THE MORNING BEE

MORNING—EVENING—SUNDAY

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CHECKERED CAREER ON LIQUOR ISSUE.

We believe the record will prove a guide for the "wet" voter and the "dry" voter as to whether either can safely support Senator Hitchcock on the liquor or other issues.

AUGUST 1, 1917.—Voted against national prohibition amendment.

OCTOBER 28, 1919.—Voted against Volstead enforcement act on final passage.

MARCH 11, 1920.—Suggested "lawful way to get around prohibition amendment and secure wines and beer" to Shallenberger.

AUGUST 15, 1922.—Three months before election, endorsed democratic local platform which did not oppose repeal of national prohibition amendment or oppose repeal of the Volstead act. This was the famous liquor issue "at sea" plank.

AUGUST 15, 1922—Three months before election, announced in common with W. J. Bryan and "Brother Charley" the liquor question "a dead issue."

SEPTEMBER 27, 1922.—Five weeks before election, announced that even if the liquor question is not a dead issue, he had deserted his wet supporters of old and would not vote to amend or repeal the Volstead act. This is the famous "eleventh-hour conversion."

ON OCTOBER 16, 1922.—W. J. Bryan, before W. C. T. U. convention at Lincoln, pleaded with the women to believe in the "sincerity" of Senator Hitchcock's "eleventh-hour conversion." But the W. C. T. U., regardless of party, denounced W. J. Bryan's position.

ON OCTOBER 17, 1922.—The day after W. J. Bryan's endorsement at Lincoln and three weeks after the senator's "eleventh-hour conversion," the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment at Washington endorsed Senator Hitchcock's candidacy with 200 others. This association stands for the repeal of the Volstead act and prohibition amendment.

ON OCTOBER 19, 1922.—A little over two weeks before election, Senator Hitchcock wires Association Against the Prohibition Amendment asking the association to believe in the "sincerity" of his desertion of the "wets" who had supported him for years, and the "sincerity" of his "eleventh-hour conversion."

TO DATE—Two weeks before election, no word from the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment at Washington as to whether it has withdrawn its endorsement of the senator's candidacy.

DECALOGUE AND THE DEAR GIRLS.

Ambassador Harvey had a real pleasant time talking to the Authors' club in London. Restricted in his choice of subjects, because an ambassador can not publicly talk politics, and that is about all that one hears in either country today, he selected the Ten Commandments as a theme. Maybe he was guided in this by the recent experience of Sinclair Lewis, who got in very bad by trying to discuss a live literary topic—"Main Street"—before the Authors' club. He went far enough back to get on comparatively safe ground, and yet his conclusions seem to have been rather superficial.

As far as the Decalogue is concerned, men may have an exclusive right to enjoyment of all the inhibitions therein contained, but it will not do to argue too strongly on that basis. Inasmuch as the Ten Commandments are but part of the Mosaic Law, it is not quite fair to lift them out of the body of the code for the purpose of sustaining a half-formed conclusion that Moses believed that woman had no soul. A reading of them will disclose one advising the Children of Israel to "Honor thy father and mother, as the Lord thy God commanded thee." Following along through Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy, all ascribed to Moses, we find many direct instructions with regard to the conduct of the women of Israel.

Miriam, sister of Moses, comes in for some notice in Exodus, and other proofs of the share woman had in the affairs of the people, both public and private, are not wanting. She may not have been covered by the Decalogue, but her part in the Bible is not such as warrants the conclusion other than as a sportive display of erudition, that Moses looked upon her as having no soul. Most assuredly the religions of Egypt and Assyria, predecessors of the Jewish, did not so regard woman, nor did the contemporaneous cults, for they peopled their pantheons with female gods.

SHOCKING STORY OF INDIFFERENCE.

Two or three separated influences have combined to make possible a state of public mind that discourages where it does not disappoint the philanthropically inclined.

