to Bernard M. Baruch, whose gener-ouity has made possible its financial maintenance, much credit is due.

American factories made 79,000

is estimated by manufacturers at 6 years. Many last longer than that,

From the Wichita Boarle.

automobiles last December.

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher. B. BREWER, Gen. Mar MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

to Assertated From of which Flor Day to a marker, to continued to the star for repetituation of all town despitates confined to the otherwise section of the star Not average circulation of The Omaha See, June, 1923

Daily.....71,731 Sunday....77,034 had before me this 5th day of July, 192 (Seel) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

Omaka Boo is a member of the Audit Burson of Circulations, the of authority on circulation padits, and The Boy's elevatetion is nec-

rivate Branch Ezchange. Ask for the Department Person Wanted. For Night Calls After 16 P. M.: AT lamtic diterial Department, AT lantic 1831 or 1845. 1005

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The average paid daily circulation of The Omaha Bee for June, 1922, was 71,731, a gain of 12,797 over June of 1921. The average paid Sunday circulation of The Omaha Bee for June, 1922, was 77,924, a gain of 20,120 over June of 1921. This is a larger gain than that made by any other daily or Sunday paper.

LOOKS LIKE AN EARLY PEACE.

Surface signs justify expectations of an early and complete peace, so far as the coal and railroad strikes are concerned. Leaders on both sides are looking for avenues of approach, rather than magnifying points of difference, and, if this means anything at all, it means that they are getting together. At any rate, events are moving fast in both camps, and a few hours may bring the sunlight of settlement to the industrial world.

President Harding has suggested three methods by which the railroad strike may be settled at once, each containing a form of compromise that both sides can make without sacrifice by either of anything that is essential or vital, and even these matters to be later adjusted on a basis that is approved by both sides. The men have accepted the president's proposals, and the executives will, it is reported, meet in New York on Tuesday to consider a plan for action and make their decision. Until this is announced,

the status quo remains. President Lewis of the Mine Workers is holding an important gathering of his chiefs at Philadelphia, from which will come some definite answer to the proposition of the Pittsburgh Vein Operators' association. No state settlements will be made, at least not until the general situation has been passed on.

From every side come expressions that support the belief that the whole affair is being worked out in satisfactory manner. Such interviews or statements as are given out contain hopeful statements, and some that really are helpful. If a victory is to be ascribed to anything, it will be to the common sense of those in charge, who have seemingly realized the danger of endeavoring one to crush the other, and the progress that will follow a rational compromise.

HISTORY LEAPS BACKWARD.

It is inaccurate to say, as is done in announcing the recognition of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania as separate and independent members of the sisterhood nations, that they were born of the recent war. As matter of fact, they have re-emerged from two or even more centuries of political bondage.

In the period comprising the time from the Elevonth to the Fifteenth centuries, the peoples no referred to as "indigenous" and established in stability and economic independence really were of great political and social importance in Europe. Their princes and kings were men of affairs, great in influence, in ability and achievement. A king of Lithuania sat on the throne of Poland, and united the two countries. Others resisted attacks from Russia, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and preserved the integrity of their holdings.

Reval has been a great port for a thousand years. How these nations were eventually worn down and subdued, and finally forcibly annexed to Russia and to Germany is of much interest to the student, or even to the casual reader of history. Lithuania went to Russia in the partition of Poland in 1793, and gave the czar political possession of the region along the Baltic that always had been a desirable acquisition. but the century that followed did not affect the spirit of the people, who never did become Russians.

Insurrection and revolt were sternly repressed, and not in modern times is to be found a bloodier or more ferocious chapter than was written when the Cossagks went to restore "loyalty" in the Baltic provinces after the Russo-Japanese war, thereby preserving the "face" and authority of the czar, if not adding to his fame.

Recognition of these nations should have come under the Wilson administration; it was one of the mistakes that he made to extend his hand to Jugo-Slavia, for example, and withhold it from the Baltic peoples. However, even now the United States will aid a sturdy group by its act of recognition to the governments set up and maintained by the peoples of Esthonia, Latvis and Lithuania.

WOMEN'S INTEREST IN THE PAY CHECK.

Active in so many fields, women now appear to be taking a more and more personal interest in the labor disputes in which their husbands are involved. In the news are to be found accounts of a group of wives of strikers chastising men who had remained on the job, and in many less violent ways participating in the contest.

