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LET HARDING HANDLE IT.

Americans who recall the success of the Washington conference will be inclined to sustain the president in the request that he be allowed to deal with the present delicate situation as regards foreign affairs. Mr. Harding has shown his sincerity of purpose in the matter of world peace, and he also has disclosed his sympathy with the predicament of the nations of Europe. Declining to espouse the cause of one against another, he has withstood a siege of propaganda as well as personal solicitation to become entangled, and by so doing has given proof of his willingness to help all who show an inclination to help themselves.

Moreover, he has distinguished his administration so far with such ability as a diplomatist that must mark him among American presidents. We may ascribe this success chiefly to his desire to be fair and square with all hands, and to do nothing that will have a tendency to favor one or another of the contending groups abroad. This seems to be the true American policy, resting as it does on the square deal and the open door.

Senator Borah and some of his associates evince a desier to force the hand of the president in his foreign policy. The request of the president for a free hand is deserving of popular support. It can be understood that the Borah amendment might create an unfortunate impression both at home and abroad. The president, it is understood, has certain negotiations under way, and would appreciate being allowed to carry these to an outcome without interference from the senate. It might be well, relying on his record, to give Mr. Harding a little more time.

A BUSINESS MANAGER FOR A STATE.

Pennsylvania now has no political boss. Which may explain why the proposal to reorganize the state government on a business basis is now brought to the fore. Under this measure 107 existing executive departments, bureaus, boards, commissions and divisions would be consolidated into 46 state agen-

One bill creating the administration and finance department provides for a superintendent who would be the state's business manager. His duties would include installing a uniform accounting system, preparing the budget, exercising control over expenditures authorized by the legislature on the basis of budget estimates, purchasing centrally for departments and institutions, supervising printing, classifying state positions and standardizing salaries and studying the state administration with a view to making recommendations for impreving its efficiency.

This superintendent would investigate duplication of work and the efficiency of the whole organiza- quarrying and other pursuits. tion. He may also adopt a system for the shifting of clerical forces from one department to another as

the rush of work makes advisable. Pennsylvania's program, which is now in the hands of Governor-elect Pinchot and the incoming legislature, sounds a good deal like something we have been building up in Nebraska. It is, in fact, simply the code system on a larger scale. The department of finance under the Nebraska code has performed many of the functions proposed for the business manager of Pennsylvania. Our state has taken a forward step in the direction of applying business principles to government, and should be careful now not to step backward. Any alterations in the code should be designed to increase the businesslike features of the code system and further limit the political features.

SCRAMBLING MORE EGGS.

While the Ripley plan for grouping the railroads of the country is being considered by the Interstate Commerce commission, and an impressive force is demanding the repeal of the Esch-Cummins law, which makes the zoning of the railroads possible, some enterprising Cleveland financiers are startling the country by their handling of certain of the lesser known lines. Most of these have vaguely been listed under the general heading of "Gould lines," although some, like the Nickle Plate, have been allied with the Vanderbilt group.

On the surface the van Swearingen operations remind one of the swoop of the late E. H. Harriman across the transportation firmament. Only Harriman was something more than a skyrocket or a comet. He left behind him the permanent and durable impression of his genius. Whatever the van Swearingens will do this, or whether they will end as did the Moores in their manipulation of the Rock Island, must await the passage of days. The scheme is an ambitious one, capable of great things in the service of the middlewest.

How it will hook up with the Ripley groups is another point to be considered. Should certain of the roads that are being welded into a single unified system by the new emperors of finance be allotted to a combination other than is designed by their new relation, complications might arise. In this is found further reason for at least the modification of the present law, if not for its absolute

Discussion of the Ripley plan locally deals with the relations of the Union Pacific, Northwestern and Rock Island. It might be well to keep in mind that the Union Pacific and the Northwestern have had a close operating relation for thirty-five years, and edly for nimbleness of intellect; but such nimbleness that the Rock Island holds a lease on the Union Pacific bridge and Omaha terminals that yet has 966 years to run, so any action of the Interstate Commerce commission scarcely could bring these lines closer together than they now are locally.

One thought is born of the activity now progressing in the railroad management. The further scrambling of the eggs would not take place if it were not that somebody has faith in the future, and believes that the lines can be made to pay if properly managed.