Motorists learned through sad experience to be cautious about stopping cars on signal at night. Highwaymen took advantage of the generosity of drivers, and lured them into traps by making appeals for assistance. Consequently, when a night driving motorist gets a signal from the roadside, his first impulse is to look out for his own safety, and he usually achieves this by "stepping on the gas."

What tragedies this has led to will never be known. It is on record in Nebraska that on one occasion lives were lost that might have been saved, had passing drivers stopped in response to frantic calls for aid.

An inexpressibly shocking story comes from Illinois, telling of how the body of a young woman lay all night on a paved highway, where it was run over by hundreds of cars. She had been struck, and probably killed by a motor car that sped on; those following saw in the slight figure only a dummy, placed by mischievous boys for purposes of sport, and so all night long the rushing cars buffeted and knocked about the victim of a cowardly driver's carelessness.

What is the remedy for this? Motorists are not to blame if they try to avoid trouble; as we have frequently stated, most of them are generous, courteous, careful and willing to help. Yet the thieves who beset the highways have taken advantage of this knowledge, to prey on the passersby in automobiles. Boys have placed dummies in highways and enjoyed the confusion of the driver who stopped. And these things have combined to produce the result noted in Illinois. A careless world will soon forget this tragedy, but sensibilities once so shocked are not easily restored.

Marrying and retaining her maiden name may seem simple enough till a girl comes to put it in practice. The world is still old-fashioned enough to wonder when a "Mrs." undertakes to pose as a "Miss."

"NEWBERRYISM" IN NEBRASKA.

There is a strong feeling among all classes in Nebraska against what has come to be known as "Newberryism" on the part of a candidate for office. This feeling is nonpartisan. The plain people of Nebraska do not understand or approve the use of inordinate wealth in seeking office in the great population centers.

Senator Norris, republican senator from Nebraska, voted against seating Newberry. R. B. Howell, republican candidate for senator from Nebraska, declared in that primary that he would not have voted to seat Newberry. The republican party in Nebraska is clear of any taint of "Newberryism."

Hard pressed and frantic in their effort to carry the election, the democrats have pinned their last hope on free spending.

Is Nebraska about to be a witness and victim of "Newberryism" of its own on a scale made smaller only by the difference in population between Michigan and Nebraska?

Michigan has a population of 3,668,000.

Nebraska has a population of 1,296,000.

Newberry spent $250,000 for his election to the senate. In proportion to Nebraska's population, this scale of expenditure amounts to $83,000.

From all indications, Senator Hitchcock's campaign for re-election will exceed this amount.

One letter alone, under 2-cent postage to the 400,000 voters of Nebraska, would cost $10,000. Many voters have already received six or seven such letters. Eight of these would bring the total mailing expense close to "Newberryism."

Then there is the prodigal personal campaign the senator is making. His party proceeds like a caravan, preceded by a press agent and manager and accompanied by two or more reporters, preceded and followed by a shower of costly literature.

In Omaha it is announced by the democratic headquarters that any voter desiring to register may call any one of ten telephone numbers and have an automobile call to the limits of the city for the voter to bring him or her down town to the court house to register. These automobiles are not voluntary. They are hired machines, costing $10 or more per day, the total cost running into thousands of dollars.

Then there is the vast "unseen" expense, the expense that one feels rather than sees in its effect, much of which never appears on the surface or is reported in print. It has been openly charged that the "progressive party" campaign is but a dummy campaign with stool-pigeon candidates—a blind to take away support known to lean toward some of the republican candidates. This party was known to be broke and thousands in debt at the time of its convention in Lincoln, and it is being openly charged that those interested in the success of the democratic ticket are "putting up" progressive party campaign expenses.

Such expenditure is a shame for Nebraska.

It is a tragedy for the cause of good government everywhere. Senator Hitchcock and Brother Charley and the serpentine Hitchcock-Bryan-Mullen machine are spending money like water, and like water it seeps in everywhere.

Senator Hitchcock and Brother Charley are touring Nebraska charging the republican party with "Newberryism" and practicing "Newberryism" on the largest scale ever seen in Nebraska.