Thomas R. Marshall, vice president of the United States under Woodrow Wilson, lately was quoted as saying that wage cuts that otherwise might be acquiesced in are being fought because the women at home are strenuously opposed to any lightening of the weekly pay envelope, irrespective of what reason may be given.

If this is so, a new factor has entered the problem of labor and capital.

KEEPING THE STREETS CLEAN.

Here is where Commissioner Hopkins gets en iorsement for his appeal to Omaha business men to assist in keeping the streets clean. The commissioner mildly protests against store refuse and the like being swept across the sidewalk and into the gutter. That practice is inherently bad, and costs the City of Omaha quite a lot of money in the course of a year.

Much effort has been made in late years to keep the thoroughfares of the city always in presentable condition. Not alone on the downtown but on the outlying streets is care expended, and ordinarily it may be truthfully said that no city in the land nts cleaner streets than Omaha. The condition can be improved by even a little care on part of the

people who use the streets. In passing, it may not be amiss to call attention to the general appearance of the residence districts

THE MORNING BEE st this season of the year. Never are lawns and grass plots neglected in Omaha, but this summer they are more than ever beautiful, because the rains have been so generous and so well distributed. Flower beds, shrubbery, hedges, grass and trees are in midsummer fettle, the most luxurious and attractive exhibition ever displayed. Drive in any part of the city, and you will be delighted by the prospect. Remember, too, that Omaha has no slum district.

It is well then, to give attention to the request of the commissioner that all assist in keeping the general standard high by looking carefully each to his own premises. A little carelessness may breed great neglect, while an equal amount of watchfulness and care will bring much result in preserving our city's streets in respectable if not immaculate condition.

ENDURANCE TEST FOR SINCERITY.

A gathering of the democrats of Nebracks has been called for Omaha, at which a platform will be constructed, and a lot of medicine made. "And to transact and elect such other business as may properly come before the convention," is the final phraseology of the call. We do not know just what the brethren plan on doing, and have no desire to intrude on their councils. However, it is a safe guess that some smiles will be exchanged between the leaders and more between those who are of the elect, but who are not looked upon as leaders.

One of the occasions for these smiles will be the ostentatiously paraded solicitude of Charles W. Bryan and his eminent brother, William Jennings Bryan, for the political fortunes of Gilbert Monell Hitchcock. Of course, the well known Bryan brothers will do all they possibly can to secure the re-election of Senator Hitchcock, whose course has so endeared him to the Bryans and their followers. The many, many courtesies extended by the senator to the Great Commoner, especially when the latter was secretary of state in President Wilson's cabinet, will undoubtedly be gratefully acknowledged by the latter.

Then, of course, Senator Hitchcock will do all he possibly can do to bring about the election of Charles W. Bryan to be governor of Nebraska. He knows how much the Bryan brothers have done for him in the past, and will govern himself accordingly.-

Neutrality is what the chemists call a great atalyzer, bût we have serious doubts whether it will affect a permanent union of the dry Bryanites and the wet Hitchcockites in Nebraska. Even the lure of office is scarcely potent enough to bring about a permanent amalgamation of such elements. However, the campaign will apply the acid test to the sincerity of the leaders.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS JOB.

The projection of the present industrial strike across the horizon of public attention has evidenced the huge proportions of the job which has been assigned to President Harding, who stepped into the White House facing more than ordinary momentous problems. The preceding eight years were years of rhetoric and theory, accompanied by some concrete accomplishments in the way of domestic legislation. But the good accomplished was minimized by the harm done in the presentation of unsound theories and the application of a literary cold douche upon every proper tendency in the way of progress.

The innate soundness of the American nation would have denatured this ill effect had it not been for the world war. The road to peace was an inviting one, but here the gravest errors were committed and

President Harding inherited all of the shortcomings of the previous administration, both internationally and in a domestic way.

The president undertook the immediate task of setting the United States right with the rest of the world. Under the capable direction of Secretary of State Hughes, the United States has a marked and government of Premier Norris having been forced to appeal to the people after an adverse vote on a taxation measure.

Complete returns of the poll show that the merest handful of liberal members will be found in the new parliament of Manitoba. The conservatives fared even worse, the united farmers securing almost half State Hughes, the United States has emerged from its position of isolation and is once more exercising that balance of power in the world which its independent position and its just motives warrant. The

domestic problem has not been so easy to handle. With the rest of the world bankrupt, President Harding and his administration set hand to the task of bringing prosperity to the United States as the first step to bringing it to the rest of the world.

