THE MORNING BEE long tons. A more elequent or emphatic indictment

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NBLAON B. UPDIER, Publisher. B. BREWER, Gen. Manager

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Americand From, of which The has to a maniful, to excitationly mitting to the tay for republication of all tays deputitions cradited to it or all otherwise products in this paper, and also the head have publication of our special distances are also reserved. Net average circulation of The Omaha Bas, July, 1922

Daily......71,625 Sunday....76,332

B. BREWER, General Manager ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manager

(Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Natary Public a and subsc

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BEE TELEPHONES

Iranch Exchange. Ask for the Department AT lantic Wanted, For Night Calls After 10 P. M. AT lantic Department, AT lantic 1921 or 1942, 1000

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The net average daily circulation of The Omaha Hee for July, 1922, was 71,625, a gain of 11,712 over July of 1921. The net average Sunday circulation of The Omaha Hee for July, 1922, was 76,822, a gain of 19,860 over July of 1921. This is a larger gain than that made by any other daily or Hunday Omaha newspaper.

WOMEN IN NEBRASKA HOMES.

One phase of the editorial writing contest must have attracted the attention of all who have followed it. All the prizes awarded to amateur writers were won by women. Not only this, but in each of the sub-contests, from which entries to the main event were made up, women figured largely as winof Nebraska homes; it is also a fact on which the citizenry of Nebraska may well be congratulated.

The home is the foundation of America's greatness, the sheet anchor of our national security; the family is the unit of our great community, and the mother is the mainstay of the home and the family. This being true, what more desirable condition could exist than to have the intimate affairs of the home and the family directed by a woman who thinks, whose soul is inspired by aspirations that are not part of the tasks of household economy, but take consideration of the great things that make up life. and look to the betterment of conditions for all?

of "My Children's Worth," expresses a dominant thought:

I am not raising pigs for profit, nor cattle for the mart, but raw material for the nation of tomorrow. They are not mine alone. They belong to my neighbor as well. It is to his interest as well as mine that they become fit and useful citizens.

Right in line with this, Mrs. Frank Gillett of Albion, treating of "Child Welfare," writes:

Education for a moral safeguard should begin in babyhood; at 16 and 17 is too late. Purity must be instilled in the soul of youth.

And Millicent Jean Ayton of Harvard touches deep note in human philosophy when she writes: But it isn't the material heauty of our familiar scenes that makes us bow our head and say a little prayer of thanksgiving, nor is it the promise of the harvest to come. It is that message of

peace and security that comes to us when we

become in tune with our surroundings. These editorials were all written by busy women, engrossed in household cares or other duties, but not too deeply immersed in them or in the pursuit of pleasures to prevent their giving serious, contemplative consideration to the real business of living. Nebraska is happy in the fact that she has such omen among her daughters. In passing, it may be stated that the prize winners were not the only excellent articles submitted; the judges found many of such quality as to require critical examination before a final choice was determined.

of the soviet system could scarcely be framed. The land is there, the people are there, and the demand for sugar is as great as ever, yet the output has fallen to one-thirty-third of what it was before the war. All sorts of reasons may be given for this condition, but the prime one is the lack of energy

on part of the peasants in cultivating the soil, that in turn being the result of their unwillingness to submit to the terms laid down by Moscow. Every time sovietism is put to close examination, it shows itself a failure.

TAXATION AND JUST MERE TALK.

The plank in the republican state platform dealng with the subject of taxation is clear, and sincere. It reads:

We pledge the party to the reduction of taxes and public expenses in every department of state, consistent with efficiency and good government; likewise in each county and municipalty, where \$1 per cent of the taxpayer's dollar is spent.

Here is a definite pledge, and that it has foundation in fact is evinced by the action of a republican administration that already has cut the state levy by 33 1-3 per cent. The democrate on their own behalf promise to bring about "a reduction of taxation by a reduction of the cost of government."

At Polk, on Tuesday, Mr. C. W. Bryan asserted that if he were elected he would further reduce state taxation by 20 per cent. Challenged by Clarence Davis, attorney general, to specify in what way he would achieve this, Mr. Bryan attacked the "code" administration. To this evasion Mr. Davis replied by pointing out that 19 cents of each tax dollar collected goes to the state, and of this 6 cents goes for the support of the schools, 3 cents for unfortunates state institutions, 3 cents for state highways, 2 cents for the construction of the new state house. nors. This is a remarkable tribute to the women 2 cents for soldiers' relief, and 3 cents for the support of the state administration. Mr. Davis pointed

> If you were to abolish in the state the gov ernor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, land commissioner, attorney general, the legislature, supreme court, district courts, railway commission and all the code secretaries, when you have gotten through you would have saved exactly 3 ents on each dollar of taxes paid in Nebraska How is Mr. Bryan going to deliver on his 20 per cent promise, when he only has 3 per cent to work with in the first place?

