

THE MORNING BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY
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NELSON B. UFFDAKE, Publisher. B. BLEWETT, Gen. Manager.

THE ERRAND OF CLEMENCEAU

The chief trouble at this time in Europe is that the great powers have not been able to agree as to questions which, being distinctly European questions, directly concern them, and their want of agreement is due to different conceptions of essential national policy.

Europe is at this moment burdened with the expense of large armies heavily disproportionate to the financial ability of the respective states to maintain them. These armies are maintained because of distrust, apprehension, and national aspirations.

America will listen, not cynically, but with the utmost friendliness and without any impulse to mix in the muddled affairs abroad. In the "Tiger" of France it will see an old man of 81 years, admirable for his devotion to his chosen cause and pitiful in his outworn and mistaken theories of statecraft.

None more than he, with his obsolete ideas of peace by force, was responsible for the errors of the Treaty of Versailles. Secret though those sessions were, yet America knows well the skepticism and ruthless resolve with which he broke down the determination of President Wilson and defeated the aspirations of the United States.

Though Col. E. M. House, Bernard Baruch and Thomas Lamont will be among the hosts of this great Frenchman, he was never fully converted to their admiration for the League of Nations. In fact, his signature was not given until reassuring promises had been given by Wilson and Lloyd George of a permanent defensive alliance between America, England and France.

COLD WEATHER AND CASUAL WORKERS.
A ribald song of long ago, occasionally heard yet, had a line to the effect that "Nobody knows where the hobo goes."

During the past few nights an average of five sleepers have been included on the police reports each night. "Sleepers" are transients who have not money enough to stay at hotels, and who, during the winter months, can not sleep out of doors.

These are the casual laborers, the men who move from place to place, doing the emergency work that is offered. They follow the harvest in the summer, the corn picking in the fall. Grading jobs and similar employment afford them uncertain livelihood, but for the most part they go from job to job and town to town, with no permanent abiding place.

Most of them are unskilled; some may have had mechanical training, but have been displaced by one or another of changes that take place from time to time in industry. A few are literate, but not all, for the ignorant man is not given to moving about. Starting with high hopes, the young man sets about to build himself a part in the great world. Any one of many causes may set him looking for another job. One is offered him in another town, and he goes to it; it plays out, and then he must look for another, and the training of a drifter is commenced.

Soon this man has regularly enlisted in the great army of casual workers. No matter what his ambitions may have been, how high his hopes, or lofty his purpose, when he reaches this stage, he is doomed, for not many ever emerge from it. From town to town, from job to job, from jail to jail, they move, a by-product of our civilization, for whose care and convenience little or no provision is made.

"Nobody knows where the hobo goes," but the hobo goes on, just the same, sleeping in jails when he is broke and the winds of winter blow; helping dig the canals and build the railroads, harvest the crops and put up the skyscrapers, pave the streets and bridge the streams, indispensable, a factor in society, for whom allowance is made but scanty allowance.

commodations provided. His problem will be taken up more seriously some day, for his presence is not to the credit of society.

PROTECTING NATURAL SCENERY.

National park officials are in convention at Yosemite, where the first question discussed is that of how to protect the natural scenery of the country. One of the answers which leaps most readily to the lips is, "It can't be done."

Not that the American people are naturally vandals, or lacking in appreciation for the outlook, or devoid of artistic or esthetic qualities. For the most part they are poetic, and love to drink in nature's beauty; however, they have come to associate it with doings of man, and find the landscape in all directions ennobled by more or less ambitious announcements of various wares or emporiums, hostleries and the like, until a foreign visitor goes away appalled by our enterprise but regretting he saw so little of the real country he went through on the train.

Park supervisors can do much to preserve the conditions they find in the parks, and no work of man is likely to seriously disturb the picturesque grandeur, the stupendous magnificence of the mountain peaks of the west; the sublime vistas of the rolling prairies, the variegated expanse of desert, or the opulence of sunrise or sunset in Nebraska. To preserve certain areas as pleasure grounds for the people is one of the most commendable undertakings of the federal government, and the protection of all their attractions is desirable.

