mendable, but to cheapen the capitol

stability and, while demanding that it be built at a minimum of cost. would sanction the extra expense of a marble structure. Fairbury News and Gazette. Deshler Rustler. E. J. Mitchell: Would not use intestione in the capitol. Colorado and constructed airplane has made sandstone might do as a substitute its maiden trip. At the other end

JUST EVERYDAY PLUCK.

Circumstances, as much as men, make popular heroes.

Albert N. McDonald, 43, Texan, after 10 years of training in the American army, enlisted with the Canadians in 1916, fought at Vimy ridge, Cambrai, on the Somme, and suffered four wounds, one by a bayonet.

The most unobserving man can observe that there was a hero!

Coming out of the war he put \$6,000 into restaurant fixtures in a Texas oil town, martial law was established, and today he can't sell his goods for even \$100 there.

He came to Omaha to take charge of a railroad cating house in a dingy section of Gibson, not far from a bootlegging joint, and to "clean up" the neighborhood.

In his first clash over liquor he was shot five times, thrice through the stomach.

"I'll get well," he grimly declared-and he did. Two weeks to the day he walked away from the hospital.

"I'm going back into Gibson," he announced. "I'm going to clean up the neighborhood and make it a decent place for the railroad company's men, a fit place to run a business."

Within a week he again will don a chef's cap and an apron and turn mainly to cooking, say, corned beef and cabbage.

Thus does peace hide its heroes.

FIRST FIFTY YEARS THE HARDEST.

The young lady reporter, after "covering" her sixth divorce case involving well known people in less than that many weeks, remarked: "I'm never going to get married; I've seen and heard enough."

By way of rebuttal, we commend to this young woman-and all others of similar pessimistic thought -this remark by Mrs. J. W. Evans, Omaha woman who celebrated her fiftieth wedding anniversary last week: "We never had a quarrel during the fifty years of our married life."

Now, mind you, it would be risky business to guarantee a half century without quarrels to any couple. The chances are there will be quarrels. But the marital life which one sees disclosed in the divorce courts is not typical. Most married folk live happily.

AMBITION NOT MERELY DISCONTENT.

The manager of a hotel, taking breakfast in the main dining room a day or so ago, rebuked the waiter for what seemed a most trivial thing.

"When placing a fingerbowl before a guest always have the hotel crest on the silver base toward the guest," he told the waiter, with much sterness.

"He's new at the business, that waiter," the manager added to a breakfast companion. "Probably he's wishing he were manager, so he could get even with me for the rebuke. At that he probably would be as good a manager as I would be a waiter. It's surprising how much a waiter must know to carry on his duties properly."

Men who are or pretend to be discontented with their own occupations often make envious remarks about the occupations of other men. "Gosh, I wish

Most of the 'small incomes, of course, proceeded from salaries and wages. This source, however, supplied only a little more than one-half of the full returns. Industry, which includes both trade and farming, was responsible for a little more than one-fifth. The profits from owning property, such as lands, bonds and stocks, brought in almost as much.

The trouble with such statistics as these are that

before they can be collected they may be out of date. These figures of two years ago indicate that America was heading in the right direction to a broader distribution of the returns of thrift and industry. It is unfortunate that we must wait two years longer in order to ascertain our exact position at the present moment.

CINDERELLA AT THE BRITISH COURT.

Cinderella was blessed with a fairy godmother who arrayed her in fine jewels for the court ball. That magic feat is now imitated by London jewelers who hire out diamond tiaras for a night's social display. These will not fade out at the stroke of midnight, but may be returned the next morning.

The cheap pursuit of expensive pleasure could scarcely be carried farther. When any social climber may wear at a court ceremony a magnificent rope of pearls by paying \$30 as rent to a jeweler, the glory and advantage of ownership decline. The net result is*something like communism, since it weakens the pride of possession, makes splendid gems almost common property, and puts the comparatively poor society dame on the same plane of splendor as the wife of a war millionaire.

What an impression of mummery is given by the news that London jewelers are rushed with applications for hired jewels to be worn at the royal receptions. Cinderella was a heroine, right enough, but the same popular admiration is denied those society folk who so patently are living beyond their means that they have to appear in plumage rented for the night.

When Andy Nielsen, parson-pilot, goes flying he believes in doing it right. When he crashed into a hay rack near Tekamah, he had a police surgeon with him to dress his wounds and a lawyer with him to prevent any damage suits. All he needed, in fact, was a fire chief to put out the flames.

Conan Doyle explains that Sherlock Holmes is dead, but that he is revolving in his mind a new fiction character to take his place. A detective story from Sir Arthur's pen would seem much more plausible than his spook stories.

Cereal chemists announce that the best wheat flour lacks only five elements of nourishment, and three of them are minor. The two vital ones are soluble fats, and once science can put these into I had that chap's graft," or "Pretty soft for that | bread, it will in fact become the staff of life.

by substituting lower grade material would likely prove disappointing in

Freedom and Reform

From a Speech by Senator George W. Norris. "In a free "overnment, founded upon consent of the governed, on the theory that the people are suf-ficiently intelligent to be given the right of self-government no man in my judgment can successfully deny the right of the people to nominate candidates unless at the same time he is consistent and denies the right of the people to vote at a general election. Give to me or to anyone election. Give to me or to anyone else or to any machine or any body

of men the right and power to nominate candidates and they will nominate candidates and they will not turn their finger over to decide who shall be chosen at the general election. The history of the coun-try is full of such examples. "Abolish the right of the people to name their candidates and the effect will be the abolition of the right of the people to clear their

right of the people to elect their public officials. The secretary of war, when he advocates the abolition of the primary, is advocating a return to monarchial form of government

"From the very beginning of civilization there has been a contest between those who wanted to go forward and those who wanted to go back. There has been a continual conflict between those who want the power given to a few chosen pe nd those who wanted to give it to all the people.

"According to the belief of the men who are opposed to the pri-mary system, the only way to select the best man is to turn the matter over to a particular few who, by some inherited right, are assuming for themselves that they know more than anybody else and must neces-sarily be entrusted with power. They are doing what the kaiser did when he said he derived his power from God.

"Our forefathers said 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.'

"That means me; that means you; that means the bricklayer; that means the carpenter; that means the lawyers and the doctor and dentist and the scientific man as well as the man who has had only one training and that to know how nd interest and not lose anything by the operation

Secretary Weeks said that when we have attempted to improve the constitution by amendment we have failed signally. He believes we ought never to change the constitu-tion. That means we would never have had the amendment guaranteeing liberly of the press and freedom of speech. That means that today we would have slavery; and that means that we would have no pri-mary; that means that no change could be made to relieve human suffering or to bring about improvement in government. "One of the statements of Secre-

tary Weeks is that the primary has a tendency to abolish partisanship in government. If that were the only thing it ever did, it would justify its existence. If there is one single evil in the government today, it is the evil of arbitrary partisan-It is the evil of arbitrary partisan-ship which forces senators to come into the senate saying 'What is my vote? Where does the committee stand? I do not know a thing about what has been discussed, but I am going to vote for a tariff a mile high if the committee has it in the bill that way.'

"If the committee goes out and changes it and comes in with a lower rate they will be with committee again."

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