### THE MORNING BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher. B. BREWER, Gen. Manager.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS The Associated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is exclusively titled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it es otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein, rights of republications of our special dispatches are also reserved.

Private Branch Exchange. Ask for the Department AT lantic or Person Wanted. For Night Calls After 10 P. M.: 1000 Editorial Department. AT lantic 1021 or 1042.

OFFICES

Main Office—17th and Farnam

Co. Bluffs - - 15 Scott St. So. Side, N. W. Cor. 24th and N

New York—286 Fifth Avenue

Washington - 422 Star Bidg. Chicago - - 1720 Steger Bidg.

Paris, France—420 Rue St. Honore

#### MANDATES AND MONOPOLIES

One of the great fakes sponsored by the League of Nations covenant is the system of mandates. The repugnance of Americans to the idea of a war of liberation terminating in a peace of spoliation and annexation doubtless inspired this curious device by which the European allies took such spots of the earth's surface as they desired "as a sacred trust."

The dispute now raging at Lausanne over the question of Mesopotamia and the oil fields of Mosul displays the cynical greed back of the mandate plan. Great Britain and Turkey are unable to agree on the disposition of these natural resources, and the threat of a resort to arms is heard. Under the secret treaties Mosul was to be given to France when the war was won. However, inasmuch as it was a British army which captured it, in the final deal at Paris, Great Britain was assigned the mandate. The first result of this was a division of the oil resources between the two, Great Britain to take 75 per cent and France the remainder. No thought was given to tribes of Arabs and Kurds living in this district, and all other nations were to be denied access to the oil supplies. If the League of Nations had been genuine, these backward countries would have been put under real international control.

The frank contention that a mandate amounts to a monopoly privilege has been questioned a! along by the United States. Ambassador Child, outlining the American position at Lausanne has declared again the American belief in the principle that such large parts of the world's resources should not become the subject of monopolistic development. The open door to commercial competition is not only the fair thing, out serves to remove eco-

nomic friction that so often encourages wars. This difference of opinion between America and Great Eritain as to the proper handling of mandated territory is not sorely a question of whether British or American oil firms shall exploit Mosu!. Fundamentally it refers to the problem of whether or not land assigned to the guardianship of a great power is thereby to be made a private preserve from which other nations may be barred.

#### NEBRASKA'S BANKING LAWS.

A committee of state bankers is before the legislature, asking such modification of the banking laws as will permit the bankers to share in state control of the banks. Chiefly, they propose that the state banking commissioner shall have the assistance of an advisory committee, made up from one representative from each of the nine districts into which the state is divided. This committee will be constituted to aid in the administration of

Dan V. Stevens of Fremont, one of the best known of state bankers, says the operations of the guaranty law has cost the bank of which he is a member 23 per cent of its capital stock within the last year. This may or may not be due to the conditions that have prevailed, not all of which are to be charged against the guaranty law. It is true that under that law less of care has been shown by depositors in selecting the bank to carry their funds. The state guaranty law has operated in this regard much as did the "biue sky" law. A certificate from the state board authorizing the sale of stock was in public estimation almost equal to a state endorsement of the project. So the state through the law guaranteeing the safety of deposits has put its credit behind all banks, and the element of character and developed standing in the community has to a large extent disappeared.

This is the strongest complaint against the guaranty law. It is a cause for great satisfaction that the Nebraska banks have been enabled to withstand the storm as well as they have, and that the fund to take care of deposits in insolvent banks has not been bankrupted. Yet even this fact is no reason why the law may not be modified if the change is to make it more effective, and to bring greater security to banking in Nebraska. Legislation will not establish integrity nor create business judgment, but it may provide against unusual risks to which the people of the state might otherwise be exposed. It is comforting to note that the bankers are moving to protect their own interests, and in the direction that will benefit the public.

