

THE MORNING BEE

MORNING—EVENING—SUNDAY

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THE REPUTATION OF "HITCHCOCKISM."

As the final figures are totaled, the enormous size of Howell's majority impresses itself. When the last votes are counted Nebraska's new republican senator will have around 75,000 majority.

That is a greater majority by three times than ever given to a successful senatorial candidate in the whole history of Nebraska.

It is by this same majority that the people of this state have repudiated their senior senator and the methods and policies and lack of policies for which he stands—the thing that has come to be known as "Hitchcockism."

"Hitchcockism" is dead in Nebraska, dead in the birth of a new era of self-consciousness of the western farming states, of progressiveness with conservatism.

In a leading editorial in his paper this morning, over the signature of one of his writers, Hitchcock "explains" his defeat.

It would be uncharitable to use the language of the defeated senator's paper, used at a time when Brother Charley was giving an "explanation" of a victory: "A pretty bum sport, and rather a hopeless sort of ass."

We do not apply such terms to the "explanation" of the senator of his defeat. We merely pause here to comment on the danger of over "explanation" of defeat as well as personal exaltation over victory.

After all, no man has won a victory, although there has been decisive victory and overwhelming defeat.

It is the people who have spoken. It is the people who have triumphed, giving victory to their chosen representatives and administering disastrous defeat to those they have repudiated.

It is no time for an alibi. It is no time, either, for arousing old prejudices and old fears to explain new defeats.

A few weeks ago it was suggested in Nebraska that there was something to be gained with the "German vote" by a few words to be spoken in congress regarding the use of colored troops on the Rhine.

The Omaha Bee is in a position to know that this suggestion was made to others than Senator Hitchcock. To none, however, did it appeal as a political move—except to the senator.

And so he rose in the senate at the eleventh hour and denounced this condition on the Rhine front. By this political four-flush rejected by others, he hoped to make an impression on the "German vote" and to benefit politically.

This speech was printed in German and circulated widely about Nebraska as a part of the flood of propaganda by which Hitchcock hoped to capitalize racial feeling.

If the senator is correct, that he failed to gain the "German vote" it is not because of duty performed during the war, but because citizens of German blood, in common with the vast majority of all voters in Nebraska, have lost confidence in the senator's sincerity, and the last minute four-flush on the Rhineland only served to evidence further this lack of sincerity.

All that Nebraska asks of its citizens is that they abide by its laws, protect its institutions and guard the spirit of liberty. The effort to make it appear that any one class of voters is responsible for the defeat of the democratic senator must be rejected as tending to arouse class feelings and divide the citizenship on wrong lines.

The vote received by R. B. Howell came from all sections of the state, and from all sorts of homes. The republican majority was as large in Custer county, which contains scarcely any persons of German extraction, as in any of those counties that were settled largely by members of that race.

It was two to one for Howell in Custer county, and the proportion ran similarly against Hitchcock in others where Germans are scarce. Thus, Holt county gave Howell 3,020 votes while Hitchcock received only 2,107. Franklin county gave Howell 1,283 and Hitchcock only 872. Frontier and Harlan counties are other examples of sections with few Germans to cast votes for or against any candidate, and Howell won there.

In fact, there are not more than half a dozen counties in all Nebraska that, according to unofficial returns, voted in favor of Hitchcock.

The politicians of this country, particularly of the middle west, and more particularly of Nebraska, must come to realize that the best politics is to use no politics at all.

When will the men seeking public office in Nebraska learn that, above all, the voter demands sincerity of purpose and consistency of action? Men and women of the west are tolerant of the views of public men, provided only they are convinced those views are sincerely held. The sin they will not forgive is the sin of insincerity or the change of front at the eleventh hour, just before election, and votes in Washington that do not jibe with speeches in Nebraska.

NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL BUDGET. Now that the votes are counted and the returns are slowly coming in, we may pause to take a look at some of the things going on around us. While Nebraskaans are busy discussing matters that pertain to their own state, the citizens of New York were calmly contemplating a budget for city government that reads something like a democratic war appropriation bill.

\$8,000,000 higher than in 1921, yet it represents a cut of \$8,000,000 from the tentative estimates.