It is a long lane that hath no turning.

Talking one thing and doing another has got to end in Nebraska.

November 7 will be the voter's opportunity to decide whether or not it shall end on that day.

NOT LIKE MINNEHAHA.

Old Nokomis gave to Hiawatha lengthy and sage advice on the subject of choosing a wife. "Bring not here an idle maiden," she cautioned, and followed it up with the further suggestion that "Like the firelight on the hearthstone is a neighbor's homely daughter." But Hiawatha told her that "Very pleasant is the star light," and so stole away to the Land of the Dacotahs, where he wooed the arrowmaker's daughter. And the independence shown by the young sachem in that far-away day still persists, only the latest exhibition of it comes from the opposite sex.

Newana Gayfish, Winnebago princess, found her hair was long and heavy, wavy masses on her forehead shutting off her range of vision. With the shears did fair Newana rid herself of all that trouble. Then up rose young Dan, her husband, such a hubbub he created, joined in by his wife's stern father, that the hair of young Newana, who has seen but eighteen summers, rose a mountain in between them. "That for yours," said bold Newana, snapping twice her thumb and finger; then she started for Nebraska, where an uncle died and left her 15,000 good, hard dollars, with a farm of fine, fat acres.

There she takes a little papoose, leaving Dan and dad and all her kinfolk back in stupid old Wisconsin. Here she'll have the best the world had, free to cut her hair as often as the spirit moves her. Minnehaha was in her time all O. K. so far as work went in the line of good housekeeping, but Newana has her cheated when it comes to modern spirit.

BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

In all well regulated families husband and wife periodically go into executive session concerning household affairs. Plans are laid in which both are interested. Since woman has been admitted to share the elective franchise, it is not uncommon for the partners, equal now in all regards, to discuss the political issues, and to compare candidates.

Now, with that established, let us consider another phase of the question. Since the husband no longer does the voting for the family, it is clear that if neither the one nor the other takes the trouble to register, two votes are lost instead of one.

The remedy for this is for both to register, and that the end may be made certain, it is suggested that each remind the other of the need for registering. Canvass made by political workers discloses the fact that in a great many families the wife is not registered, in others the husband is not registered, and in many others neither is registered. This neglect of citizenship duty is deplorable. All voters ought to be registered, and all ought to vote, that the government, whatever it is, may be regarded as truly representative of the people.

Wives, who are interested in good government, should be sure that they are registered, and that their husbands also are on the voting list. So also, the husband is not doing his whole duty if he has not persuaded his wife to see that her name is duly set down, so that she, too, can vote.

Only a little time is required. The matter should be attended to without delay. Friday is the last day, the election commissioner's office at the court house is the place. But, do not put off till the last day the work that [illegible] and should be attended to at once.

Medill McCormick will have a busy day in Omaha, if he makes all the speeches that are called for.

Bryan's Two Opinions of Hitchcock

THEN.

At Pender, Neb., on April 18, 1920, W. J. Bryan said of Hitchcock, third term candidate for the senate:

"Since he (Hitchcock) urged the nomination of a Wall street candidate in 1912 he has obeyed the command of Wall street whenever Wall street needed him, as for instance when he opposed the president's currency bill, the president's shipping bill, to regulate the stock exchange, and when he favored the railroad bill dictated by the railroad magnates.

"He is a western man with eastern ideas. He has opposed prohibition in Nebraska and in the nation, even to the extent of defying the state of Nebraska and misrepresenting its people. . . . He now seeks to nullify the national and state amendments by the licensing of light wine and beer. . . . Mr. Hitchcock dodges all the important issues of the campaign. . . . He seeks the empty honor of an endorsement by the state that he has betrayed into the hands of the money changers and the liquor interests."

