MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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average circulation of The Omahe Bee, June, 1933 Daily.....71,731 Sunday....77,034 B. BREWER, General Manager ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manager (Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

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The average paid daily circulation of The Omaha Bee for June, 1922, was 71,731, a gain of 12,397 over June of 1921. The average paid Sunday circulation of The Omaha Bee for June, 1922, was 77,024, a gain of 20,120 over June of 1921. This is a larger gain than that made by any other daily or Sunday paper.

REJECT THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN.

Executive representatives of 148 railroads, meeting in New York, have rejected the third section of President Harding's plan for settling the railroad shop strike. These will not agree to receive back the strikers on the basis of their status at the time of the strike. Other suggestions by the president are acceptable-that both sides agree to abide by the decisions of the Labor Board, and that suits started since the strike began be dropped. Shopmen's representatives have accepted the president's proposals

Reasons for holding firm to the position on seniority are set out in an advertisement published by authority of the western railroad president, a paragraph of which advertisement reads:

Not only justice, but the public interest, demands that in any settlement of the strike the seniority rights of all men who are now working shall be recognized. If those who have struck against the decisions of the Labor Board and tried to interrupt transportation are favored in any settlement that may be made, the incentive of men to stay at work in case of future strikes will be destroyed and the difficulty of maintaining transportation service increased. The new men in many cases left other employment with the understanding that if competent they would be retained in their present positions.

Plainly any chance for early settlement now depends on cession by one side or the other of the question of seniority. Judge Lovett, head of the Union Pacific, is quoted as saying to the executives assembled at New York:

. . . that there was no moral reason why the roads should budge from their position, nor was there any practical reason inasmuch as the country's ratiroad service was generally satis-

President Harding's proposals were made in a sincere effort to establish a working agreement and to end a situation that is not satisfactory to the public, however it may appear to Judge Lovett. We believe that public sentiment supports the president, and that now if ever is the time to stand firmly behind

TRANSCONTINENTAL MAIN LINE.

The Southern Pacific company has petitioned for a rehearing in the supreme court on the order that requires divorce between the "Esspee" and the "Seepee." No need to look far for the reasons that actuate the Southern in its desire to control the Central Pacific. They rest on a desire to dominate the transcontinental traffic.

When E. H. Harriman took over the Union Pacific and later the Central Pacific, he found both properties in poor physical condition. His first business was to restore the roads to serviceable state, which he did by rebuilding the lines all the way from Council Bluffs to Truckee. He had on foot a great project for tunneling the Sierre Nevada range, to cut off a lift of practically a mile, over which all traffic must be hoisted. This was adjourned following his death, and the plan may not be revived until another builder with Harriman's vision and energy acquires a dominating position in the affairs of the road.

Harriman left the main line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean in first class condition, a model railroad in its physical aspect. It absolutely controlled in transportation. Disintegration of the system this remarkable man had formed resulted in the removal of the Southern and Central Pacific lines from their connection with the Union Pacific. It is rather ironical that the branches to Portland and Los Angeles should have been used to cut the main line in two at Ogden, but that is what happened.

Now, if the Southern can retain control of the Central, it can put that line back to where it was prior to the time Harriman took it from the Huntingtons. The Huntington policy was to divert all traffic possible to the Southern, and that policy will prevail again. It is a longer and a more expensive route, but it is Southern Pacific all the way from San Francisco to New Orleans, and from there by boat to New York. Elaboration of the effect of this is unnecessary, for shippers know what it means. The transcon-

tinental main line should be restored. AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Advice given the Italians at their picnic is good for all foreign born residents of the city. "Get your citizenship papers," was the first section of the exhortation. Those who were born abroad and now are living in this country are making a great mistake if they do not proceed without delay to secure full citi-

A new value was placed on American citizenship by the war, and it has been growing ever since. So much has it enhanced that a strong move is under way to make even more difficult the process of securing naturalization. It is harder now than prior to 1917, and it is worth more. No longer can the alien vote on his "first papers" or declaratory statement. But, if he starts right, observes the law and lives as a good citizen should, he can acquire all the privileges and rights of an American in five years after establishing his residence. Advice to these is to proceed without delay.

The second section was to secure for their children all the education possible. That is a pretty big order. In Nebraska schools are free from the kindergarten to the degree of doctor of philosophy, the end of the list. The state supports, pays for and supervises the training of all the children, and insists on their attendance at school up to the age of 16, or the completion of the eighth grade.

