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The net average daily circulation of The Omaha Bee
for July, 1922, was 71,625, a gain of 11,713 over July
of 1921. The net average Sunday circulation of the
Omaha Bee for July, 1922, was 76,519, a gain of 14,450
over July of 1921. This is a larger gain than that made
by any other daily or Sunday newspaper.

LABOR DAY
When America set aside one day out of the year
to be observed as dedicated to Labor, an action was
started that honors the whole people.

Barely four centuries ago, a short span in universal
life, this land was unknown to civilized man.

A Pharaoh could will a pyramid, an Eastern potentate
a Taj Mahal, but the monuments in America were
built by freemen, and stand living proofs of the
people's greatness.

So, when the stores and shops, offices and factories,
mills and mines are closed tomorrow, and the only
work done is that which must be kept to the life
of the nation stirring, Americans will celebrate
themselves in observance of the holiday.

REASONING WITH THE YOUNGSTERS.
One of the first lessons fathers and mothers find
out, when they get about the really big business of
raising children, is not to hear everything nor see all.

One woman told how she had been annoyed
by a gang of kids who have committed depredations
in her orchard. She assembled a group of the
marauders one day and talked to them.

Results obtained by this method are apt to be
lifelong. Children are responsive, and as a former school
teacher wrote to The Omaha Bee last week, they
'requently know far more than parent or teacher
suspect.

MORE MYSTERY OF THE MIDNIGHT AIR.
A professional "magician," which is the
supernatural nowadays employed when one refers to
a sleight-of-hand performer, down in New York is
disturbed over a series of dots he has received in
his radio set.

On Second Thought
If a man violates man's laws, we send him to
prison and punish the finger of scorn at him; if he
violates nature's laws, we take him to the hospital
and send him heaven.

the product of some other experimenter. The mid-
night skies are full of mystery nowadays, the most
of it emanating from some radio whose manipulator
has more curiosity than experience with the in-
strument.

LIFE: LONG OR USEFUL?

Some very interesting figures in regard to human
life have lately been made available, through com-
parison of mortality statistics. Maybe the most
interesting are those dealing with longevity, or the
expectancy of life. From tables published by the
New York Medical Journal and Medical Record we
learn that in two decades the expectancy of life has
increased 5.1 years, being 49.2 years in 1900; in
1910 it was 51.5, and in 1920 it was 54.3 years.

After all, even the skeptic concedes that man
is not a haphazard experiment, but has a manifest
destiny, a reasonable purpose in life. To discover
what this destiny is deserves greater attention than
usually it receives.

ELEEN CONVEY'S REMARKABLE CASE.

What is Eileen Convey's secret?
She is two years past the hundred mark in age,
and lies in the hospital, recovering from a broken
leg, the cheeriest of all the patients there.

SOLUTION FOR DOMESTIC PROBLEM.

One of the standbys of the professional debater
of domestic affairs is the relation between the girl's
father and the young man who comes seeking her in
marriage. It matters not that these relations are
generally of the most cordial nature; that almost
invariably the youth is welcome for himself, and
that, when necessary, the girl's father will do all
he can to aid them in getting a start in life.

Muriel McCormick scorns the movies, but seems
to yearn for the first page, just the same.
If the weather man would only let us, a lot of
folks would like a chance to cool out.

From State and Nation
Editorials from other newspapers.

An Up-to-Date Biblical Writer.
From the New York Times.
Dr. Matthews of Seattle, pastor of
what is said to be the largest Pres-
byterian church in the world and
recently moderator of the general
assembly of the Presbyterian church
in America, is reported to have said
last Sunday that the Bible "is the
most important book of our day."

The fearless journalist of old goes
on to say that such as these, cor-
rupted in mind and reprobate, with-
out the truth, are the "Kaiser's
Egyptian magicians" James and
Jambres, who cast down their rods
and by enchantment caused them to
change into serpents.

A Question of Courage.

President Harding has asked con-
gress to enact laws that will protect
public interests in industrial con-
troversies. Such legislation has al-
ready met with objection from both
labor and capital. A prominent in-
dustrial official discussing the
president's request doubts that con-
gress has the courage to comply.

Men Want to Believe.

Churches may sometimes fail to
draw within their doors the crowds
to fill every place in their auditor-
iums. Then we hear the cry that
the church is falling. At the same
time, however, is error. The indi-
vidual church, as represented by a
pastor with certain characteristics
and a congregation with various in-
dividuals, may not draw into its fold
those who really yearn for religious
expression. That is the failure of a
man-made thing. Religion itself,
in God's name, never fails. Men
have always stood to believe; they
have always believed.

There have been powerful move-
ments for setting the average man
more deeply interested in the church
and its work. The layman's move-
ment of recent years had the effect
of drawing many men into the church
circles who had previously been in-
different. Billy Sunday has been
able to point out to thousands the
work of religion in the lives of men
beneath the surface in every man's
nature is the desire, but it is not al-
ways easy for the church or its
agents to bring the man to the point
to which that desire is directed.