Under the leadership of President Harding, the agricultural industry has been rehabilitated, production has been resumed, Liberty bonds have gone back to par, the deficit in the treasury has been turned into a surplus, the greatest step in the direction of international peace ever taken has been accomplished, the business of the United States has been placed on a sound footing through the budget system, the government's indebtedness has been reduced, efforts are being made to save the wreckage of the American merchant marine, and all this within a little more than a year.

At the present moment, President Harding is fighting the battle of the general public-that great bulk of the population which will be most affected by the struggle of the smaller groups within it.

The president is buckling to his job. Hearty appreciation of the difficulties that confront him is the least aid the general public can extend.

Women who are forming themselves into democratic clubs may now and then recall that if the democratic senator from Nebraska had had his way, they would not have the right to vote. At least, he voted three times against the proposal in the senate when his vote in favor would have put it over.

One of the mysteries is why anyone signing himself "A Republican for Forty Years" should write to Senator Hitchcock's paper inquiring about the details of the policy of the republican party. But then, maybe he doesn't.

It may be noted in passing that those democrats who are now in office are having their difficulties with their constituents. The most recent example is Senator Culberson of Texas, who ran third in the

Somehow we feel a little proud of that Omaha father who says his wayward son must pay the penalty of his misdeeds. And in time the boy himself will feel proud of his dad.

Pawnee county comes to the front with a fortybushel wheat field. A few such acres as that are all man needs here below.

The Omaha Bee's Free Ice and Milk Fund is doing its perfect work just now. It is 100 per cent service.

Common sense is about to come to but in the strike situation. Look for a home run. The vain youth who fired the Ephesian dome has

any modern imitators. Nebraska democrats have plenty to talk about.

On Second Thought

By M. M. STANSIFER. difference between the difficult and the that the impossible requires a little

What Other Editors Say

Pretty Cheerful, Thank You, rom the Kaness City Star.

Ask a farmer about his crops.

"What about your wheat?" "Came through much better than

"Came inrough much better than I expected. One of the best wheat crope I ever raised."
"And corn?"
"Well, you ought to see it. Tall and sturdy and dark green. Looks as if I were going to have more bushels to the acre than a jackass could drag down hill on ice."
"Pastures and livestock?"
"Never better. I'm making money now on every load I ship to

"Never better, I'm making money now on every load I ship to Kansas City, and I'm shipping plenty. Hogs at 10 cents you know is pretty nearly equivalent to dollar corn. The pastures are green, there is plenty of water for the stock, and the hay crop is fine."

"Did you do well on fruit?"

"Great. The berries have been thick. Apples and peaches are in splendid shape—"

That is the sort of conversation.

That is the sort of conversation

that is going on all over this terri-tory when a farmer comes to town and gets to talking. This isn't 1920. of course, when everything went up in a balloon. People who keep com-paring conditions with that boom year never will be happy. "Them days," as the song says, "are gone

of course, when everything went up in a bailgon. People who keep comparing conditions with that boom year never will be happy. "Them days," as the song says, "are gone forever."

But when farm conditions as a whole are compared with the general average—well, the west can throw up its hat. It is used to having a big wheat year, with the corn half burned up; or a partial wheat the corn half burned up; or a partial wheat the corn through the corn half burned up; or a partial wheat the corn through the corn that the corn through through the corn through the corn th ing a big wheat year, with the corn haif burned up; or a partial wheat failure and a good corn crop; or plenty of corn and an unprofitable livestock market. But this year it has everything, wheat, corn, livestock, berries, fruit, hay, pasture, in an abundance that earely happens. Also prices are good. They aren't war prices, to be sure, but they are prices that would have satisfied the highest ambitions of every farmer in the prewar days. They are prices that mean prosperity to all

complained. Looking about these wide horizons as August comes, we tiell the poet to chase himself. At least this year, what with yields and prices, the time and the place and the loved one are all on hand at once.