T. J. McGuire is another example of what a really good newspaper man can do. A few years ago he was a reporter on The Omaha Bee, now he is the assistant attorney general of Nebraska. "T. J." worked and studied at the same time, if you want to know the answer.

THE OTHER SIDE OF AMERICANIZATION. "From State and Nation" We have been so thoroughly occupied with our consideration of how America is touched by the im-

migrant that we have almost entirely overlooked the

question of how America touches the immigrant. In-

to running a machine a baby might have tended,

Serbian fishermen came to Chicago, only to find

mill. They are again fishing a Serbian lake and

Other things that surprise one is that the Italian

sends his son home from America, to be educated

as an engineer, because there are no technical

mar school education obtained here. More gratify-

ing it is to learn that the returned immigrant takes

with him the language he has learned on this side,

and some habits of living that are a distinct im-

provement, as well as some that are not. In many

towns it is possible to pick out the homes of re-

turned "Americanos" by the roofs of the houses.

In others it is the front yard, the absence of walls,

the garden, or some other touch denoting the free-

dom of life in this land. Detached homes are be-

In general, the conclusion is inevitable that our

efforts at Americanization have not gone deep

enough. In the case of most of those who went

back to Europe, America scarcely had touched them,

save in a superficial way. One Italian, who worked

in the mines in Illinois, said "only my hands and

feet were in America." If we are to assimilate the

foreigners who come to our shores, we must reach

their heads and hearts also, and this is not being

GIVE PRISONERS WORK.

Interest in the idea of providing work for prison-

ers is widespread. Judge W. C. Harris, president of

the Kansas Bar association, is the latest one to ad-

vocate the end of the present wasteful idleness be-

hind the bars. Instead of allowing county jail in-

to this effect is to be introduced in the Kansas leg-

form of abolishing county jails altogether and mak-

where work may be found for them. The state al-

tion of humanity in the plan to afford opportunity

for work to convicts. County jails and state prisons

are unduly costly to taxpayers. There is no reason

why the inoffensive taxpayers should be forced to

support prisoners in idleness. The opportunity to

train these men in self-supporting industry should

be seized upon as a method of reducing public ex-

pense and at the same time in redeeming these men

rather than, as at present, confirming them in their

Some progress has been made in the state peni-

tentiary of Nebraska to this end, but more is needed.

The situation is entirely unrelieved in the county

jails. The profits that accrue to sheriffs from the

care of prisoners make this office one greatly sought.

There is in many instances a loss to the taxpayers

through feeding contracts, but a much greater loss through the idleness of the inmates. Surely, the

penal problem is one that should be brought up when

It is probably just as well that Europe does not

It might be well to make a little preparation for

Chicago is going to have the biggest graft scandal

on record. They never do things on a small scale in

Anticipations of Zionism

abbi Joel Blau, in The North American Review .-

The Jew of today, the Jew steeped in the noble

Pharisee spirit and tradition as here conceived (I love

to call him the modern Pharisee), is convinced that in

Palestine this symmetry of the racial structure can

be restored, enhanced and raised to its highest pitch

of perfection. The Jew needs to be humanized; to

learn and unlearn a great many things. He must se-

cure a new education in freedom, a new skill in sel-

management. He must rid himself of the "reproach

of Egypt"-of the many faults acquired in the land of

the stranger. He must retain only what was best in

his past life and training, and slough off what may

mar his character and conduct. For example, the old

dialectic studies of the Jewish school made undoubt-

is its own nemesis. The kind of mentality that an swers one question with another is, for all its keenness

and subtlety, unfit to adjust itself to the less idiosyncratic

mind of mankind at large. The Jew must learn how

to face difficulties squarely, man-fashion; how to meet

them without subterfuge, shortcut or loophole. He

must also learn that mind is but one-half of man's

being, while spirit is the other half-and the better

half at that. Rationalism has been his bane, nation

alism will prove his boon; for only through a whole

some national existence in Palestine can the Jew

again be attuned to the call of the Infinite. He who

erstwhile drew from the Jordan the waters that re-

freshed the heart of the world, and heard the Father whisper in the mysterious silences that broded over

fountain head of inspiration, and interpret for mankind the speech of the mute skies. Truth ever grew out of the Palestinian soil: it will sprout afresh from

under the plowshares of the Zionist pioneers. Zion-

ism, in a word, is naught else than a stupendous

me for the re-education of an entire race!

untains of Judea, must return to the same old

that Atlantic storm, which appears to be working

ave to take all the doses suggested, and yet it will

have to take some medicine very shortly, for the

Coue method isn't working very well.

army before it gets too far into Thrace.

