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THE MORNING BEE

MORNING—EVENING—SUNDAY

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NEBRASKA'S HIRING DAY.

Today's election is to decide, not who will rule the people of Nebraska, but who is to serve them. It is not merely a question of personalities, either, for the vote also will determine in what way the people are to be served.

An old country custom, made familiar today by the opera, "Martha," and "The Chimes of Normandy," is that of "hiring day." At a certain time each year all the men and women servants meet together in the market place, where the farmers and their wives come also to make their selections for the coming year. That is much like an American election.

The candidates are all before us. Their past records have been thoroughly discussed. Those who have been faithful will not lack for appreciation. The men who have been slack in the performance of their duties in the past will find no great demand for their services now. Promotion is the reward of fidelity to the interests of the public, and mere promises to do better if given another trial weigh lightly in the scale.

This is a day on which the government goes back to the people. At all other times the government represents the people. But now it is the people themselves who speak. They are hiring their help and firing those who have failed them. More and more the problem of government is being considered as a business proposition.

It is a time for sober second thought. The men and women who compose the sovereign power of this state are not taking their duty lightly. With the coming of woman suffrage, the business of government has become a partnership. Two heads are better than one, and the questions to be decided in this election have probably had more discussion in the homes than of any election of the past.

Out of all the campaign discussions a few simple questions arise. Who can be trusted to give the most efficient, economical and faithful service? Who will best enforce the laws and protect the interests of the people?

It is from this practical, human standpoint that the men and women of Nebraska will decide, on this "hiring day."

OTHERS RIGHTS.

Residents of a little town in the heart of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal field have written themselves down as lawless. They seized two cars of coal from a train, and appropriated them to the uses of local schools and churches. Justification for their action they find in the fact that schools had been closed for two weeks for want of fuel, and the coal company had refused to sell them any. Self-preservation moved them to the demonstration.

On the other hand, somewhere up in New England people are waiting for those two cars of coal. The shortage of fuel occasioned by the prolonged strike of miners has not been entirely relieved. Argument will be made as to the right of those nearest at hand to relief, but this is based on the spirit of self and not of sacrifice. The man standing on a street corner waiting for a car grumbles when one whizzes by him, though another is following closely; he forgets that further along the way are others also waiting for that car, and that the few seconds delay he is asked to abide may mean minutes for the others. In time all are served, if we will only be patient.

This applies to the fuel situation. People in that little town are burning coal that was intended for some other little town. They have served their own convenience, but at the expense of somebody else. Were this spirit to generally prevail, the world would suddenly be set back to where it was in the Dark Ages. Fortunately, the rule applied by the Pennsylvanians does not apply to all.

LLOYD GEORGE AND THE VOTERS.

David Lloyd George was unhorsed by the Bonar Law combination, but he returns to parliament unopposed from Carnarvon, his home. This, and his reception at London, where 25,000 persons were turned away from the hall at which he spoke, may give the conservative group something to think about. The little Welshman is apt to do what Americans call "a snappy comeback."

As to his capacity as a political debater, he seems to have recovered a form akin to that which made him famous as a campaigner 13 years ago, when he put over his "pamphlet tax" budget. Here is an example:

"When my friend, Mr. Bonar Law, the new prime minister, left the wretched cabinet," said Mr. Lloyd George, "the British shilling would buy in the United States only 13 shillings 2 pence worth of merchandise; when Mr. Bonar Law returned, at the Carlton club to ascertain that cabinet the British shilling would buy 18 shillings 8 pence worth of merchandise."

Bonar Law, or some other exponent of Toryism, may hold office in England, but they will be assured of at least one lively member on the opposition side. Defeat of labor candidates in the borough elections, ascribed to the influence of the women voters, may foreshadow a change in the parliamentary election, but even that does not indicate that the true liberals, of which Lloyd George is a member, will be entirely without force. Promises made for the government just now are much like those made in Nebraska by "Brother Charles"; they sound well but they do not mean anything to the voters.

WILLIAM'S SECOND MARRIAGE.

So much of the cancer of the war has subsided that instead of the clamor for the trial and execution of William Hohenzollern, the public is expressing a mild interest in his second marriage. It is impossible to resist contrasting this ceremony with that of his first venture. He was young, the heir presumptive to mighty power and unlimited opportunity, when he wedded Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein forty-one years ago.