There is nothing artificial about such prosperity. It isn't paper prosperity. The west is pouring a great stream of goods into the markets; goods manufactured in the factory of the soil by the application of sunshine and rain and the farmer's labor. The country is hundreds of millions of dollars richer by the manufactures of the sundreduced in the factory of the soil by the application of sunshine and rain and the farmer's labor. The country is hundreds of millions of dollars richer by the manufactures of these neighborhood of \$,000,000 new labor. The country is hundreds of millions of the manufactures that these cannot agree why this sacrifice of the prosperity of someone or some class, and this is justified on the ground of the greatest good to the greatest number.

In the cases of the present coal and railway strikes, we all may agree with the administration at Washington that the operation of the million men's wages, but most of us another business that's looking up. once.

There is nothing artificial about such prosperity. It isn't paper prosperity. The west is pouring a great stream of goods into the markets; goods manufactured in the factory of the soil by the application of sunshine and rain and the farmer's labor. The country is hundreds of millions of dollars richer by the manufacture of these products that manufacture of these products that are being produced on the western prairies and shipped through the

prairies and shipped through the Kansas City gateway. No wonder the farms and the cities built on their trade are look-ing forward to a cheerful winter!

Agrarianism in Canada. From the Salt Lake Tribune. The results of the provincial elec-

tion in Manitoba afford a striking tion in Manitoba arford a striking illustration of the agrarian movement in western Canada—a movement which was reflected in the dominion parliamentary elections by a farmer-labor bloc which now holds the balance of power in Ottawa. The Manitoba elections were for members of the provincial legislature, the liberal government of Premier Norris having been forced to appeal to the

united farmers securing almost han of the membership of the chamber, with a scattering of independents and progressives who may be counted. ed upon to support the new ministry in matters of legislation affecting in matters of legislation affecting fiscal and economic affairs. The new prime minister will be John Bracken, president of the provincial agricultural college and until last year almost an unknown figure in Manitoba politics. Mr. Norris, for many years leader of the liberal opposition and on the overthrow of the conservative sovernment of Sir the conservative government of Sir Rodman Roblin himself the head of government, returns to the legislature with an impotent following. Only by a coalition of all forces other than united farmer would the new government be challenged in the egislature, and this coalition is ex-

remely improbable. Western Canada farmers have at Western Canada farmers have an organization as shrewdly managed as either of the old-line parties used to be, and they are making continued progress in control of the western provinces. They are demanding tariff and fiscal reforms in advance of even the liberal program which gave the Ottawa government into the hands of Premier Mackenzle King. The agrarian movement has been gathering in strength for a decade. It was interrupted by the world war. Now it appears to be sweeping with resistless force through the provinces, which, in a few years, will elect enough members of the Ottawa parliament to dominate the governmental policies.

Done for Our Comfort.

From the Decatur Review.

From the Decatur Review.

A news item tells us that a "double" for Marion Davies, movie star, had a serious mishap while doing a dangerous stunt in the filming of "When Knighthood Was in Flower." This is really interesting.

First, we are hereby advised that some of these danger stunts seen in movies are the genuine article. Most of us had supposed that all this was taken care of by the "tricks of photography." We are sure it can be done by trick work, and because of this assumed that such is the way they always do it. There is no good sense in risking neck and limb when the stunt can be done without taking chances.

Second, we learn that at least they don't risk the star's neck in filming

Second, we learn that at least they don't risk the star's neck in filming these stunts. They keep a "double" for the purpose. Asyhow, it is pleasing to be advised that we don't have to worry over the possible maiming of the heroine; somebody may get killed, but they won't call the correct for her

oner for her.

The movies fool us in this, but it is all for our own comfort and peace of mind. We guess it is all right, but we do hope the "double" gets a living wage, even if he can't be expected to live long.

A School of Foreign Affairs.

A School of Foreign Affairs.

From the New York Tribune.

The second session of the Institute of Politics will open at Williamstown on July 27. Students, professors, journalists and business men interested in foreign affairs will once more assemble from all parts of the union to learn from Europeans and Americans well versed in international problems now facing the world.

world.

Although there will be no Lord Bryce this year as dean of lecturers, there will be others whose knowledge of their particular problems is great. Paul M. Warburg will discuss the rehabilitation of Europe. Dr. Leo S. Rowe, head of the Pan-American union, will tell of the problems of Central America and the Caribbean area. Dean John H. Latane of Johns Hopkins university

Readers' Opinions

will give a historical survey of the diplomatic relations of the United States and South America. Dr. Joseph Redlich, former minister of finance of the Austro-Hungarian empire, will discuss the problems of Central Europe. Not until the Institute of Politics was started was it possible for Americans to study foreign affairs under men who had given their lives to the acquisition of knowledge relating to them. To the group who conceived the idea of the Institute of Politics, and

From the Veteran's View Omaha, July 26.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Omaha, can you

We sit on the curb at midnight
And watch the cars roll by,
Filled with well-dressed people
Who never worry or sigh.