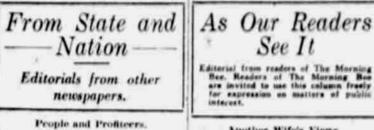
That is the difference between taxation and just mere talk. The republicans are dealing with concrete facts, endeavoring to give the state good gov-Mrs. Charles L. Kelly of Nebraska City, writing ernment, and to keep the cost down to a minimum. The democrats are making vague and indefinite promises, hoping to catch voters unawares.

GLIDERS AND THE INEVITABLE.

When Germany was limited as to the power of engines that might be used in air ships the expected celebrations. came to pass The Germans began to experiment with the engineless plane, and at present have developed the plane and the practice to a degree that is not only highly interesting, but is exciting considerable discussion. On Friday evening last week a German glider kept the air for longer than three hours, while another made his landing at a point 1.000 feet higher than his take off.

These feats are remarkable under any conditions. Champions of the engine plane point out that the German experiments are carried on at Wasserkuppe mountain, where the acclivity of the earth deflects the air currents after a fashion that is most favororable for the glider. The deduction from this is apparent. French and American experimenters have attained no such results as are achieved by the Germans, but that is no argument against the plane without its engine, depending on the air and man's ingenuity for its motive power. However, sustained and long-distance flights alike, directed and controlled, implies the use of power. Birds have power plants within themselves, just as do men. The soaring flight of the hawk or the gull is not thoroughly understood, although intensively studied and explained in a number of ingenious ways. These birds, and all others, do use power to propel themselves through the air, and so must man, for the time at least. The glider has its place, and its use may be greatly extended, but it will not soon be employed in carrying air mails, for example.





scarciny of or an autormal demand for an article of common necessity brings a time of harvest. His buy-ing is strategic. His selling is a sort of buccaneering. And his profits are as large as he can contrive to make them.

them. This country in the war period had a liberal education in the ways of such gentry. Now that the great coal strike apparently has nearly worn itself out and the country's re-serve stocks of fuel are practically exhausted, with winter not far aways exhausted, with winter not far away the profiteering prospects are all that the hardest heart could wish.

that the hardest heart could wish. President Harding has asked that the national government be author-ized by congress to establish an agency, with sufficient expital at its disposal, to sell coal and transport it into any part of the country where the merchandising of fuel becomes complicated with highway roblery. As the weeks pass and the task of the approaching Arctic tempera-tures proceeds the need of such an agency is bound to be demonstrated --particularly if no such agency ex-ints. But some congressment are re-ints also be and the labor board's awards. This fair copsideration, from nor we to the labor board's awards. This fair copsideration, from nor set forth by some of the more radi-ter the board to be arguments that as a solution to lose over the approaching the need of such an agency is bound to be demonstrated --particularly if no such agency ex-ints. But some congressment are re-tor to to be strongly appear of the torget to the set forth by some of the more radi-ter to be strongly appear by the set forth by some of the more radi-ter to be strongly appear by the set forth by some of the more radi-ter to be strongly appear by the set forth by some of the more radi-ter to be strongly appear by the set forth by some of the more radi-ter to be strongly appear by the set forth by some of the more radi-ter to be strongly appear by the set forth by some of the more radi-ter to be strongly appear by the set forth by some of the more radi-ter to be strongly appear by the set forth by some of the more radi-ter to be strongly appear by the set forth by some of the more radi-ter to be strongly appear by the solution to be appear by the the paper mark has gone down the basis the papear by the papear by the solution to be the papear by the pape

try are to be protected from out-rageous exploitation in the critical situation which confronts the public. A REINSTATED STRIKING SHOP-MAN'S WIFE NO. 4 Congress cannot afford to leave a people of any section bound and

Mr. Agnew States His Case helpless for profitable pocket-pick-ing by the profiteer. That would ing by the profiteer. That would Omaha, Aug. 28 .- To The Omaha constitute something resembling colsion on its part after the presi-

jects of the day, and that is exactly what I did in the three aditorials I submitted for consideration.

From the York News-Times. State and county fairs, fall festivals and home-comings are the next in order, and the people anticipate having a good time this fall at these

The fairs bring together thousands and the social features are nearly as important as the practical effects of the expositions of the products of the expositions of the products of

In the machinery hall we will find the latest in farm machinery, and in the fine arts buildings may be seen the works of art and handieraft of various sorts.

fare well with some hand-picked I will het there were scores of tetter articles turned down by your hand-picked committee than the ones they chose as the winners. But what is the use of wi WANTING time about it. I am too busy do so. F. A. AGNEW.