On the basis of the estimated population of the city for the year 1921, this budget represents nearly \$65 per capita. It will be spent to maintain the city's activities, some of the leading items being: Education, \$83,635,480.88; debt service (interest on bonds, warrants, etc.), \$84,935,641.83; state tax, \$12,595,623.67; county governments, \$10,552,834.62. Police, fire, and street cleaning departments, child welfare and support of dependents take another fourth of the total.

Whether life in New York is worth what it costs is open to question, the answer depending on the frame of mind of the individual. The late James Huneker once wrote from abroad to a friend at home: "I would rather be a fried oyster in Philadelphia than lord mayor of London." It is fair to presume, however, that most Nebraskans, who pay only about \$30 per capita for all taxes will prefer to remain where they are, sustaining the ills they have in preference to flying to such as are set out in full view by the Tammany government of Gotham.

LITTLE REMINDERS OF CROESUS.

One of our commonest expressions is to say of someone that he is "as rich as Croesus," yet very few think of Croesus in terms of real acquaintance. His existence has been brought to mind recently by the arrival in New York of thirty small golden coins.

These are believed to be the first ever minted. They were examined by archaeologists at work investigating the ruins of Sardis, the ancient Lydian capital in Asia Minor. Croesus lived about 2,500 years ago, and acquired a reputation for wealth that has survived all his other qualifications. He ruled over an enterprising people, who carried on commerce throughout Asia Minor and with Egypt and even to ancient Phoenicia, and maybe beyond.

Silver had been the money metal, although gold was used in bars as a medium of exchange. Croesus had so much of it that he coined gold money, even as Solomon a few hundred years before him had coined silver, making it "to be as stones in the streets of Jerusalem." And, just as this display of Solomon attracted the unfavorable attention of the kings of Babylon to Jerusalem, so did the reputed wealth of Croesus bring him to the notice of Cyrus.

That "king of kings" had succeeded Darius, and was bent on extending his predecessor's conquests, and Lydia was swallowed up, just as were all the other minor kingdoms and principalities of that part of the world. It is curious now, in the light of what recently happened in Smyrna, to remember that the Greeks of those days successfully resisted the Persian invasion, and then, under Alexander, turned and drove the Persians out of Asia Minor, conquered Persia, a part of India and all of Egypt, and then went because there were no more world to overrun.

Incidentally, the thirty coins brought to the United States as relics of Croesus are valued at \$1,000,000.

NEBRASKA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Almost alone among the democratic candidates for state office in Nebraska Charles W. Bryan has met with success. His chief running mate, Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, went down in defeat. All the other democrats except Charles W. Pool, who was elected secretary of state, were lost. Yet Mr. Bryan comes up smiling.

The people of Nebraska have placed Bryan in the governor's chair, and they will not be lacking in their support of him there so long as he conducts his office with due regard for their wishes and the realities of the situation. However embarrassing the exaggerated promises of his campaign may prove, the republican legislature should not share any responsibility for failure to aid any measures beneficial to Nebraska.

Bryan will find that the republican legislature that has been elected to office under a democratic governor will co-operate with him in whatever legislative action is designed for the public good. These republicans in the house and senate are pledged to a reduction of state expenses and a further cut in the tax bill. To this and other desirable ends they should work with their governor as readily as they would have done with Charles H. Randall, the republican candidate for governor.

In all regards the republican legislative majority will act as a balance wheel for Nebraska's new governor. Bryan shares the good fortune of the state in not being saddled with unchecked authority. It is hardly possible that he can consider that he has been given a mandate for the complete upheaval of the established system of state government or for any exhibition of partisan favoritism or spite.

IOWA'S NEW SENATOR.

When Iowa voters decided to send Smith W. Brookhart to the senate they did not take into consideration some of the political traditions of the state. Once upon a time conditions in Iowa were such that the colonel wouldn't have gotten to first base in a republican convention. All who doubt this may find the proof by looking up the records of the convention wherein James B. Weaver was turned down after it had been all but certain that he would be nominated for governor. Weaver answered by going over to the greenback party and defeating Judge Samson, one of the old-time war horses, for congress.