NOW

Two years later, in the very same town of Pender, Bryan revised himself, as shown by a news story in the Evening World-Herald, October 12, 1922:

"Pender, Neb., Oct. 11.—William Jennings Bryan, speaking to no fewer than 5,000 persons in nine different Nebraska towns today, in presenting the candidacy of United States Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock before the audiences, said:

"'For 20 years Senator Hitchcock and I worked together on the important issues of the day. For 20 years there was never a difference of opinion between us. Then came the liquor question, which divided not only our party, but the republican party as well. It is fortunate that in this democracy of ours we have the right to disagree. It is only in kingdoms that the people always agree and that they have the king to think for them.

"'The liquor question is now settled, in so far as Nebraska is concerned. It is written into the constitution of the state and nation. Both parties agree to it. Both candidates are pledged alike concerning its enforcement, and where there is no disagreement, such as in Nebraska, as I have said in the other places where I have spoken, there can be no issue. That seems to be very plain.

"'My friends, I am very glad the party is again united and that Senator Hitchcock and I can work together once again for the things for which our party stands and which the country and you need.'"

What must the people of Pender think of Bryan and his alliance with Hitchcock? Doubtless most of them believed him when he condemned Hitchcock two years ago, but that only makes it harder for them to credit his altered statements. It is impossible for anyone, in Pender or anywhere else, to square these two opinions of Hitchcock, or explain them except as a desperate political dodge by which Bryan will shield Hitchcock and Hitchcock will help Bryan.

"THE PEOPLE'S VOICE"

Editorial from readers of The Morning Bee. Readers of The Morning Bee are invited to use this column freely for expression on matters of public interest.

"A Generation of Vipers."

Council Bluffs.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Your editorial discussion in Sunday edition, based upon remarks and opinions of Bishop Fisher, entitled, "Forward With Christ," is very misleading, and both the bishop and writer of the editorial showed marked evidence of moral blindness in the statements made and quoted. If the world is progressing so rapidly toward Christ and with Him, the alarm about failure of funds for mission work in India and elsewhere is entirely unnecessary. The thing to do, rather, if his theory be correct, is to cease from all such care, thought or effort, and allow the good work of world betterment to proceed without risk of disturbing the grand result and outcome.

In the words of Kipling: "Yes, we shall be perfectly pleased with ourselves, and that is the perfectest hell of it."

The plain truth is that persons who believe the world is now growing better have simply lost the knowledge of good and evil, and can not distinguish between the two qualities. They have called evil good until the vision and knowledge of that which is truly good has practically disappeared from their mental and moral vision.

Dishonesty, graft, profiteering, gambling, lying, theft, and all sorts of immorality have become second nature to the people of the United States until they are generally accepted as that which is normal in human conduct. During the war our nation staged the most gigantic and awful saturnalia of lootage, graft, pillage, theft and lying which the world had ever beheld, and falsehood became honorable, while theft from the national treasury was an evidence of supposed patriotism.

With all these facts open and visible to every person whose eyes are open, the bishop talks about the Christ permeating society. The facts are that He has been utterly rejected by the present generation everywhere.

It is currently stated as a fact that in the last four years not one single conversion of an adult person has been accomplished by the Methodist church throughout the whole of the area, which includes all of Iowa and Nebraska, and other denominations in about the same general condition. This is practically or essentially the truth beyond question, but common report is not one single conversion in all that period, for the whole area. What a tragedy in the face of such a record to talk about progress with Christ. The whole world has deserted Him and rejected His words, and a true prophet would so declare.

I repeat again that because mankind has utterly lost the knowledge of that which is good they insist the world is growing better. Could the vision of God and His will and purpose, for He alone is good, once more be made manifest by those who profess His name, we would then see clearly that this is the most utterly vile and sinful of all the generations that have lived, at any time since that of Noah.

L. H. MONROE.

A Republican Replies to Hitchcock.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Bee: Attached is a letter from Senator Hitchcock and my reply.

W. T. GRAHAM.

Omaha, Oct. 19, 1922.—Mr. W. T. Graham, 704 Peters Trust building, Omaha.—Dear Sir: From a friend, I learn that you, among certain representative republicans, are favorably considering the idea of voting for me.