But, as long as man has anything to offer, he will advertise it, and the science of advertising has advanced materially since the day an enterprising vintner hung a bush alongside the bridepath to announce to the wayfarer that near by refreshment could be found. "Good wine needs no bush," yet the constant advertiser is the one who gets the trade, and it will be quite awhile before the view from the train will be entirely unobscured by the effort of somebody to announce to the world that he has something to sell.

TRIAL DUE FOR WHITE.

We have no desire to see old Bill Allen White go to jail. Neither do we think that Henry J. Allen wants to send his playmate to prison. An issue has been joined between them, however, that should be settled.

When the railroad shop hands' strike began last July, Editor White put a placard in his office window, expressing sympathy for the strikers. Editor Allen, who happens to be governor of Kansas as well, held Editor White's action to be contrary to the statutes of the sovereign state of Kansas. Mr. White persisted until placed under arrest; he then withdrew the offending card, and advised all others to do the same, pending a hearing in the courts of the state.

Now, the governor proposes that the trial be postponed until after January 1, when he will no longer be in office. Mr. White objects, saying he wants to be tried while the governor still is in office, so that the case will be prosecuted without any soft-pedal attachment.

We incline to the position taken by Mr. White. He has been accused of doing something that is contrary to law; believing he is within his rights, he now wants to be tried, so that the point will be settled. In this way a guidepost will be set up for others.

When able and experienced men like Governor Allen and Editor White disagree as to just what the law means, ordinary people are bewildered. A good course is always to obey the law, yet even that is not easy, for frequently some of the law's provisions are obscure or ambiguous. Tests in court decide what the law means, and that seems to be what is needed in Kansas.

MEN AND THE LAW.

An Omaha business man sat at lunch with a pair of acquaintances, and inveighed against the laxity of the law. He especially was indignant as to the futility of the indeterminate sentence law, placing on the judges responsibility for what he complains is the failure to adequately punish crime.

Why does he talk that way? In one day's issue of the paper he may read of a man in Oklahoma being sentenced to one day in the penitentiary after being found guilty of stealing two bath tubs; of a prisoner sent from Omaha to start a life sentence entering prison with a smile and leaving behind word that he intends to behave himself, so that he can soon earn a parole; of another prisoner, sent for murder committed in pursuit of another felony, applying for pardon, with a petition signed by 100 Omaha citizens, who ask for his liberation because he bore a good reputation prior to being convicted.

In what way is the law to be blamed in either of these cases? Men may be mistaken as to the application of the law. Wide room for honest difference of opinion as to guilt or the severity of punishment may exist, but this does not reflect on the law.

When a healthy public sentiment is aroused, not a spasmodic explosion of indignation, nor an equally deplorable manifestation of maudlin sentiment, the law will shine once more as an efficient expression of human effort to deal with crime. Steadfastness on part of the people will do more to check the crime wave than much discussion; the law is of service just as it is observed, and its enforcement is wise or otherwise according to the acts of men who administer it.

France is meeting diplomatic opposition from many other nations on its proposal to forbid all foreigners holding real estate, or to lease property for more than nine years without governmental approval. The Chinese and Japanese are used to this treatment, but it is a new sensation for American and British.

A great move is under way in Holland for a cut in armament. This should be an easy aim, for no force that such a little nation could maintain could hope to put up a successful fight against a powerful foe.

"From State and Nation"

—Editorials from other newspapers—

Women and Homicide.
From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
A shocking story comes from Chicago about one neighborhood in that city in which no small proportion of the women engaged in husband-poisoning. The details seem exaggerated and still are not without a certain degree of plausibility.

Wages of the Unskilled.
From the Boston City Herald.
Dr. H. A. Garfield, president of Williams college and former federal food administrator, has come out and said it. He declares that unskilled labor is entitled only to a wage sufficient to support one person, the worker himself, and that he has no claim to a wage which would enable him to support a family. Dr. Garfield quite cleverly puts his argument on an "up lift" plane. He explains: "The reason back of the proposal is the welfare of the unskilled. We all begin by being unskilled and acquire skill in proportion to the effort and intelligence used in improving our opportunities. The rewards of labor are in part wages and in part something much more valuable, namely time to devote to self-improvement and protection against natural and social hazard. The unskilled employee ought not to receive more in wages than ought to keep him in good working condition with enough over to bear his part of providing for the facilities and protection necessary to his welfare."