Iowa voters were looking at the man, rather than at the politician, when they nominated and elected Brookhart. He is the product of the state, the output of its schools, and a representative of its aspirations. Iowa citizens are progressive in aspirations and activities. Steady and God-fearing in habits, substantial in purse and person, they make much of the homely virtues embodied by Brookhart. He has been farmer, lawyer, soldier; he was a poor boy, and worked hard for his chance to rise. He is a recognized authority on the use of the rifle, but knows nothing of baseball. His feet have pressed the pavements in large cities, and he does not shy at street cars, yet he has his home at Washington, one of the most conservative of all Iowa's many tidy little cities.

The railroads in the first seven months of this year had 25,743 more cars either ordered and under construction or installed in actual service, than during the entire year of 1921. During 1921 a total of 49,436 freight cars were ordered or installed in service, while in the first seven months of this year the figure was 95,199. Of this total, 41,405 were coal cars, 35,612 were box cars and 10,318 refrigerator cars. It looks as if the transportation industry were getting ready for a rush of business.

Another and bit of news for the democrats has just come out of Washington. Owing to the high efficiency of the budget bureau, the existing deficiency in the Treasury will soon be wiped out, and there will be no new taxation asked for.

"From State and Nation"

Editorials from other newspapers.

The Habit of Borrowing.

How far are you removed from the headline? If you lost your job and your income were entirely cut off, how many years, months or weeks would it be before you had to seek charity?

The Morris Plan banks are making loans to about 2,000,000 people a year. At the annual convention of the heads of these banks, they tell two interesting things about people who come to them for money.

First: The average loan is \$186, though some loans run as high as \$500, and some as low as \$10. Second: Three-fourths of the borrowers have no property, are unable to furnish security. They have to get responsible people to "go good" for them by endorsement.

From people who borrow small sums from banks, we pass to another class. You meet them right along—trying to raise loans among their friends.

Every office or shop of any size has at least one person who is always a certain amount of money behind the game. It may be 50 cents or \$5, or some other sum.

Whatever it is, it seems to be the "improvident one's" borrowing capacity." If you watch, you get so you know just how much he is going to ask for when he rushes up and shakes hands warmly.

Borrowing started back in the flour becomes a habit. Housewives have noticed that certain neighbors are eternally borrowing the same things, time after time. Borrowing started back in the days when an improvident cave man was his neighbor being in a cave of fish or a "bag" of wild birds or animals. You can picture the improvident man rushing to the hard-pressed neighbor and saying: "Lend me a bird or a carcass and I'll pay you back when I kill some."

A certain number of unfortunate are driven to borrowing from their friends, by sheer bad luck. The chronic borrower, however, is usually a plain old-fashioned specimen of what country town people call shiftlessness.

Further Standardization. From the New York Times. A recent resolution adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce places that body on record as "in favor of the general principles of standardization in American industries" as set forth in a report of its committee on the subject.

It is usually termed "mass production" and is a well-recognized fact that American manufacturers have already gone further in this direction than have those of other nations. What is usually termed "mass production" has in this manner been made feasible. This, of course, in turn has been instrumental in enabling our factories to keep costs down in spite of high wage levels.

However, it is reasonable to suppose that the process can be carried a good deal further in a number of respects with advantage to both producer and consumer. It is commonly supposed that this is done by the use of machinery intended primarily for use within our own borders. It is therefore of especial interest that the subject has been brought to the fore by those chiefly interested in the development of our export trade.

In carrying out standardization of articles intended for sale abroad we must, of course, face the difficulties arising from customs, weights and measures, and other things which are as yet not accustomed to such uniformity in products as is necessary for the full realization of the benefits to be derived from complete standardization of materials and processes. There is, however, no good ground for arguing that this is not a desirable direction. It would seem to be highly desirable that we proceed vigorously and intelligently to exploit the experience and advantages of those that are ours in the way of export. In fact, it will probably prove necessary if we are to compete successfully with Europe.

180,000 Miles of Good Highways. From the Chicago Tribune. A program for construction of 180,000 miles of improved highways at a total cost of \$3,000,000,000 is contemplated by the federal government, according to a dispatch from Washington. The national conference on education for highway engineering and transport is reported to be working on the plan. It is a project of building 180,000 miles of highways. To be sure, 15 or 20 years will be required to complete the proposed system, according to estimate, but even so the outlook is promising. We doubt that \$3,000,000,000 could be better expended in the development of this country. It would require an expenditure of approximately \$150,000,000 a year for 20 years, but it would mean completion of from 8,000 to 10,000 miles of improved highways in each of those years.