Do Away With Gold.

Omaha, Aug. 23 .- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: As an objector

Five

greater inducements to avert dis-satisfaction and strife amongst their employes. A REINSTATED STELKING SHOP. MAN'S WIFE NO. 4. Constant of the reason that has the present gold standard system inonetary unit permits a decreasing the interference of the people are anxiously waiting to hear from him. ROY M. HARROP.

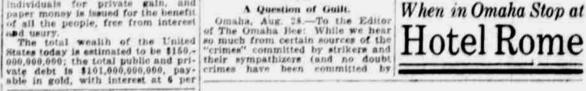
individuals for private gain, and paper money is issued for the benefit of all the people, free from interest

called editorial contest you folks kept telling us to write on live sub-

elific as he means man agency is bound to be demonstrated particularly if no such agency ex-ists. But some congressmen are re-ported to be strongly opposed to the resident's plan. Paternalism by the government is always harmful is a moral sense if in no other, unless it is exercised as a matter of necessity and with the resteatest possible discretion. How ever, the people's bitter experiment as the president is plan consistent states of the government is essential if all parts of the coun-try are to be protected from out-rageous exploition in the railroad series in a strife amongs their currency. In the United States the states all parts of the coun-try are to be protected from out-rageous exploition in the critical in the the count of the gaments is always with and the critical work and the framents to do in this instance, the manges to do in this instance, the manges to do in the tailroad would offer prested to the the count is always against the states of the condition of the Germans, for they have as the archives. We are worked the condition of the manges the the wage-earner in Germany, on a path for themselves. We are worked the condition of the states all the gold, sliver and paper and always harmful is a more state of the fact that is how we can pay our debts under the present gold standard system. is kept out of the the condition of the resent he face and thoughless in the the present gold standard system. is kept out of the present gold standard system. is kept out of the present gold standard system. is kept out of the present gold standard system is the the angence the present gold standard system. is kept out of the present gold standard system is the present gold standard system. Therefore, i would suggest that filter? Therefore, i would suggest that the state and the present gold standard system. the present gold standard system is kept out of the present gold standard system. Therefore, i would suggest that the state stre-the present gold standard system. Therefore,

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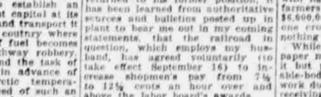
Omaha, Aug. 28 .- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: While we hear

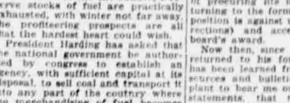




When in Omaha Stop at

AW-GEE WHIZ!





The Omaha Bee feels that the contest has produced more of good than was anticipated, for through it has been established firmly the long cherished belief that the women of Nebraska's homes are building up a citizenry of such sturdy character and splendid spiritual and intellectual endowment as makes the future certain. Mother, family, home, state, they follow in order, and when Mother is right the rest can not go wrong.

OUR BATTLE AGAINST DISEASE.

Man still dies, not exclusively as Death said to the poet when discussing Dr. Hornbrook, "from loss of blood or lack of breath." but from a variety of ailments or accidents, many of them preventable. The combat against disease is not, we take it, directed to the attainment of life everlasting in this vale of tears, but to preserve the usefulness of each individual during his productive life, and lift from all the heavy impost laid by the cost of preventable sickness. Research has been able to produce much of useful information, the application of which is reflected in improved conditions.

For example, the Metropolitan Life Insurance company reports that for the first six months of 1922 the death rate from tuberculosis was 13 per cent lower in the United States than for the same time in 1921. In other words, the fight against tuberculosis is being won. It is a preventable disease, and is being prevented. However, the number of deaths from cancer shows almost no decrease, despite the intensive warfare against the scourge. This does not deter those who are engaged in it from continuing their efforts, in hope that some day a report as encouraging may be made as is now recorded for tuberculosis.

Fewer deaths from typhoid and other fevers, all preventable, are reported, fewer from diphtheria (ascribed to the effects of the Shick treatment), and fewer from whooping cough. Not so many people were murdered, but more were killed in automobile accidents; pneumonia carried off more, and so did heart disease. Suicides also increased. In a general way, the report gives hope that the time may come when people will stand an excellent chance of living out their lives, free from a lot of maladies that disress and perplex us now. Maybe we will have developed some new ones by that time.

SOVIETS AND SUGAR BEETS.

