THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher. B. BREWER, Gen. Manager.

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Not average circulation of The Omaha Bee, July, 1922 Sunday....76,332 Daily 71,625

B. BREWER, General Manager ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manager bed before me this 4th day of August, 1922. (Seel) 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 Ree for June, 1922, was 77,034, a gain of 20,120 over June of 1921. This is a larger gain than that made

BRYAN OR HITCHCOCK: WHICH ONE "Who, in other words, is going to eat crow, and

by any other daily or Sunday paper.

swallow his words and sentiments into the bargain? "Or, to escape this sad alternative, how can some miracle be conjured up, the performance of which will require nobody to eat crow but let all feed on turkey instead, while a perturbed and anxious people are blandly informed that all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds?"-Omaha World-Herald.

Mr. Hitchcock's paper propounds a conundrum the people of Nebraska really would like to have answered. Will it be Mr. Bryan, or Mr. Hitchcock, or both, who will eat crow and pretend it is turkey?

Will Mr. Bryan recall all the things said in Mr. Hitchcock's paper preceding the primary two years ago, enumerate the epithets then heaped upon him, and like Shylock cringing before Antonio, say, "For all these and many other favors, I will help re-elect you to the United States senate?"

Arthur Mullen has already gulped his portion of the crow. He did not lay it up against the Brothers Bryan that, in 1920, they were endeavoring to encompass his defeat in favor of William H. Thompson, although the senator's paper made quite an issue of it at the time. The main event is yet to come.

Can William Jennings Bryan wipe from his memory the sting of all the senator has publicly said concerning him throughout the last fifteen years? Does he think the people of Nebraska have forgotten all he said about Mr. Hitchcock's public career-his subservience to Wall Street, his connection with the Rum Demon, and the other things Mr. Bryan has detested and opposed with all his might?

Which of this pair of mighty men among Nebraska democrats, heads of opposing factions, now seeking a peace that will endure until after November, "is going to eat crow, and swallow his words and sentiments into the bargain?"

Is the urge for office so strong that a bargain of the kind made between the Bryans and Hitchcock can be put before the people in any guise other than the sham it is? Who believes that either of these tong time political foes and personal rivals can cook but let all feed on turkey instead?"

THE BATTLESHIP NEBRASKA

Twenty years ago Governor Savage drove the first rivet in the keel of the battleship "Nebraska." Two years later Governor Mickey and a great concourse of Nebraskans were present at the launching of the fine vessel. Four years later Governor Sheldon and a distinguished party of Nebraska citizens assembled on the deck of the vessel at San Francisco and presented Captain Nicholson with a beautiful silver service in the name of the people of the state.

Then the "Nebraska" was one of the finest warships afloat. It made some records afterwards, at one time holding the supremacy in gun practice, target firing, coal economy and oil economy. Now she is to be scrapped under the Washington arms treaty, and, according to word from the Navy department, in a couple of months will be on the way to the junk dealers. Nebraska people will regret this, for with all the aversion to war that exists in their hearts and minds, they yet had some pride in the magnificent vessel that bore the name of the state over the seven

Steps should be taken to secure the silver service at least, and give it a more honored place in the archives of the state. Sentimental reasons for this are many. The service, made in Omaha, is a magnificent collection of vessels, an appropriate gift from the people to the ship. Now that the latter is to pass out of existence, the gift should come back to the state, and become one of its cherished possessions, as the memory of the "Nebraska" itself should be. Omaha has the figurehead and the battle flag of the old cruiser "Omaha," long ago sent to the junk men, and Nebraska should possess the silver service that was used on formal accasions on the "Nebraska."

OMAHA IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

A report from the city health commissioner's office shows that last week was the healthiest in Omaha's history, that is so far as disease is concerned. Contagious diseases were practically absent, while the usual sickness incident to hot weather and summer disturbances was reduced to a very low point. This is gratifying, and is a matter of which the whole community is to be congratulated.

It is due almost entirely to the efforts the citizens have made in the taking care of their premises as well as of their persons. Omaha long ago set out on a campaign of ridding the community of dirt and other causes of preventible disease, and has fairly well succeeded in accomplishing the task. The problem of sanitation in a large city is always a serious one, and the best efforts of the authorities fail, unless the people give active co-operation. This is

present in Omaha. One other factor that is important is the abundant supply of clear, pure water. Omaha is especially fortunate in this regard, the city's plant affording all that is needed for everybody. Water shortage is an unknown thing here, while the quality is of the very best. Dairy sanitation, and a rigid oversight of the public markets, where foods of all kinds are dispensed, are other things that contribute, these being under the control of the authorities, who apparently are vigilant in the work of protecting the

public. It is impossible to banish sickness from a community like Omaha, but it is possible to keep it down to a minimum, save in cases of pandemics. In this matter the concern of all is the concern of each of the citi-

THE MORNING BEE sens, and if each discharges his duty in the matter the excellent health of Omaha can be preserved at its present high mark.