While I presume this information should be treated as confidential, I venture to express to you my appreciation of your attitude and its influence on others.

In both my previous campaigns for the senate I have enjoyed considerable support from men who ordinarily vote the republican ticket, and I recognize its great importance. I have endeavored not to disappoint those who thus showed their confidence in me. Please accept my thanks. Very sincerely,

GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK.

Hon. G. M. Hitchcock, World-Herald Building, Omaha, Neb. Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 19th inst. at hand, in which you state you learn that I, among certain "representative republicans," are "favorably considering the idea of voting for you." May I state candidly that I appreciate a letter from a United States senator, even if signed by a rubber stamp; but I must say that you are misinformed. I have not for a moment "considered the idea of voting for you." As much as I admire your attainments and personal qualities and the splendid success of your Omaha publication, I can not persuade myself that you are entitled to the support of the voting element with which I have been associated for many years, especially in view of my 25 years of work for the prohibition cause. I, with others, were almost made to think ourselves childish or effeminate and weaklings, as we were depicted from year to year by your paper. Your attitude now is laughable, if not aggravating, to those who well remember the ridicule from your great paper because of our prohibition tendencies. Indeed, your stand now—in an effort to secure prohibition votes—is more a matter of ridicule than was ours when we were contesting for a principle which you then repudiated. It may be politics, but it is difficult to believe that such a transformation, or reformation, has taken place so suddenly. I believe you are essentially, inherently and fundamentally wrong on the liquor question. However, I accept your word that you would vote against any legislation that would weaken the Volstead act. I would accept your word when given without equivocation on any subject. In this case, however, I can not believe that your efforts, ability and heart would be on my side of the prohibition question. A deathbed repentance may be genuine, but it might be prompted through fear rather than a change of heart.

Nor can you reasonably claim the support of the women of Nebraska. It is amusing that you should for a moment expect the votes of women whom for years you did your utmost to keep from voting and treated with contempt when you had opportunity to be considerate and helpful and whose help and votes you now are solicitous to obtain.

W. T. GRAHAM.

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION
for SEPTEMBER, 1922, of
THE OMAHA BEE

Daily	72,093
Sunday	76,202

B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr.
ELMER S. ROOD, Cir. Mgr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of October, 1922.
W. H. QUIVEY,
(Seal) Notary Public

The net average daily circulation gain of The Omaha Bee for September, 1922, was 12,214 over September of 1921. The net average Sunday circulation gain of The Omaha Bee for September, 1922, was 17,388 over September of 1921. This is a larger gain than that made by any other daily or Sunday Omaha newspaper.

"From State and Nation"

Editorials from other newspapers.

Our Greatest City, But—

From the Cincinnati Times-Star.

New York is the most wonderful city in the world, economically, politically and racially. It has more money than any other city in the world and it has one of the most corrupt political organizations in the world. Its racial diversity would bewilder even the professional ethnologist.

New York has more than 1,500,000 Jews, thus revealing the real Zionist movement of modern times, actuated by economic reasons rather than by exhortation of priests and Levites. Beside the Jewish population of New York, Jerusalem would not make a respectable suburb. According to government statistics enumerating the inhabitants of New York, either foreign born or having one or both parents of foreign birth, our greatest city is the second greatest Russian city. New York has 985,792 such representatives of the Russian people. Moscow stands first with 1,100,000 Russians, and Petrograd is a bad third with 706,800. But when it comes to Italian cities New York stands first with 802,000 representatives of Italy, a good lead over Naples' 700,000. By such reasoning New York is the metropolis of Ireland, with 616,617 Irish to Dublin's 400,000. There are almost as many Germans in New York as in Munich, more Austrians than in any Austrian city except Vienna, and 136,605 Englishmen to make a very respectable English city within an American city.