Where are the promises they made us When we left for the war that day? Have they so soon forgotten The price we had to pay? Last month these fctories turned out 270,000, the greatest number ever manufactured in any one month.
This is at the rate of 3(249,000)

Who is it that's fighting the bonus?
Only those of the higher ups—
The men with the well-filled purse.
Who ne'er drank the dregs in the this is at the rate of 3,249,000 cars a year. Nineteen-twenty was the record year for automobile manufacturing, and it produced only 2,205,000 cars. This year, then, seems destined to be the biggest automobile year in the history of the trade.

The average life of an automobile cup. But they'll cancel the debt to England

And lend more with a cheery smile, But give to his own—the soldiers? No! They're not worth while. O. God! Could it ever happen?

A father deserting his son, Casting them down by the wayside After a battle he's fought and won? So why desert the soldier? He fought for you fair and square.

The fought for you fair and square.

And show him that you're still

CHICK C. B. HANSCOM, (Just a Veteran.) 806 North Twenty-third Street.

only 500,000 of these were replaced. That leaves 400,000 cars to be bought this year by people who postponed buying last year and have been riding street cars, walking or setting along with the old boat under protest. Replacement orders then should take 2,000,000 cars this severything, wheat, ock, berrieh, fruit, hay, pasture, in a abundance that earely happens. Iso prices are good. They aren't sar prices, to be sure, but they are in the prices that would have satisfied the highest ambitions of every farmer in the prewar days. They are prices that mean prosperity to all this vast agricultural area.

"Never the time and the place and the loved one all together," the poet complained. Looking about these wide horisons as August comes, we wide horisons as August comes, we wide horisons as August comes, we automobiles in greater numbers than herstofore. Prosperity is increasing, tell the poet to chase himself. At least this year, what with yields and and will continue to increasing the last two years. Therefore persuations of small means are buying on until the people as a whole are all and coal strikes can be got out prosperity of someons or some class, and this is justified on the ground of the greatest number.

Street car systems in the cases of the present coal may agree Omaha, July 24 .- To the Editor

million men's wages, but most of us cannot agree why this sacrifice of the coal and railway workers is Just One Trip After Another.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The interchangeable mileage bill cannot become a law until after August 15, it appears. Wouldn't it be jolly if the railroad strike were all settled up by that time, too, so that the life of the traveler might begin to be one grand, sweet song?

the coal and railway workers is necessary. Is there no way out of the difficulty except to help the trusts reduce wages? If workers are so essential to the operation of pubullets, why not protect them as well as the utilities? Should not the government do equity to those from whom it demands equity?

As to the greatest good resulting

-Gifts Everlasting



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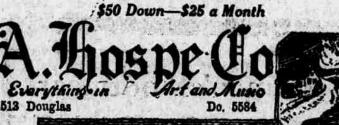
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and 3 Boils!

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Wotta Life! Wotta Life!



rom a violent revolution. listory show that as a rule such revolutions cost more than they are worth, unless they are fought for the right to vote? Why should any people with the ballot talk about righting themselves? Can they shoot right, if they cannot vote right?

WILLIS HUDSPETH.

Following Their Bent.

"I thought you said the mosqui-toes were not bad out here."
"Well." replied Farmer Corntossel, "they ain't what I'd call bad; only kind o' thoughtless and impul-sive."—Washington Star.

WASH **FROCKS**

Buy one and we give you another of equal value

But as the matter stands, the Canadian boundary line is the world's finest example of common sense applied to exercising the nightmare menace of war.—New York World.

Thrift

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Army Cots

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Trunks New locker trunks, \$5.75

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paign Hats, 98c Shoes. Very \$4.95 Brand new Khaki 98c Hats, only Army Breeches Brand new khaki Brosches double knee, \$1.98 Class A Khaki Breeches,

Army Shirts \$1.69, \$1.98

Puttees Brand new extra qualitienther Leggins or Put tees, spring or \$3.95 We are placing our en-tire stock of new U. S. value, an exceptional Loggins 98c

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