A lot of history has been written since that day, much of it dealing with the doings of the German emperor and his court. His second wedding day found him an exile, shorn of the prerogatives and

power of an autocrat, lonely because he no longer moves in that rarified social atmosphere, attainable only by the most exalted of personages prior to 1918. On the marriage register his name was set down by himself as "Wilhelm II." and the world will concede him any consolation he may derive from that.

Hohenzollern influence will be felt in the future, not so much because the former kaiser still lives at Doorn, as because his children and grandchildren are free German citizens. They have consented to the marriage, and doubtless feel towards their father in his adversity something they did not when he was greatest. Family ties are strong among the Germans, and William was always a militant advocate of family life, preaching and practicing the homely virtues of husband and father, the head of a home.

Even his most relentless critics did not deny him this, and those who cherish the bitterest feelings against him for his share in the awful war will not carry resentment to a point of wishing him anything but good luck in his second marriage.

ENGLISH GLIDER DOES A STUNT.

Our home flyers have been occupying public attention to the exclusion of those of other lands, but that is not to indicate that our rivals have been idle. Following the remarkable achievements of the German gliders at Wasserkuppe, the British felt themselves called upon to do something in that line, and recently the political excitement of the "tight little island" was adjourned long enough to permit the London Times to announce that, under the auspices of the Daily Mail, carrying out a policy of Lord Northcliffe, a British glider had remained aloft for one hour and fifty-three minutes, coming down within 800 yards of where he took off from a low tumbler, which means a slight rise in the ground. This feat was accomplished apparently with as much ease as success, the engineless plane being manipulated back and forth over a course about one mile in length. Much satisfaction is expressed at the achievement, especially as it, with the other things done that day, put the English airmen at even with the Germans.

Some skepticism as to the value of the glider may yet be justified. It is subservient to air currents, and only when these are favorable is it possible to sustain flight any length of time, while at best so far the operator is kept so busy with his machine he has no time for anything else. Lessons of the war, when many a pilot volplaned to safety with a crippled ship, are adapted in gliding, and it is possible the extension of these may yet lead to some sort of service.

Any experimentation is worth while, especially when it is recalled that the Wrights were gliders before they were flyers. The engineless plane is likely to be with us for some time to come, and the feat of MacReady and Kelly is of more real value to aviation than the stunts done on any gliding field.

SOVIETS IN SEARCH OF KNOWLEDGE.

Long before the revolution Russia had experimental farms, as well as model farms, where students of agriculture were given training in approved methods of farming. These went the way of all things under the gentle ministrations of the bolshevik. A change has come over the spirit of the dream, however, and, just as capitalism in a modified form has revived the commercial and industrial life of the cities, so its application to agriculture is expected to encourage the farmers to renew their efforts and once more make Russia a granary for Europe, instead of a land where famine stalks amid the ruins of agriculture.

Prof. N. M. Tullakov, of the soviet agricultural bureau, is in the United States, gathering pointers as to how experimental farms are carried on and how agriculture is taught in our big schools. He was at the Brookings (S. D.) college the other day, where he gave special attention to agronomy, investigating closely the methods of experimentation there carried on. Prof. Tullakov told of his purpose to carry back to Russia definite scientific knowledge of farming in detail, that it may be diffused among the peasants. Russians, he admits, are deficient in the big element of efficiency in farming, and, with the richest wheat raising area in the world, do not realize its possibilities.

This and other recently noted signs indicate a distinct advance in soviet ideas. However fondly they may cling to their political theories, Lenin, Trotzky & Co. have discovered that their effort to make the world over started wrong. That they are shrewd enough to retrace some steps, and adapt a few old methods to the new way of doing things is encouraging. However Russia is governed, its people must be fed, and it is said to think that in so fertile a land the people can not raise enough to feed themselves.

NEXT MOVE IN "PACIFIC" CASE.

A rather pertinent rejoinder is made by the Union Pacific, which challenges the suggestion made by the Southern Pacific in asking the Interstate Commerce commission to continue the present control of the Central Pacific. The supreme court has ordered the "Espee" to disgorge the "Seepee," which will have the result of breaking the hold of the Huntington line on transcontinental business. Hoping to evade this, the Southern Pacific seeks the aid of the I. C. C., asking that the order of the court be set aside by the commission.

"You are asked in this application to exercise an extraordinary power," H. A. Bonnett, counsel for the Union Pacific, told the commission, "a power which in effect is that of nullifying decisions of the supreme court. You must be able to find this power conferred squarely upon your commission and find it located within the four corners of the interstate commerce act before you can attempt to use it."