RANDALL'S HOME COMING.

It was a big night in Randolph when the home folks of Charles H. Randall ratified his nomination for the governorship. Few in those northern counties but could gladly put aside partisan dislikes and celebrate the honor that has been done their fellow

They know him as "Uncle Charley" up there, probably through the influences of the nieces and the sephew whom he reared in his old-fashioned home. There is in him, however, a kindly interest in the welfare of all his neighbors that has encouraged this manner of references.

Since that far day when he first came to town, a boyish farm hand, he has worked for the development of the state. There are trees now grown great that he planted on the prairie at the edge of town. There are fields where he broke the virgin sod and planted the first crop of grain. From these hard working beginnings he broadened his efforts and his influence. The people among whom he lives know best the laborious progress by which he has reached his present fame and fortune.

- 422 Star Bidg. Chiengo - - 1720 Steger Bidg. Paris, France-- 420 Rue St. Honore Never has he been a politician. The legislative office to which he was elected came without his seeking and without any thought of whither it might lead. Cedar county needed him in the senate, as Nebraska now needs him in the governor's office. His career has familiarized him with the life and needs of every glass. He understands from experience the lot of the farmer, of the wage earner and of the business man. He knows, too, the anxieties of men and women who have the task of bringing up a new generation, and realizes the importance of making the world better for their sake. Thrifty, resourceful and cautious, Mr. Randall incarnates what is best in Nebraska. The home folks in their appreciation of his character and worth mirror their own qualities.

> SUGAR AND A DEMOCRATIC RECORD. Senator "Pat" Harrison's attempt to involve Senator Smoot in a sugar scandal, connected with the tariff, ought to have the effect of renewing in the public mind some unpleasant memories concerning the way in which A. Mitchell Palmer handled the sugar question in the spring of 1920. It is a very illuminative chapter of the history of the Wilson administration, indicating the absolute incapacity of that party for handling domestic problems.

Attorney General Palmer was in the way of being a candidate for president, and was searching the south for support. Accordingly, he gave the Louisiana planters a price for the raw cane sugar several cents a pound over that which he fixed as the proper selling price for the refined beet sugar made in Nebrasks. It was the treatment of the Cuban sugar planters that aroused the greatest indignation.

The McNary bill authorized the president to acquire the entire sugar crop of Cuba, and President Menocal offered the crop to the United States government at around 4 cents a pound. President Wilson, acting on advice from some one not disclosed, declined the offer from President Menocal, and declared his intention of allowing the rule of supply and demand to fix the price of sugar in the United States. This was at the end of December, 1919, when the president was an invalid. What followed every housewife in Omaha and throughout the land remembers.

In February, 1920, the Menocal offer was renewed, but Mr. Palmer was in the saddle, pursuing his quest for delegates, and making his bargains with the southern sugar planters. Cuban sugar was purchased at 11 to 14 cents c. i. f., Havana, and in

30 cents a pound and one pound to the customer. The inevitable happened, sugar dropped, and Cuban bankers and planters were caught. In fact, General Crowder's trip to Cuba was as much to help straighten out the financial mess as it was to clear up the political muddle in the island. New York banks were involved. It is these, asserts Senator Smoot, who are now backing the propaganda of which Senator Harrison's move is a part, to discredit the Ameri-

can sugar producers in interest of the Cuban. Whatever the merits of the present controversy, there is no question as to what happened because somebody blundered when President Wilson declined to make effective the provisions of the McNary law and take advantage of the Menocal offer. Americans paid rich tribute to the sugar profiteers at that time, and consequently are the more inclined to give support to the home industry as a safeguard against repetition of the foreign imposition and extortion.

MIXING LAND AND WATER.

The determination with which irrigation surveys are being pushed in Nebraska is encouraging to all who have a thought for the full development of the state's resources. So long as water flows in the rivers there is no reason for adjacent fields to suffer for lack of moisture.