The Eight-Hour Work Day

From the Christian Science Monitor.
Analysis of the answers to a ques-
tionnaire, sent out recently by the
American Federation of Labor, in-
dicates that the eight-hour day is
of wide significance and interest.
These answers were received from
17 European countries and the Do-
minion of Canada, not reports com-
ing from the United States, Russia
or Mexico, because the leading
labor unions of these countries are
not affiliated with the international
federation. The countries from
which answers were received are the
following: Austria, Belgium, Bul-
garia, Canada, Denmark, France,
Germany, Great Britain, Holland,
Hungary, Italy, Jugoslavia, Luxem-
bourg, Poland, Spain, Switzerland,
Sweden and Czechoslovakia. The an-
swers sent by these countries are of
particular importance in view of re-
cent controversial issues which have
arisen in connection with the eight-
hour day and its possible effects
upon national outputs and the cost
of production.

Of the countries mentioned as
having questioned the eight-hour
day, only six are operating under an
unopposed eight-hour law. These are
Austria, Belgium, France, Germany,
Holland and Czechoslovakia. In
most of these an exception is made
in the case of farm work. How-
ever, reports that in Germany the
eight-hour law is being generally dis-
regarded by the employers. In
France, the law is being generally
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disregarded by the employers.

In four countries the eight-hour
working day is practically universal,
although there is no law establishing
it. These are Canada, Great
Britain, Hungary and Italy. Of
these, only 10 per cent of the pop-
ular workers in Canada are
working the eight-hour day, and some
provinces have passed legislation
covering workers in coal and metal
mines; in Great Britain more than
80 per cent of the industrial and
commercial workers are employed
under the eight-hour day or less; most
industrial workers in Hungary are
working 48 hours a week, and in
Italy, although there have been some
steps toward a tendency toward
shortening the working day, since
1919 trade union action has resulted
in the fairly general observance of
the shorter time of employment.

Eight countries either have no
law, or having one, do not observe
it for one reason or another. These
are Bulgaria, Denmark, Jugoslavia,
Luxembourg, Poland, Spain, Switzer-
land and Sweden. Of these, in Bul-
garia, even in the public service
more than eight hours are worked,
and in the textile mills 10 hours is
the rule. In Denmark, since last
March, most workers have been em-
ployed 10 hours a day, with extra
pay for time worked over eight
hours, the whole wage scale having
been lowered about 15 per cent at
that time. In Jugoslavia, the eight-
hour law has been modified to per-
mit the temporary working of nine
or 10 hours a day, if the majority
of the men concerned vote for such
extension. In Luxembourg, the law
has been to a large extent evaded
by the expedients of extra shifts
and overtime, and the same is prac-
tically true in Poland, Switzerland,
Spain and Sweden.

In the three countries from which
no replies were received to the
questionnaire, the eight-hour day is
pretty generally observed. Switzer-
land, for example, an article of the
constitution provides that eight
hours shall be the maximum of a
day's work, and in Russia the eight-
hour day has been officially estab-
lished, though overtime is said to be
common. In the United States, the

Nebraska Notions

Grand Island Independent: The
Altoona Tribune says a local min-
ister made this announcement: "Brethren,
the pastor and I will hold our regu-
lar prayer meeting next Wednesday
evening as usual." The minister
was fortunate in having so loyal a
congregation. We heard of one who in-
terrupted the minister last Sunday
night, handed him the key and asked
him to lock up when he got
through.

Hamilton County Register: One of
the Register force stopped in at one
of the offices in the state house on
a recent trip to Lincoln and he got
an earful of mad chatter. A couple
of stenographers were saying catty things
to one another, and the war ended
when one said, with a slight raise
of the eyebrows and a shrug of the
shoulders, "Well, at least I don't
wear muslin underwear."

Nebraska City Press: A Hindu
professor named Joshi is to deliver
a series of lectures at the University
of Nebraska. What the student may
do to his name may easily be con-
jectured.

Nebraska City Press: A Nebraska
newspaper carried a little item the
other day concerning a boy, earning
about \$100 a month, who complained
to his employer that it was an
unfairly long time on which to live
and that he must have a "living
wage." The employer, anxious to
get at the bottom of the difficulty,
went into the situation with the boy
and discovered, to his amazement,
that a large part of the young man's
"living expenses" consisted of ex-
penditures for amusements—gasoline,
admission two or three times a
week, dances to the movies, ice
cream parlor visits, and the like.
And, the newspaper goes on, he
couldn't be made to see that his ex-
penditures were mostly a "luxury
tax" and in no way connected with
his living. It is pointed out, too,
that this is the attitude of the aver-
age youngster who works for a
wage. He is paid from three to four
times as much as his father received
at the same age, and, instead of in-
culcating thrift, believes that the
quickest way to happiness is to spend
all he makes. The man who does
save his money is sneered at as old-
fashioned and out-of-date.

York Democrat: They are still
trying important criminal cases in
California to mixed juries of men
and women, and they are still
having disagreements. Whether the
mixed jury will ever be a success
is a problem, but they are certainly
having hard luck with the experi-
ment as much as his father received
in the coast state.

AMONG THE FOLKS IN HISTORY



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