It may well be questioned whether the I. C. C. will assume the power to set aside an order of the supreme court of the United States, even to preserve the fabric of the elaborate system of rates it has built up for transcontinental traffic.

Meantime, shippers from the coast are expectantly waiting for the final decision, which is to determine if they are to have the option of selecting the route by which their goods are to travel, or if it will be as it has been, arbitrarily selected for them by an interested transportation line. Freight can be moved through Omaha much speedier, and over a shorter line than through New Orleans. This should eventually lead to a lower rate. Public interest in this is direct, and the settlement of the case will be important to the business world.

Women are charged with responsibility for defeat of the labor party in English borough elections. This will astonish some of the radicals on this side, who have claimed the women voters as their own. Also, it supports the assertion, frequently made, that the women are as conservative as any element in the electorate.

The Camp Five Girls also deserve the little financial help they are seeking.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HAVING A PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS IN HARMONY



"From State and Nation"

—Editorials from other newspapers—

Vast Waste of Power.

From the Boston Post.
Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz declares that "enormous electrical power potentials are now running to waste in the water courses of New York." What the noted electrical expert said of the Empire state applies with equal force to New England. There is no other section of the nation more blessed with an abundance of "white coal" than in the northeast corner.

For centuries this wonderful water power has been permitted, except in a limited way, to go to waste. When compared with its maximum utilization, to go to the sea unharmed. Millions of tons of coal could not do the work that goes flowing by unheeded. It is time there should be energetic action taken for the further development of this "slumbering giant of industry." The present coal shortage, which emphasizes the importance of this great economic agent, will work at its fullest efficiency, the water power of New England would save hundreds of millions of dollars, abolish smoke, soot and cinders, run all the railroads, tramways, factories, electric light and power plants.

Uniting the Churches.

From the Norfolk News.
A union of all evangelical churches in one body is an ideal to work for in the future rather than a program to be accomplished immediately. Even the most enthusiastic advocates of the plan recognize that it must come gradually. While the forces that are keeping the denominations apart are growing weaker year by year, they are still powerful enough to prevent anything more than a start to be made toward a preliminary union at present. The actual union of the churches will be preceded by a federation under which the work of the various denominations co-operating in the federation will be coordinated. The need of co-ordination has been generally recognized, so generally that it will probably be comparatively easy to secure adherence to this part of the program. The real difficulty will be encountered when the movement reaches the point where denominations will be asked to give up their separate identities and lose themselves in a larger and all-embracing organization. This is a matter for the distant future. Not that there are great differences among the leading church denominations. Such differences as there are in doctrine have been becoming less and less noticeable as less and less emphasis has been placed upon doctrine. One might almost almost say any one of our larger churches without hearing very much about the differences that separate it from other churches. The broader aspect of religious work has tended to subordinate denominational quibblings. Recognition of the larger mission of the church is followed by the question: If we are all working for the same object why not unite in order to more easily attain that object?

There are several factors which will hinder and delay an actual union of the churches. Religion is emotional as well as intellectual. Some people feel more at home at a service in which there is a large appeal to emotions, others in a church in which the intellectual predominates. It will be difficult to appeal the various religious types with a single appeal of worship. Again tradition is hard to down. Many people lean to this or that church not because of conviction, but because they have been brought up in it.

The Protective Tariff.

From the Los Angeles Times.
There never has been a protective tariff enacted which the opposition did not characterize a "robber" tariff. There never has been a protective tariff enacted that the opposition did not brand it as the "most iniquitous."

COAL

Old Ben Parity, Franklin County Lump \$13.50
Eclipse Illinois \$11.00
Eclipse Illinois \$10.00
Eclipse Illinois \$10.25
Coloquid \$10.25

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION

for OCTOBER, 1922, of THE OMAHA BEE

Daily 72,133

Sunday 77,125

R. BREWER, Gen. Mgr.

ELMER S. ROOD, Clk. Mgr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24 day of November, 1922.

W. H. OLIVER, Notary Public.

(Seal)

Coal of the Better Sort

413 South 18th St.

Phones AT lantic 1813-1897

Advance Coal Co.

"THE PEOPLE'S VOICE"

Editorial from readers of The Morning Bee, readers of The Morning Bee are invited to use this column to express on matters of public interest.