Over three-fourths of New York's 6,620,048 inhabitants are either foreign born or claim a foreign-born parent. New York is our greatest city. It also comes pretty near being our greatest problem.

Do Something.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A review of the fruit season in Michigan contained in a special to the Free Press from Grand Rapids is largely devoted to a discussion of why so much fruit rotted on the ground and why so many growers failed to get satisfactory prices for the fruit that they marketed.

Some of the reasons given are lack of storage and cooling facilities, failure of Michigan growers to advertise, ignorance of growers as to market conditions, insufficient canning factories and lack of standardization and centralized distribution.

These complaints are all old, not only in Michigan, but everywhere fruit is grown, and very similar complaints are made in other branches of agricultural production. Moreover, whenever and wherever they are made, the same remedy is suggested. Year after year the experts say that the fruit growers' salvation lies in organization. No one farmer can provide cold storage and canning factories, advertise his product, keep in telegraphic touch with many markets and establish a widely known standard for his goods. But many farmers banded together can do all of those things and have done them. In Michigan the fewest complaints are heard from the best organized districts. In California, Washington and Oregon, where fruit growers have attained a high state of organization, the business is prosperous.

Manifestly the thing for the complaining grower to do is to follow the example of his happier competitors and organize. The day for talking about what is the matter is gone, and the time to plunge in and do something has arrived.

The way lies wide open, a solid foundation of experience has been laid, and congress has removed every legal fear that stood in the way of agricultural combination.

Carramba!

In Mexico, where knives abound,
And dirty work;
The injured victim doubtless cries,
"He done me dirk." —Life.

A Republican for Congress

Walter L. Anderson.

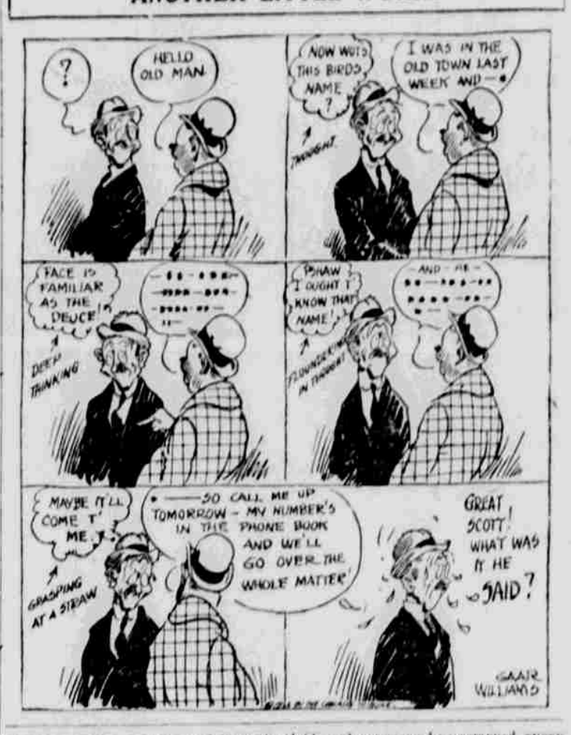
The republican nominee for congress in the First district is Walter L. Anderson. He was born and reared within 70 miles of Lincoln, where he has lived for 25 years.

Completing his education in law, he began the practice of his profession at Hot Springs, S. D., and was shortly thereafter named county attorney for four years.

At the outbreak of the Spanish war he enlisted in the Rough Riders, and was a follower of Roosevelt. As a volunteer in the World war he was made captain and draft executive of Nebraska. Under his charge Nebraska ranked second in the United States in low cost of administration of the draft.

He was a member of the Nebraska constitutional convention of 1919-1920, and was a speaker of the Nebraska legislature of 1921. He has held no other office in Nebraska with pay attached, but has held many honorary positions, including member of the Lincoln charter convention which adopted home rule, and secretary of the supreme bar commission for 12 years. He is a member of the Masons, American Legion, Elks, Spanish War Veterans and Sons of Veterans.

ANOTHER LITTLE WORRY



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