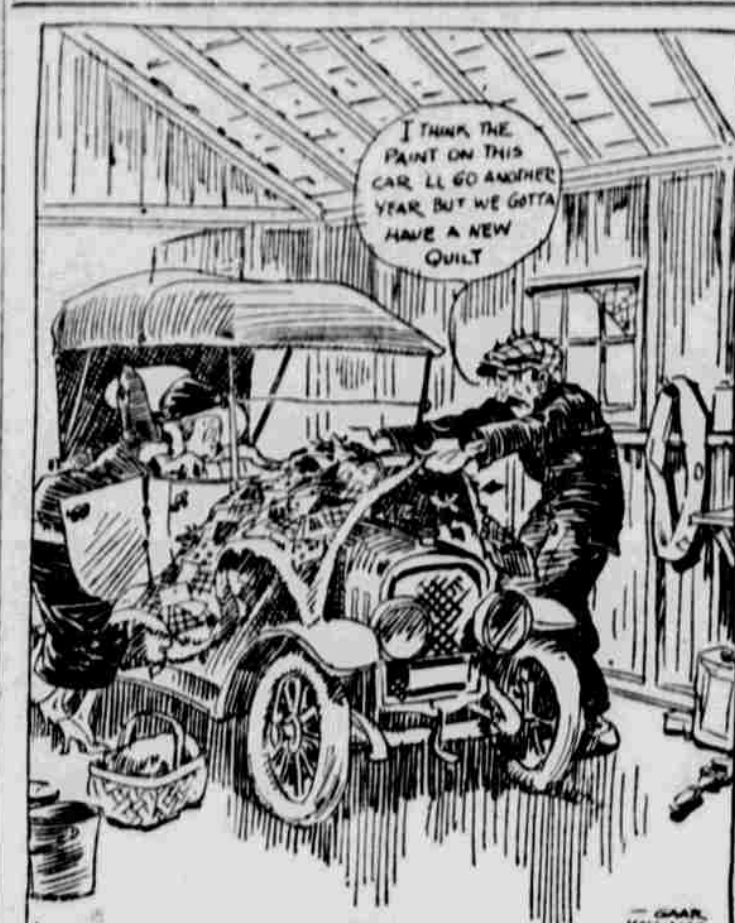
Under federal aid regulations these great arteries of mobile transportation would be laid out in such scientific manner as to connect the most important routes, from coast to coast and north and south, somewhat similar to the present great railroad systems, with a huge mileage of connecting roads, highways which would, in the progress of the development, provide almost every farmer, rural community, and even the smallest producing center with a quick and cheap transportation to market.

It is value in supplementing railroad transportation along would be almost beyond calculation. It would give the people and industries of the country an independence which would be invaluable. Motor truck transportation has already proved itself economically profitable over good roads up to distances of 50 miles or thereabouts. With such a system as that suggested these distances would be increased.

The project if considered as a whole is stupendous, but viewed in the light of the advances made in good road building in the last decade it appears not at all impracticable. It is the imagination which conceives such great projects and the energy which puts them through which have made the United States the nation it is today. Properly planned as this system promises to be, no expenditures for good roads can be considered extravagant.

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION FOR OCTOBER, 1922, of THE OMAHA BEE Daily 72,133 Sunday 77,125 D. BREWER, Gen. Mgr. ELMER S. ROOD, Cir. Mgr. News is sent and subscribed before we than 30 days in advance. W. H. QUINCY (Small) News Publisher.

If It Isn't One Thing It's Another.



"The People's Voice" Editorial from readers of The Morning Bee are invited to use this column freely for expression on matters of public interest.

Are You a Conservative?

Omaha—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Are you a conservative? Conservatism is a very desirable attribute, almost any old fogey can tell you that; and the man who sweeps down the stairs at night and polishes the cuspidors—there is a conservative for you. Some people say that he never had a chance, but he will tell you that he never took one. He is proud of it. That is one of the advantages of being a conservative.

The opposite of a conservative is a radical. No one but a conservative ever calls a radical that, but every good conservative knows that anyone who is not conservative is a radical. That is one of the long established principles of conservatism. A radical is a person who dares to step off the beaten path and take a short cut to what he believes is success. He doesn't know that it is success, but he thinks so.