Guarding American Rights.

Columbus, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: In London on November 2 Mr. Bonar Law, prime minister of Great Britain, in an address to a meeting of women reiterated that his policy was one of tranquility and stability. As regards foreign policy he expressed the hope that America may gradually take an interest in the League of Nations in some form or other and may gradually feel its duty to help in the chaos in which the war has left the world. As regards the near east, the British premier expressed the hope that there may be a settlement which will give peace in that part of the world and enable Great Britain to bring back her troops and cease spending money in those distant regions.

That, in substance, was a heart to heart talk by Mr. Bonar Law to the British women voters by which American voters, "women and men," might profit.

Will the American voters "guard the stability and tranquility of the United States" as efficiently as Mr. Bonar Law guards the British stability and tranquility? Will they remember that the democratic party is still endeavoring to involve America in the League of Nations? And will they remember that the heart of the republican party is still endeavoring to involve America and, as I believe, will keep her safe from European entanglements? And will we cease and prevent spending American money in distant European regions, whose policies will not mix with American ideals as expressed in her Declaration of Independence?

Hitchcock's Irrigation Failure.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Hitchcock propaganda from the World-Herald office has been flooding this valley for the past several days, the latest being the section of the World-Herald of October 29, containing a page written up by how Hitchcock was instrumental in saving the farmers of the Farmers' Irrigation district vast sums of money through Hitchcock's forcing the secretary of the interior to sign a water carrying contract by the government. Why the article did not give Hitchcock credit for the beautiful mountain scenery, fertility of the soil and glorious climate seems to have been a sad oversight, because if the present status of the water users is due to the senior senator, so are the others.

The article is so misleading as to likely arouse in the minds of those unacquainted with conditions in the

North Platte valley an erroneous idea of the senator's influence and kindly feeling, which, however, will not fool any water user, who knows how the present condition came about and who also knows he has paid and will pay for same.

Instead of Hitchcock taking the credit, the grass should go to the farmers themselves who, for the past four years, have stubbornly dug down in their pockets for the wherewithal to finance the suit which finally resulted in a verdict for the farmers against the landholders, but at a dear price. In the trial before the circuit court of appeals, it is stated that the attorneys fees were \$100,000. In two trials before the federal courts prior to that and in other legal processes the cost is not known, but must necessarily be close to \$100,000 in all.

Senator Norris in his speech here told how Hitchcock failed to vote to save the farmers of this valley \$1,000,000. Hitchcock's henchmen have been busily endeavoring to explain this circumstance, but seemingly have a poor idea of the farmers' intelligence. Not only could the million dollars have been saved and the priority rights of the water users maintained, but they would have been saved much unless expense they have and will be forced to dig up from their own pockets.

The Farmers' Irrigation district is paying the government \$500,000 for their share of storage water in the Pathfinder reservoir. Had Hitchcock voted for the Norris bill, to take \$1,000,000 off the cost of the Pathfinder reservoir it would have saved the Farmers' Irrigation district \$250,000. And the Water Users' association, and other ditches which have purchased water from the Pathfinder reservoir would have been saved \$750,000, making a total of \$1,000,000 saved to the North Platte valley.

IRRIGATION FARMER.

Nebraska Wesleyan University

University Place

Annual Home-Coming

November 17

Former Students

Welcome

Chancellor Schreckengast

My Friends In This Congressional District

If you keep busy till the polls close Tuesday

I will be elected to Congress—which is my ambition and wish.

Judge Willis G. Sears

A Spoonful of Purity

One uses so little baking powder in comparison

with the other materials

used in baking that it always pays to use the best.

For making the finest and most wholesome food there is

no substitute for ROYAL Baking Powder. It is made

from Cream of Tartar derived from grapes and is absolutely pure.

Contains No Alum

Leaves No Bitter Taste

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Contains No Alum

Leaves No Bitter Taste

The Season of Fulfillment

"First the blade, then the ear,

Then the full grain in the ear"

The autumnal harvest season has come, bringing

its reward for the year's labor. For some the

harvest will be plentiful, for others—disappointing,

but experience will point the way to bigger

and better results.

Plant the seed of thrift

and cultivate the habit

of saving for a greater

harvest.

You will find an Omaha

National Savings Ac-

count a fertile field for

your dollars.

The Omaha National Bank

Farnam at 17th Street

Capital and Surplus \$2,000,000