However, no sun strokes were recorded.

criminal tendencies.

the legislature meets.

These are but a few of many examples cited.

ing view of the general question.

rearing their families.

coming common.

-Editorials from Other Newspapers-

possession pretty much of the purse

world have against solid organization of rejuvenated old men? Mere youth

second table for 90 years! The real triumphs of life would not begin for

One of the menaces to American

buy nontaxable securities and re-fusal or failure to finance enterprises

ties has grown beyond the danger point already. But this does not dis-

why big money prefers to invest in

the perfectly safe small interest rate bearing nontagable securities—and doubtless reasons there are, and some

of them are so evident that the grade

school boy must know them. High taxes, hostile public sentiment and difficult labor conditions are a few

business enterprises and predatory

be an instinct with money to hide

away upon public clamor and attack and too much of this warfare may

A New Method of Voting.

Dr. Benjamin F. Wooding has or-

iginated a new scheme of voting at public elections which he warmly de-

officials of each district, who are to

yet do more serious damage

From the Oklahoma Leader.

be the judges of election.

prosperity

From the McCook Tribune

business progress and

that might spell prosperity.

The City of the Future.

quiry along this line has been made by a pair of investigators from Chicago, who have carried on their rom the Sioux City Journal. investigations in Italy, among the Serbians, Slovenes, Increasing population provides man-kind with an interesting and serious Albanians, Croats, Greeks and the Czecho-Slovakians. problem. In some countries, notably The result of their inquiries is published in one of Japan, its consideration is most grave. The situation there is very much like turning water into steam the January magazines, and affords a most interest-Most of the immigrants who have returned to within. The Japanese cannot expand on their own territory because it has limits actically reached, yet the in-crease in population continues. Some their native land have done so because they find conditions of life more satisfactory to them over other countries present similar situathere. This is especially true of the skilled workers. An Italian girl, for example, highly trained in em-

observed that all experience the broidering linens, which were sent to America for same difficulty in attempting to work sale, followed her work across the ocean, hoping to out plans of adjustment. America, too, is thinking about in-creasing population, although she receive higher pay. Here she obtained employment as a stripper in a cigar factory and at running coarse an overproduction that could support seams on a power machine. An expert machinist lions than now depend upon went back to Italy because on this side he was put her for food, fuel and shelter. It is stimated that America easily could support twice or three times as many inhabitants as now live here. China, while his skill was leaving his hands. A group of America, is peopled by more than 400,000,000, and the United States no work for fishermen, but employment in a steel has approximately 110,000,000. verage American would be unwilling go very far with the comparisons, for he would not be content to live as the Chinese do, but when it comes to a matter of supporting life a country and a people will be compelled to make the best of possibilities and dis-pense with selfish desires. The task schools in this country. The boy had a good gramwould be, of course, to sustain the multitudes that the generations

rought.
The city of the future—what will it e like in this country in 50 years, in 100, or 1,000? The population is increasing very rapidly in America. There are more births than deaths. The average span of life is now longer, and infant mortality is lower. mmigration, while restricted for the resent, still permits many thousands crowded regions. America by 1950 may have 175,000,000 to 200,000,003 inhabitants. That will necessitate expansion in various directions. rural districts will be more largely populated. The village will become a town; the town, a small city; the small city, a bigger one, and the

metropolis, already holding millions, will contrive some way to hold more. s visioned by persons who are planments along the lower shores of Lake Michigan. Think of a city 125 miles long and containing 50,000,000 people! That is what Chicago will be, say these students of present and future onditions. It would reach northward o envelop and absorb Milwaukee and its suburbs. Racine, Kenosha, Lake Forest, Highland Park and Winnetka would belong to the greater city. Southward the new Chicago would embrace parts of Indiana, extending to Hammond, and, perhaps, to Michi-