Two priceless boons, free education and the franchise of a freeman, are within the reach of all.

THE MORNING BEE Those coming here from a foreign land can avail themselves of these without cost to themselves other than such behavior as shows them to be worthy of the title of American citizen. It is America's greatest triumph to be enabled to share these with all who deserve them.

TARIFF AS AN ISSUE.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan announces that the tariff and the revenue laws are to be the issues in Nebraska this year. Which is as much as to say that they are the things he proposes to talk about. Nebraskans are concerned in both these, and will greatly rejoice to hear what the eminent democratic statesman has to say concerning them.

. Mr. Bryan, when a member of congress, was one of the ways and means committee that framed the Wilson tariff measure of 1894. He was in charge of the income tax schedule in the revenue bill of that year. Will he remind his hearers of what followed the enactment of the tariff law, that year? Do the farmers of Nebraska want to go back to 50-cent wheat and \$3 hogs? And do they want to see factories closed, railroads in receivers' hands, industry paralyzed, soup houses and bread lines set up, hundreds of men sleeping in the corridors of the postoffice, the court house, the city hall and the city jail,

as was the case in Omaha? Mr. Bryan is a wonderfully gifted orator, especially versed in talking about the tariff. He may even revive his old tale about the wire nail, which he made so much of when he ran for congress in 1890. But he knows that what he said then did not come to pass, and that what he promised in 1894 was not redeemed. He knows that wire nails were cheaper under the McKinley tariff than ever before, and that the worst depression this country ever underwent came with

the Wilson tariff law that Mr. Bryan helped to frame. Nebraskans are interested in the tariff, and will give Mr. Bryan close attention while he talks about it, just as they always have. Most of them will wonder, though, if he thinks they have forgotten what happened when he made his famous expedition into the realm of free trade twenty-eight years ago. He is a persuasive talker, but the facts are against him on the tariff issue.

BABE RUTH A MENACE?

What did you want to be when you were a boy? Your parents may have dreamed fo a career high, wide and handsome for you, but the standards of childhood are not those of maturity. Perhaps you did wish, as you tinkered with wires and batteries, to be an inventor, perhaps you dreamed of being a president or king, but more probably you just wished for the time to come when you could drive the grocer's

The point is hardly to be missed that your longings then had little or no influence on what eventually you developed into. Merely because boys play pirate or train robber they are not headed for a life of crime. It does seem that the United States commissioner of education, John J. Tigert, is unduly alarmed at the lack of proper ambition among the oncoming generation. As long as the boys think Babe Ruth is the greatest man in America, and neglect their school teachers, Mr. Tigert says, the country is in

This is plain bosh. If any such juvenile characteristic as idolizing physical skill or prowess is an index of degeneration, then the world would have gone down in ruin long before this. Not even in maturity is this respect for athletic success an un-

Mr. Tigert professes regret that the people are not paying enough attention to education, which he seems to have erected as a sort of religion. Possibly we might have a better sort of education, but notgreater part of their local taxes for schools. If the proper results are not obtained, that is more the fault of the educators than of the public.

HOTELS AND HOSPITALITY.

Western hospitality is a byword, and one of the best ways in which a town can express it is by maintaining a good hotel. Beatrice is to be commended for the earnest way in which it is proceeding to the erection of a new hotel to cost \$300,000. It is worth noting also that local capital is financing this structure. This is evidence enough of the wealth that is concentrated in the agricultural capitals scattered about the state.

Fremont previously did this same thing. Norfolk, with a fine building partially completed, is expected to resume operations, though it may call in the aid of outside capital. York, Hastings, Columbus and Scottsbluff already have splendid hotels that draw trade to their merchants and provide a haven for overland tourists and for traveling salesmen at week

·The old Paddock hotel at Beatrice was famous for its accommodations and its cuisine. President Harding never meets a citizen of that town without mentioning the banquet he enjoyed there. Its successor, under the same auspices, will fill a long felt need. How long before such thriving communities as Superior and Alliance will be graced with such modern provision for hospitality.

WALKING ON HIS RIGHTS.

The chorus of complaint that too many laws exist o limit the personal liberty of citizens is joined by a business man of Iowa City. Warned by a police officer not to cross the main street in the middle of the block, he not only refused to turn from his course,

but defied a threat of arrest. Jaywalkers are found in every town, though they have not yet organized to maintain their rights. Up to this time there had been no hint that their venturesome manner of crossing the streets was due to anything more than carelessness of their personal safety. Now, however, it begins to appear that jaywalking is a matter of principle. All eyes will be on Iowa City if the question of the constitutionality of the traffic laws is taken into court.