Preliminary engineering for an irrigation project entering about Ogallala is nearing an end. New life has come into similar plans about Lexington. Meanwhile those public spirited westerners who are advocating a supplementary irrigation system between Holdrege and Hastings await favorable federal action. This latter scheme calls for the use of the surplus water of the Platte to soak the subsoil at such times as the irrigation areas at Scottabluff and along the way do not require it.

It is estimated that 18,000,000 acres of farm land is now under irrigation in the United States. The Department of Agriculture considers that the area for which water is available in seventeen western states does not exceed 50,000,000 acres, less than 5 per cent of the total area. Be that as it may, there still remains in Nebraska much land and much water that can be properly and gainfully united.

A correspondent suggests that the miners might have taken some of the wages they have forfeited by striking and have purchased a mine or two. The money wasted in strikes would buy several good

Ohio had two shinging examples of interesting orimaries in Nebraska and Missouri. If the Buckeye state exceeds either it will have to hustle.

Another Omaha girl who married a man to reform him has found it can not be done. The girls will keep right on trying, though.

Breckenridge Long ought to understand that one of the first things a defeated candidate is expected to do is to keep quiet.

President Harding expects every member of the house to be on the job next Tuesday. Public business must go ahead.

On Second Thought

By H. M. STANSIFER. Knowledge is no exception to the rule that por

What Other Editors Say

A Lawyer's Gift to Michigan. om the New York Evening Post. One who shall be nameless at his wn request has given the University of Michigan some \$8,000,000 with which to rebuild the plant of its department of law. The donor is an alumnus of that department who came out of the west and made his pile in this city with the approved

omantic celerity. Guess him if you can. Or are there too many such men to make guessing worth while? Needless to say, the donor is a lawyer. No other would consider doing anything to make the study of law attractive or productive. Some one is always doing the handsome thing by medical schools, scientific schools and arts colleges, but law schools mostly have to limp along on what their staffs can worm out of the trustees. This gift, therefore, has the merit of the unusual, as well as of providing the old and famous law school of the University of Michigan with an adequate and noble setting in which research noble setting in which research work in the law can be prosecuted

with maximum results. Another point of interest in this gift is that it takes notice of the practicing attorney and tries to smooth his path for him. One of the four buildings is designed as a lawyers' club, with living accommo-dations for attorneys who desire to use the library of the institution preparing their more important ases. Also, if any practicing attor-tey is moved to leave his clients in the lurch and prosecute in academic alm some important legal survey, here will be a place for him hence-

The law is a growth that become ciples and novel needs may be clearly analyzed and stated. That, of course, is a task which judges perform in their decisions; yet they often fail out among themselves. The research lawyer is gaining an important place in the renovation of the law, and it is encouraging to see the facilities for work of this seet adequately financed at the old. sort adequately financed at the oldest of America's state universities.

The Starting Point.

from the Daily Oklahoman. There are hundreds of families in this community that are yet longing of for homes of their own. Many a family has planned the home on paper, figured out how a dollar could be saved here and two dollars there in an effort to accumulate the usually shows up in the end, because in most cases, the plans blow up in the modern, luxurious ways of living. Then the bitter pill has to be swallowed all over again.

Many couples get a little stake ahead, intending to keep on build-ing it up until it gets so big the banker will speak when the deposi-tor walks in, but one hot afternoon Mary, the wife, will see some sum-mer furs she wants, or one of those new-fangled bags in the jeweler's shop, and the next night John, the husband, will sit up nine hours trying to make a straight open in the middle—it's his first night out in moons and away flies the savings account.

The starting point toward home ownership is a savings account in a bank, in a building and loan association or some other safe place. You will never own a home by putting in \$10 this week and drawing out \$9 in average circumstances want to own their home they will have to be content to ride in their neigh-bor's automobile, let the other folks wear the furs and clothes and let the monthly magazines furnish the va-

cation in the Rockies.

This country is not a nation of savers. The average American wants action and jazz, and it takes the cash to obtain it. In Switzerland 555 out of every 1,000 persons have savings accounts; in Denmark, 442; in Belgium, 887; in broken-down France, 346; in England, 302; and in Italy, 200. But in the United States there are only ninety-nine savings depositors out of every 1,000 inhabitants. The Swiss people are 500 per cent ahead of us when it comes to saving. If your hopes for a home of your own have been blasted, try it again. Walk up to the receiving teller's window with your pay envelope in hand this week and deposit all you can spare of it. Do the same thing next week, and double the dose whenever you can. Forget the ways of the world. Stop trying to keep pace with the millionaires and those who think or act like they are. Have a good time? Enjoy life? Yes, but

put on the brakes. The National Park Habit.