mates to sit around playing checkers he would have Unwieldly? Such a city might be them set to useful and remunerative tasks. A bill ndeed, unless a new form of government administration were devised to meet the demands. Obviously, it would be imperative to have such an enormous city cut into districts with In Pennsylvania the proposal takes the different schools, fire and police departments. Business centers would dot the meing the care of all convicts a distinctly state function. What the reformers seek is the gradual substitropolis in every direction. There might be under mayors of districts. The big city itself might attempt a method of federal administration of tution of state farms for the prisons, where criminals can be kept in more healthful surroundings and government with the various districts the same basis of relationship as the states now bear to the nation. The city of the future presents many interesting possibilities, social, economic, political. Increasing population and the need of expansion will deready has designed a new penitentiary where employment is to be found for the criminals in farming, mand much of civilization.

> A Dangerous Move Among Old Men. From the Minnesota Star.

A new species of flapperism threatens civilization. It comes from a most unexpected source. If present plans in New York city do not miscarry, very old men—men from 90 years old up—are staging an organized comeback into life and youth.

There seems to be no end of dan-gerous ideas nowadays. These none-ganarians seem to have become un-duly emboldened by the latest glandular and other discoveries of science and are actually organizing for the prolongation of their lives at least nother hundred years.

"flapper," is used advisedly and after due consideration of he limited effects of rejuvenation on old age that have from time to time been observed. The term "gay old bird" has been applied many times to unrejuvenated, but unregenerated old men. The episodes of "gay old birds" are well known. Old age, where conditions are not too unfavorable, seems to expand the heart and raise the spirit astoundingly. Often mere youth has no chance in competition with these "gay old bids." especially when old age has plenty of gold on its side of the balance.

Now imagine what would happen if the usual handicaps of old age and approaching death were removed! It vould find the very old men united olidly in an international union, in

Daily Prayer

Some friend ought to reason with the Greek O God, our Father, we are about to enter upon a new day. To meet well all duties and responsibilities that come to us; to resist firmly every distraction and temptation that seeks to draw us from our path; to be utterly prepared for any danger or any crisis that may this day befall us; to be found, when the evening is come, pure and holy—this is our de-

And we would be friendly with all men; strength to the weak, hope to the despondent, joy to the sorrow-ing, power to the tempted. We wait, therefore, our Father, for

the coming of Thy Spirit upon us ere we venture into all that this day holds for us. In the quiet of this early morning hour, bowed before Thee, our souls wait. Touch us with that hand which has been laid in blessing upon others before us speek. blessing upon others before us; speak to us with that still, small voice of power; fill us with Thine own-right

Give us of Thyself, that we may this day so live for ourselves and before men that through us Thy Kingdom may in part come, and Thy will more fully be done among men. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

REV. SEELEY K. TOMPKINS,

Cincinnati, O.

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

Sunday78,105 B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr. ELMER S. ROOD, Cir. Mgr. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of December, 1922. W. H. QUIVEY, (Seal) Notary Public

lepositors, so that no one can vote somebody else. The signature is to a job. be separate from the sealed ballot. The preserving the secrecy of the ballot It is a unique and skillfully drawn plan. Probably it will be widely advocated, and it is well to become familiar with it. The author claims for it extreme inexpensiveness as compared with the present method of voting. He says that—in addition to the election of officials—referendums could be taken if desired, without prohibitive cost. Common Sense

By J. J. MUNDY.

When Home Folks Fail.
"One of the best things you ever did for yourself," said one friend to another, "was to go and stay among strangers immediately after you were

been always among relatives and homefolk. The one who made the remark was

disgusted because in every effort to get ahead and a complish something unusual, some one of the homefolk or an intimate friend would laugh islature for solution. Warden Fent and say: "What do you know about that? Billy is making a big bluff that he knows So-and-So and this and meet. that and—why he has never been away from home, and I could do it as well as he, if I had the nerve."

And so "the wrench fell in the works" and another ambition was killed.

It very often happens that those nearest and dearest do not appreciate the ability nor the possibility of the characters associated with them in

the human life.