Somehow we can not refrain from commending the action of the judge at Los Angeles, who is holding the Obenchain jury to its work. More such judges and we will have fewer such juries.

Roald Amundsen is going where he will not be troubled by questions of fuel or transportation for several months.

At that, a girl shows pretty good judgment when she declines an invitation from a stranger to ride in

Now would be a good time to put the swimming hole question to a vote. Omaha can look at Chicago, and feel thankful for

something. Dog-day sensations are coming fast enough.

On Second Thought

By H. M. STANSIFER.

What Other Editors Say

No Settlement of Dishonor. From the New York Herald.

It was the United States railroad abor board itself which gave notice when the striking shop unions walked out, that the old men that stuck to their posts and the new men that came in to fill vacancies men that came in to fill vacancies would become the recognised shop-craft organisations entitled to every right, privilege and benefit the strik-ing unions and striking men had

enjoyed.

The railroads confirmed this announcement of the board. They pledged themselves that should there be a settlement of the strike stayed and every competent new man that joined the force would be kept on his job.

man, whatever his interests or whatever his station, what this pledge said and what it meant.

For the United States railroad

labor board or the railway manage-ments or anybody else to bring about a settlement of the shop ost any of the competent men now at work their jobs, cost any of them their seniority rights or cost any of them any other benefits belonging to them could be nothing more and rothing less than a betrayal of the men who, relying on the pledges of the board and the pledges of the railway managers, stood by the board, stood by the roads and stood by the public. The United States the grain and other staples pro-railway labor board, in negotiating duced.

such a settlement, would have broken faith with the loyal workers land and machinery, in proportion snd with the public. The railroads, in agreeing to and accepting such terms of settlement, would have committed a moral wrong as abhorrent as the legal wrong.

If, after all the pledges that have been given and after all that has happened in settling the settling that the settling the settling that the settling that

happened in setting tens of thou-sands of men to leave other em-ployment and go to work for the railroads under those pledges, the men now on the jobs should be thrown out or should be deprived of any of their rights, privileges or benefits guaranteed to them by those pledges, then, after a settlement of benefits guaranteed to them by those pledges, then, after a settlement of such dishonor, there would be no reason why union men or nonunion men, why the man who stuck on his job or the man who quit his job, why railroad worker or the general public should have a shred of faith left in the United States railroad abor board or should again trust he railroads in anything at any

Let there be no strike settlement

Changes in Nebraska. rom the Salt Lake Tribune.

The recent Nebraska primary election has resulted in a complete and interesting realignment of the democratic political clans in that state. william Jennings Bryan is to campaign for Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, for 20 years his political enemy. Charles W. Bryan, brother of the Commoner, becomes the Bryan of Nebraska, seeing that William Jennings has becaken Jennings has betaken himself to Florida as a citizen. Charles W. Bryan won the democratic nomina

William Jennings Bryan cannot campaign for his brother without lso campaigning for Senator Hitchsome weeks ago that should Charles w. Bryan win the gubernatorial nomination, William would stump the state for him. At the same time Hitchcock will be found faithfully working for the election of Candidate Charles also his lower standing. date Charles, also his long-standing political enemy.

Another curious turn in the Ne-braska situation is that the prohibibrasks situation is that the prohibitionists will probably campaign
against Charles Bryan, a lifelong
prohibition leader. Superintendent
High of the Anti-Saloon league
announced some time ago that the
league would oppose anyone on the
same ticket with a wet advocate.
This is understood to have had reference to Senator Hitchcock, who is
credited with sympathizing with the
movement for modification of the movement for modification of the Volstead act, although he has anounced that he favors the enforcenent of that law and no longer con siders the prohibition question a fac-tor in politics. Still later, High an-nounced his opposition to Hitchcock, and, if his statement of previous date still counts, he will have to op pose Bryan for governor because his appears on the democratic ticket along with that of Hitchcock