United States Ships Carry One-Half.
From a Report of the Shipping Board.
Fifty-two per cent of the foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, moved in American shipping, according to an analysis of the country's foreign trade made by the shipping board. American shipping carried 49 per cent of the tonnage entering and clearing from American ports, the survey showed.

Reaction.
From the Wichita Beacon.
The result of the election yesterday is an exemplification of the fact that public opinion in this country is a violently disturbed pendulum which goes from one extreme to another before resuming regular motion.

That's All.
What's wrong with the farm?—Hendline. Oh, Jim's in the National league, Bill's running a pool room, and Mary's in the movies. That's all.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

News.
The prince of Wales dubbed his tee shot the other day, and the cables were crisscrossed in two hemispheres with a chronicle of the event. Again, what is news?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION
for OCTOBER, 1922, of
THE OMAHA BEE
Daily 72,133
Sunday 77,125

Other Makes
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"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.

From an Appreciative Reader.
Royal, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I feel constrained to add a word of commendation to The Omaha Bee for the part it took in the recent campaign. Those editorials and cartoons exposing Senator Hitchcock's record were certainly an eye opener to many of his heretofore loyal supporters and had a direct bearing upon the result of the campaign.

"Buy a Sack of Potatoes."
Alliance, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Will you allow us the privilege of complimenting you on the editorial published in The Morning Bee of November 13 on "Buy a Sack of Potatoes."

There are in storage today in the potato district of western Nebraska several million bushels of excellent potatoes, waiting for a market. In Rox Butte and surrounding counties, where most of these potatoes are stored, they represent the profit, or loss, on a year's work for many of the growers.

There are no better potatoes grown than in western Nebraska, where a combination of altitude, soil and climate combine to produce the meatest and most delicious potatoes grown, together with unexcelled keeping qualities.

Center Shots.
The Sick Man of Europe won't take his medicine.—Asheville Times.

What ever so many voters register is indifference.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A lark is the only song bird that sings as it flies. Others, and humans, sign and then fly.—El Paso Times.

If people were as bad as some people think, there would be a big shortage of angels in heaven.—El Paso Times.

The Return of the Hunter



New Books for Children
"THE BOY ADVENTURERS IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND" by A. Hyatt Verrill. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"ANNE THORNTON WETAMOO" by Leta Rowe Anthony. The Penn Publishing Company.

Another volume of the popular Woodcraft League Series, where the readers will meet again the "Queer Quartet." This time they are in school and establish community centers and other welfare work of the Woodcraft League Girls.

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THINK IT OVER
You furnish the boy and we furnish the handy bank PLUS 6% Interest

WIFE" by Katherine Adams. The Macmillan Company.

There is a charming tale that will please all readers, young and old. You

To Omaha Husbands and Fathers:

YOU are concerned, of course, about the future of your family. No matter what happens to you, you want your wife to be free from the pinch of financial distress, and you want your children educated and given a fair start in life.

You probably depend for this protection on your life insurance and other property you have prudently accumulated. But will your estate, subject to shrinkage from income and inheritance taxes, probate expenses, loss of securities from fire or theft, and possible bad investments, yield enough at five or six per cent to care for your loved ones as you wish?

In studying the estates of a number of men we have worked out a plan which we believe will help you secure the result you want—a plan that requires no additional investment or expense on your part (except as you increase your estate) and that is simple and easily suited to your particular circumstances.

Under this trust plan you place your securities or income bearing property in our hands, and instruct us, first, to use the income to pay your insurance premiums, and afterward, to pay the income and principal of your securities and insurance money to such persons as you name, in such amounts and at such times as you specify.

We keep your securities and insurance policies in our vaults, safe from fire and theft, subject to your inspection at any time; collect the interest and maturing investments promptly and reinvest as you direct; make income tax reports for the trust estate; pay your insurance premiums promptly; and administer your securities and insurance money as you have directed without the delay, expense and publicity incident to probate court procedure. There may also be substantial savings in income and inheritance taxes.

Our fees are very small, usually much less than the direct saving in taxes. May we talk this plan over with you more in detail?

Omaha Trust Company
WALTER W. HEAD, President
GUY C. KIDWOOD, Vice Pres. and Trust Officer.

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