Nebraskans have already had some explanation ar conditions in Russia in terms of agriculture. Making allowance for the effects of drouth, which have been experienced in this state, the result of mismanagement of farms under komissar control was shown in the terrible famine, only now relieved by the activity of the United States. In the last impeof the weekly report of the Department of Commerce is contained some information as to the effeet of nationalization of the best sugar industry. A few figures may be quoted. The average production of sugar beets in 1010-14 was 12,858,912 long tons, an average of 0.74 tons per acre, and the sugar produced was 1,415,191 long tons. In the last peried, 1921-22, the production of boots had declined to 492,987 long tons, an average of 0.96 tons per

However, the debate is getting not only warm, but interesting, and each time a German ace accomplishes a new stunt at Wasserkupppe additional impetus will be given the argument. The glider came and the debate was inevitable.

GET THE DOG POISONER."

An old saying of much value is that there are two ends to every ladder, which is taken to mean that each story has two sides. Exceptions to all rules exist. There is only one side to the question when it comes to dealing with the miscreant who spreads poison for dogs. He is just beyond the line. This will be no repetition of the well known pleas in favor of the dog; they are too well conned. It is a protest against the unspeakable cruelty of spreading poison indiscriminately, the effect of which may or may not be to rid the neighborhood of a dog that has given offense, but is certain to bring sorrow to owners and suffering untold to the dogs who the fall victims to the deadly dose. Did you ever see a dog die from proson? If you once did, you never would want to repeat the experience, nor would you ever think of administering such a dose to a dumb brute. Moreover, to throw drugged bait around in secret is a cowardly act. Our laws provide ample recourse for anyone who is annoyed by a dog or other domestic animal; appeal to them may make some unpleasantness in a neighborhood, but not half as much as to clandestinely destroy a number household pets, bringing indescribable suffering of to all, in order to be avenged on one. The Omaha Bee hopes the residents of the First ward, where the poisoner has been at work, succeed in unearthing the responsible party and bringing him to book.

A glider is all right, if the operator can always have his wind with him; otherwise the handicap is even greater than that of the sailing vessel against the steamship.

Registration of High school students not only presages the opening of the school year, but promises as well a busy time at the city's several high achools.

Agreement is promised in the anthracite mining pute, so there is hope that even the railroad auble may be adjusted.

Sabotage is a parasitic growth that should not be owed to start in America.

"Hi" Johnson's star may be waning; but it still shines.

> **On Second Thought** "Br H. M. STANSITER."

A man is soldom cleaner than he talks.

great extent and the fast horse is to be given an opportunity to show his speed and mettle. apeed and mettic. If the speed ring is to get popular, greater speed must be shown by race

dent's warning.

Coming of the Fairs.

track officials in pulling off the events. People complain of the slow-ness of the managers in calling and pulling off the contests. The Ameri-can public will not stand long for slowness of any sort. Everybody, in-cluding race horses, must step lively.

Pistol Toting.

From the Lincoln Star. The question of pistol toting was again brought up when the committee on law enforcement of the American Bar association recently submitted a report declaring that the pistol serves the community no useful service and so recommends hat the manufacture and use of revolvers be prohibited, except as pecessary for government and official use under proper legal regula-tion. The committee finds that 99 ver cent of the crime in this country involves the use of pistols, and try involves the use of pistols, and that in 10 years the number of homicides has increased 1.200 per cent. It is the contention of the committee that deliberate murder, robbery and burglary are far more likely when the criminal is armed. The notion that the manufacture of pistols should be abolished is an old theme and at times ardently old theme and at times ardently urged by those looking into the crime problems of the nation. It is doubtful if any one would oppose the manufacture of pistols if such the manufacture of pistols if such a prohibitory law could be uni-versally enforced, but whether crim-inals, who are lawbreakers anyway, could be prohibited from obtaining platols is a serious question. The law-observing man would naturally comply with the law, but unless the measure could be absolutely enforced there would be the likelihood of untere would be the likelihood of un rmed men at the mercy of armed

speradoes. The question of pistol regulation not trivial, nor is it necessary to ast the idea aside simply because here are certain obstacles to overthere are certain obstacles to over-come. Pintel toting might be dis-couraged in a number of ways with-out going the limit in saying that aw-abiding persons shall not own ruch weapons. For instance, the reality for carrying concealed weapons without proper permit, if preased, would be effective. Als is ready manner in which revolvers ad pistols of all kinds may be pur-

hased by any one is not conductive a limiting the number of guns car

Certainly some method mucht be worked out by which the carrying of pistols might be more effectively regulated.

A Few Random Shots. the Sutherland (Nole). Course How much do you know? lfere's a sample. If you see a new building ther If you see a new building there are certain improvements you could have made had you been the archi-tect or the builder. The man who isys a new pava-ment doesn't do it but right. The man paint out the defents and tell him how it should be done. If the village dada pass a new un-dinance you can tear if to shrede and lay bare its glaring incension tencies. "If the school board adopts a new ast of bonks you know of ; set that would be far boiler.

And if the proscher paints out th read to held you even know of short out to take. How much do you know. ABP WAS 7