Neither do they appreciate how many longings have been stifled and embryonic efforts dashed by the shallow laugh of a supposed friend, brother or sister, when a bit of faith and encouragement might have made a really great character in the long

boy or girl, for your brother or sister to go away from home to find

When in Omaha Stopat Hotel Rome





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"The People's Voice"

strings, the golf links, the polo grounds, cabarets and roadhouses, Enforce the "Dry" Laws. ment of life of which we can form only the faintest conception. Their

Omaha.-To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: On certain streets of hectic gayety would constitute a prominent feature of our street life. Omaha you can see drunks nearly Saddened and embittered youth would every hour of the day. In the dis-look on with envy while sprightly and trict between Tenth and Fourteenth rejuvenated old men with the en-larged craft and wisdom of experience Douglas there are plenty of them. would snatch from them the prizes of

A clean, law-abiding citizen should life. be able to walk anywhere without be.
What chance would the rest of the ing compelled to have to dodge leering, filthy drunks.
Sometimes we think there should

could not compete successfully with a sort of restored youth combined with experience and wisdom. Youth be a place set apart and surrounded by a high wall and shut off from the public view, where people who wish to place themselves under the influ-ence of intoxicating liquor could go. triumphs of life would not begin for the younger man until he had attained the age of 90 or 100 years. Will some one page Methuselah?

The real refer to the local method and the sonal liberty" or personal license, which is what they really want. In this place they would have a chance to mix with their own kind and the rest of the people could be relieved of their presence. Of course if the law is enforced such a place would not

majority of the people, and this includes a great many of the people who drank themselves but desired to give their children a better chance seems to be a steady withering of productive business enterprises. No doubt the issue of nontaxable securihibition. These people got so tired of the drunks, their crimes and the suffering and want brought upon the families of these drunks, that they made the prohibition act a part of the constitution

the laws that we liked, where would we be? The drunks and bootleggers to not like the prohibition law. murderers'do not like the law that ends them to death as punishment for their crime. A person who sells another stuff to drink that blinds him and polsons him and in many cases auses death is no better than a mur-

will mention something about wines and beers being brought back. Do the owners of theaters think there is no one attending their places of this kind is practically unlimited.

This would teach them what a real control of this kind is practically unlimited. amusement but people who favor

beers. What they want is intoxicat-ing liquor, in plain United States, something that will make them drunk. The law can be enforced. All that sires to substitute for the present plan.

In brief his plan is to have all voting done by mail, and to have the ballots mailed by the voters to the solve. are to be sent through the mail in franked envelopes. The judges of election are to have the signatures of all voters, as a bank does of its he an ex-saloon keeper to make a good officer, although he might need more than once, or vote in more than one district, or vote in the place of any or all those qualifications to hold

forced is because the men who are bired to enforce it do not do their duty. There is a movement among booze to do everything they possibly can to discredit prohibition.
FRED T. BETTS.

Work for Convicts.

Roscoe, Neb .- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: In reading your splen did editorial in today's Omaha Bee entitled "Using Prison Manpower," it occurs to me that one solution of the problem would be for the state of Nebraska to either buy or build and suitable materials could be obtained, a cement and paving brick plant, the products to be used by the state in works, such as state aid bridges, public buildings, paved roads,

etc.
There is at this time and will continue to be a great demand for these products. The crowded condition of problem, one that is going to be brought to the attention of our legislature for solution. Warden Fenton says the idleness of his men is one says the idleness of his men is one C. C. JOHNSON C. C. JOHNSON C. SOLUTION OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

Governor McKelvie in his inaugural address, January 9, 1919, said regarding convict labor: "Nebraska has large supplies of certain valuable road building materials, such as sand,

Wotta Life! Wotta Life!



connection, I believe it is entirely well as the state. he state penitentiary for work in

these fields."
Employment at this class of work does not call for occupational training, as the details of the work are

gravel and clay for making brick. his resorting to crime again when lib These deposits should be obtained by erated.

The prisoners could be paid a wage, the state and placed at the disposal The prisoners could be paid a wage, of the road building public. In this thus giving him a source of income as

EARLE HILLIARD. Paris bans hat-tipping during cold

weather. Another thing should cease in this country-attendants at of this kind is practically unlimited.

This would teach them what a real day's work means and would be a means of eliminating the chances of cago Journal of Commerce.

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