om the Cincinnati Times-Star. America has been backward abou conserving its resources and nobody would have predicted that it would become the country of great na-tional parks. Yet the semi-centen-nial of the Yellowstone is a re-minder that it has done so, and that Canada, Australia, Switzerland, Sweden, Argentina and even Japan have taken a pattern from it. This country has 19 national parks, the first of them, the Hot Springs reservation, dating back no less than 90

Somehow the people have got the national park habit. These are more than distant museums of mountain scenery and enclosures standing timber. Railroads lay out trips to them. Good road enthusitrips to them. Good road enthusiasts are connecting them up with
improved highways. Tourists post
up on them and make camping
trips through them. The wild animals, also, have got the park habit;
there they know they are safe, and
thither they resort. multiplying,
growing tame and familiar, and providing opportunities for close study
of their ways. These green reserves of the high west are one of Uncle Sam's big.

party that the primary was insti-tuted, but unless party voters go to the polls and make their own nominations, the working of the primary cannot produce results greatly lif-

ferent from those of the convention system.

Suffrage being equal, free and unlimited, it has no particular value. When it was unequal the disfranchised were regarded as greatly oppressed. If it were now to be restricted there would be a revolution. If it were taken away we would fight to get it back, but having it we don't use it.

Considerably less than half of the registered vote in Kansas City was cast at Tuesday's primary. Don't we think it is worth while to help select candidates? What is the

Success of Co-Operatives.

From the St. Joseph News-Press. rus Growers exchange, which co-larger than that of any other co-operative farmers' association, is extensively and by a more cultivated people than are the newspapers of people than are the newspapers of the world. other thriving associations equally deserve imitation. American Cranberry exchange is a probability forming the dominant pure co-operative of a different ideals for peoples of the world for type. It markets the crop of three centuries to come. distinct and competitive areas of cranberry growing—Cape Cod, New

crop. In 1921 the organization age looks into the most distant fu-shipped 66 per cent of the total ture and sees, what he would never crop, its expense of operation being by word or act endanger, his country but 4.085 per cent of its gross restill advancing with undiminished ceipts for cranberries sold. An advigor and glory, a paragon of jus-

have attained remarkable propor-tions, the New England Milk Producers' federation and the Dairy- and that their prospect of continued men's league, the latter doing more existence is unlimited, or limited Minnesota has been conspicuous for contentment of the people.

the accomplishments of her co-op- American newspapers should not The law is a growth that becomes more and more complex as civilizations grow more involved. Contractural relations for instance, are more intricate than ever before. What were considered personal affairs are now looked upon as social matters and legislated upon from that angle. Laws multiply to the point of danger. Hence there is a growing need for trimming out the legal underbrush so that the relations between time-honored principles and novel needs may be clear.

Ill must be remembered that not

It must be remembered that not all of these thousands of associations can thrive, but if one method present wave of popularity for co operation schemes is evidence of a determination to make mutual help as practical for farmers as it is for

Spiritual Redemption

Glenn Frank, in Century Magazine. At any rate we are beginning t see that the war set astir in men's minds questions that are entirely out of reach of the ordinary leadership of diplomats, big business men and politicians. We are coming to see that the problem of our time is not merely the substitution of democracy for autocracy, but the infusion of an element of spiritual purpose into our scattered and distraught civilization, an element of control into our at present uncontrolled civ-ilization. We have seen enough be-tween Versailles and Genoa to know that paper plans and political ma-chinery are not enough. Spiritual redemption must be brought to the morally impossible condition which our western civilization has

Readers' Opinions

Omaha, Aug. 3 .- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Your editorial Let every American newspaper dip contest "To Help Form Public its pen in the living fluid of Ameri-Opinion" shows that you and I can patriotism and write in the cap-agree that public opinion needs line of every issue, while time lasts, forming or reforming, and that The success of the California Cit-rus Growers' exchange, which is forming or reforming, and that

American newspapers are in all

American newspapers should not lose sight of the fact that the na-Jersey and Wisconsin. Growers in tions of the past, the loftlest product these places have their locals and of human mentality in that past, tell elect directors with a vote properss a consequence of the wrongful
tional to acreage represented. The
directors elect officers and local
American newspapers should not
managers are appointed to superintend the shipments of the entire
telligent citisen of every century and

tice to all men the world over.
American newspapers should not Two associations dealing in milk lose sight of the fact that there is ernment of any country or peoples. only by the continued and unvaried

allow prosperity to efface from the minds of the American people the cause and terrible consequence of by that pre-eminent patriotic states-man, Thomas Jefferson, when view-ing the conditions of the American