A breakdown in an automobile can be repaired. So can a breakdown in the functioning of the human body be repaired, but not so easily as an inanimate machine. Therefore it behooves the person in good health the guard that health as something priceless.

The automobile balks, sputters and misses fire if its electrical system is broken and short-circuited. The human body derives its vital spark, in the form of nerve impulses, from the brain. If, through a misalignment of the spine, the trunk-line of the nerves is pinched, an impediment is placed in the way of full-flowing nerve force, and disease results.

The Chiropactor, by adjusting the vertebrae of the spine to permit full flow of the nerve impulses from the brain, enables Nature to do its work in restoring good health to the patient.

A Chiropactor can restore health in a great variety of cases. Call the Chiropactor today for your appointment. AT-lantic 9244. Office address 205 Paxton Block.

J.A. Markwell CHIROPACTOR

Health Talks... A breakdown in an automobile can be repaired. So can a breakdown in the functioning of the human body be repaired, but not so easily as an inanimate machine. Therefore it behooves the person in good health the guard that health as something priceless.

"The Grasshopper And the Ants" In the cold autumn a hungry gnat grasshopper begged the busy ants for a crust of bread, but they refused, saying: "You should have saved something in the bright summer time instead of singing and dancing the months away."

MORAL "ALWAYS PREPARE FOR DAYS OF ADVERSITY" We Pay 6% On Savings

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SENATOR HOWELL.

Omaha—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: The voice of the people has sounded from our belt, far west to the west. The power is in the march of a nation. To work for the good of our land.

The tags upon him has fallen. No feather-weight burden to bear. When we think of the trials and temptations That are strewn in his path everywhere.

A worthy man he has been proven. A giver of service he is. May he never forget the will of the people. And never their needs fall in see.

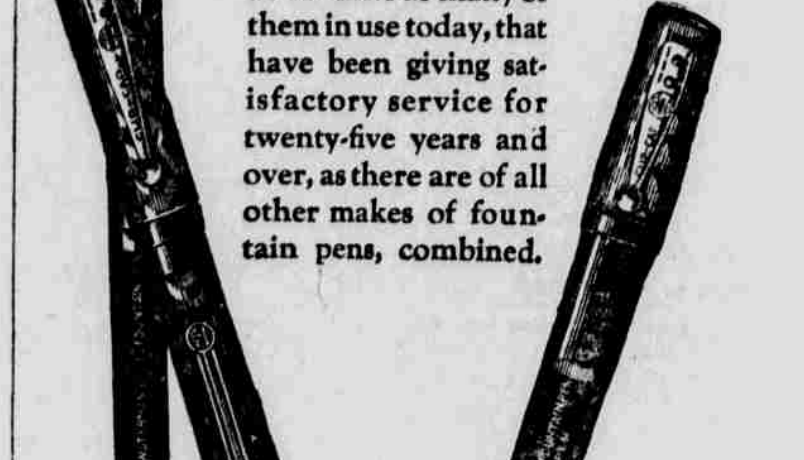
May he never forget the will of the people. And never their needs fall in see. May he never forget the will of the people. And never their needs fall in see.

Now let us take the newspaper out of the quagmire. Good, solid, substantial newspapers and editors of the Horace Greeley type have faithfully endeavored to do just this thing. They have stuck to it until the business end of the paper was ready to melt them.

Many have given up in despair, a few are clinging to the hope that the public will recover from its delirium. We need a campaign of education among the people. Begin by not being ashamed of your own views. Don't let every noisy talking machine on the street corner silence your conviction that the good old-fashioned principles of the fathers are still of workable value; your conviction that the family hearthstone is still the bulwark of American contentment and liberty, and if the family discipline does not seem to you the very best, don't run amuck with the idea that you can improve matters by putting the state in charge immediately after the incubator has done its work.

A FOUNTAIN PEN FACT

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen



THERE are probably 10 times as many of them in use today, that have been giving satisfactory service for twenty-five years and over, as there are of all other makes of fountain pens, combined.

THREE TYPES Regular Safety Self-Filling \$250 and up

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snappy!

You said it! Full of pep and go! S-O-M-E flavor!



"No fancy wrapper—just good gum!"

Wicatan Chewing Gum