Will History Rank Polncare With the Kaiser? rom the New Republic

The French chambers have absolved Poincare from all responsibility for bringing on the last war. In future generations it is possible that historians may ascribe a trifle of weight to the vote of the chambers. But they are more likely to find their energies absorbed in analyzing Poincare's responsibility for the next war, or rather, of the next great plunge of Europe toward anarchy. It was the political menace of Poincare that prevented Briand from joining with England in making common sense adjustments under which a republican Germany might live. In the interest of the profiteering industrials of the Creusoft strong Poincare precisely. sot group Poincare practically spiked the Rathenau-Loucheur agreement, by which the Germans would have been permitted to pay a substantial part of the indemnity in the only form in which they can pay it, their labor and industry. Poincare killed the Genoa conference and has succeeded in turning the Hague conference toward futil-His record before 1914 might be illy-white—although it is not— and yet his chances would be excel-ient of being enrolled, alongside the kaiser, among the great architects of human woe.

Youth and Crime. From the Peoria Journal.

The statement of a Massachusetts judge that he has discovered "more skill in crime in boys of 16, 17 and 18 years of age than was formerly found in old men who had spent

found in old men who had spent their lives in criminal pursuits." would be alarming were an obvious explanation not discernible in the trend of the times.

This is not a sophisticated age.
Even a Massachusetts judge might be expected to appreciate this fact and see therein a logical, if some-what unpleasant, answer to his ob-servation. No doubt, his honor is servation. No doubt, his honor is correct. Judges are not usually given to exaggerate statements. Youths lead as gunmen and bandits. Their ingenuity also provides them with sensational trimmings in executing their crimes of which older criminals were ignorant.

But, it is also true that youth leads in other lines of human endeavor besides crime. Youth is hecoming more and more the vitalizing force in industry, government, science and art, Modern life offers

more opportunities for broadening agencies to touch youth than ever before. Both farmer and city boy Readers' Opinions are less ignorant than boys of 50 or 100 years ago. The Massachusetts judge's obser-

vation with its implied reproof of the times is futile. Crime in youth is revolting, but it is less reprehen-sible than crime in extreme age. In the latter case it shows moral de-pravity, while in the former it is

Omaha Public Library.

partially excusable.

The degree of skill in crime to which the judge refers is not an alarming symptom. If we are to have greater skill in honest men we Omaha, July 29 .- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I note there is expect greater skill in crimia movement on foot to vote on the proposition to put two extra stories on the Omaha public library, remodel the building and put in two Statistics recently published show

that the value of farm machinery If the Omaha public library were used exclusively as a public library, stayed and every competent new man that joined the force would be kept on his job.

And the railroads pledged themselves that when these men retained their jobs, after a possible strike settlement, they should retain all the benefits going with the jobs, particularly their seniority rights. This latter fact was iterated and reiterated in all the newspapers and blavoned over the land. There is no shadow of doubt in the mind of any man, whatever his interests or farmers, in machines for use in their debasing of public taste in the main the immense expansion of the investments of American art line. vance in the vance in the result of all the goods that will be bought by the city in the next generation. It is neither necessary nor desirable that the public library no great change in that respect, and in the main the immense expansion of the investments of American art line.
There is no reason why the mu-

farmers, in machines for use in their business, must be credited to the possession of more such labor-savseum material should not b hibited in the grade and high schools of the city where the chil-In that respect the farmers of this dren, for whom these exhibits are intended, may have access to the same. All of the good and desirable country lead the world, and it is their great utilization of machinery which has enabled them to surpass pictures that the library will ever receive can be shown to better adall rivals in the crops they grow, not by the acre but in proportion to the vantage in the high schools of the The agriculcity. There is no reason of Fine look bad by comparison with those of many European countries, if they are measured by the area of the show its traveling collection of pic tures. It is an outrage to tax the land cropped, but they beat the world if the base of measurement is moral pictures as are shown the number of workers who grow

exhibits of pictures here.

What would be more desirable and is needed in the public library Farmers in this country use much land and machinery, in proportion is a passenger elevator. I am sure to their harvests, but few men. In Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy and other European countries it is quite otherwise. There more we would be willing to name it after the donor. We would even go so far as to suggest a wealthy citi-zen who is deeply interested in library matters and has no heirs men are employed on a given acreas the proper person to present that elevator to the library, or his broth-er, also wealthy and heirless, might but much less machinery Trying to Put Something Over. present it as a thanksgiving for The senate now hopes to pass the having secured the appointment of tariff bill by August 1, that being his brother to the only position in the public eye that he could ever

the period of summer when human the public ey vitality is the lowest.—Kansas City have achieved BLEEDING TAXPAYER.

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