American newspapers are charged with the creation and dissemination of lofty ideals, ideals that need neither a compromiser or defender, that will lighten the duties of the American satesman and put no fear ton. No doubt a man's natural or trembling in their breasts, that George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and every other fair-minded, patriotic, liberty-lifting him by degrees to a point of the state of t other fair-minded, patriotic, manage. Nevertheless, failure in life vantage. Nevertheless, failure in life American newspapers could and in a large percentage of cases is not

uttered by so many of the great narrators of human events of their

country running the same course which Rome and other great nations peaceful war days again.—Lansing ran, from virtuous industry to State Journal. which Rome and blue.

ran. from virtuous industry to State Journal.

wealth, from wealth to luxury, from luxury to an impatience of discipline and corruption of morals, till mind after having your hair pline and corruption of morals of bed?—Nashville Tennessean. virtue being ripe for destruction, it fell and sank again into its original barbarism. Or. as Byron puts it. "There is a moral in all human tales, 'tis but the same rehearsal of the past, first freedom and then glory—when that fails, wealth, vice,

corruption-barbarism at last." my eyes shall be turned to behold simpletons trying to act smart.—At-JOSEPH CARR.

Equal Rights.

Omaha, Aug. 7.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: The toiler has a right to live, and it is his right to defend himself against oppression, sticks gum under the seats.—Flint The toller's rights are equal to the Journal. lefend himself against oppression. public's

advancement, but as a measure necessary to public progression.

The strike has won its right to a inconvenience it has caused is

manent benefits it has brought. A. G. BLODGETT. 12381/2 South Thirteenth Street.

Omaha, Aug. 6.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee; An editorial in the Omaha Sunday Bee of August 6. captioned "Opportunity for All," needs a little elucidation. Of course, negro he said. "I tremble for the future of my country, when I realize optimistic views like that have value that God is just."

needs a little elucidation. Of course optimistic views like that have value in stimulating one's imagination and imagination and in stimulating one's imagination and imagi in stimulating one's imagination and spur him on to his greatest en-deavor which, in spite of all his efnatural capacity, the number of op portunities available and competinever absent from the convictions and envy, as you intimate, but

When in Omaha Stop at Hotel Rome

CENTER SHOTS.

It may not be considered an un-friendly act if John Bull heaps coals of fire on Uncle Sam's head

Vancouver Province Take them all in all, big and large. about the best paragrapher of an-

The easiest way to be reconciled

A lot of men who think they are broad-minded are simply too shallow-minded to afford anchorage for

an opinion.-Akron Beacon-Journal.

Strikes in which the public peace has been threatened usually have rather because of the limited number been strikes in which employers of hig jobs and near hig jobs. Also have created the breach of peace by the use of thugs, armed guards and detectives. Labor has no desire to be any use for these so-called his cause inconvenience to the business. cause inconvenience to the public of positions, which are really the which it is a part.

The right to strike must be and saying. It takes all kinds of people will be maintained, not only as a to make a world," has always held measure of self-defense and selfscious epigram should be changed to tolerant co-operation without tinction. Every man to his job for post of honor among the institutions of free civilization. And the tempoand overrated talents are the cause of much of the strife and tumult that has ever been present in this world, to stiffe progress, engender hate and promote class distinction at an enormous cost in blood and treasure. NELS PETERSON. 2216 Meredith Ave.



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of their ways.

These green reserves of the high west are one of Uncle Sam's big, unexpected successes.

We Let George Do It.

From the Kansas City Star.

Probably the real value of the primary as a political institution will not be known until it is tried. When a full party vote comes out at a primary election, or even that part of the registered vote that is cast at a general election, we can claim to thave tested the primary principle and will be entitled to express an opinion as to how it works.

Kansas City hasn't made this test of the system. Probably it hasn't been made anywhere. The primary vote everywhere is a light vote, consisting generally of the organization vote, which is the vote that is carried to the polls by persons appointed for that purpose. Yet this vote is taken for, and legally is, a party's expression. It was to prevent a few voices speaking for a party that the primary was instituted, but unless party voters go to



Necessity — Achievement

Necessity for more flexible power,

more comfortable riding, for longer

car-life, for better materials, for lighter

weight, for greater economy, for safer

and easier driving and for more scien-

tific transportation has produced this

car. The Wills Sainte Claire is Evolution

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