### HONORABLE AND LUCKY RECORDS.

Two railroad employes have just been served with a banquet by a group of their fellows, the occasion being the retirement of the veterans from active service. One of these has been an engineer for forty-four years, whose service record is perfect. In all that time he has not had an accident, nor has he been reproved at any time for infraction of rules, misbehavior of any kind. The other, a conductor, with forty-seven years of similar record, is said to be the best known railroad conductor

in the world. These men are honored in their retirement by the good wishes of a great host of friends, are congratulated by the officer of the company they served, and deservedly, too. For to make such a showing as is set down for them these men must have paid careful attention to every detail of exacting vocations. The ordinary routine of a railroad man's life exposes him to many and varying risks, to exigencies and emergencies, all calling for the prompt exercise of good judgment, and that these may be met and faced without mistake of serious

sort is a splendid tribute to these veterans. A locomotive driver who can point to forty-four years of active service without an accident is a rarity. When that service has been on a line which penerates a mountain range, it is the more remarkable. Not only does it indicate skill and caution, but something of a quality of good fortune that is amazing. On this, too, he is to be congratulated. And the conductor who has met with many thousands of passengers under all conditions and circumstances, and has had no noteworthy trouble in his career, shows himself possessed of the judgment and patience of a diplomat as well as some

element of good luck. We congratulate Engineer Naismith and Conductor Blakely, and offer them to all as good examples of what railroad men may be.

PRICE OF A HUMAN LIFE.

Humanitarians have vainly tried to put a value on human life. All energy of organized society has been expended to make more secure and bearable the life of people. From the cradle to the grave, the way is covered by safeguards, padded by devices for comfort, and nothing is omitted that will conserve and prosper human existence.

Yet, there exist men and women who apparently have no regard for human life, that is the lives of others than themselves. A man was murdered in Omaha Saturday night under circumstances that show a shocking disregard for human life. He entered a grocery store where two men were engaged in robbing the proprietor. As he was leaving one of the robbers fired and inflicted a mortal wound on a man who was merely trying to leave the store, not even knowing that a crime was being com-

The man who fired the shot has confessed to the police that his only purpose was to remove a possible obstruction from his way to escape. He did not intend to kill the man, but merely shot to get him out of the way. What the consequences might be did not deter him.

The proceeds of the robbery and murder amounted to "a drink of whisky and a few rolls of the dice," according to the confession. Human life

has seldom been held cheaper. The answer to this is not further violence; it is more careful education. Crimes will continue so long as men may prosper by crime. Those who so lightly engage in these misdeeds do not consider the risk assumed, nor undertake to balance it against the penalty incurred. For a drink of whisky and a few rolls of the dice, one man has been killed, another robbed, and two others stand in the shadow of the gallows.

The lesson is so obvious that it does not need emphasis. How long will public energy be dissipated on lesser matters, while the greater is crying for so-

#### ACHIEVEMENT PRIZES.

Regardless of the many assertions to the contrary, boys and girls never had better opportunities, nor more incentives to develop the worthy characteristics necessary to the building up of the very best and purest leadership for the welfare of the nation. Parents, individuals and organizations vie with each other in offering these incentives to haracter building.

The Lions club of Albion recently adopted resolutions establishing an annual gold medal award n the Albion High school. This award is to be presented annually at commencement, beginning with the class graduating this year, and is to be won by the one most deserving in leadership, usefulness to the school, attendance and character. No one is eligible who has not attended the Albion High school at least three years and who has not a minimum average in scholarship of 80 per cent.

Last year individuals established annual achievement prizes, consisting of five \$20 gold pieces, to the graduates of this same high school who are most proficient in scholarships, music, dramatics, normal training and home economics.

It is to be hoped this movement will not only prove an inspiration to the recipients of these awards, but also to the originators, as well as others who may be inspired to follow their example. And, of more importance, is the effect upon the student body. May it not ultimately result in those striving for the awards reaching above these incentives to the more worthy motive of themselves becoming lifters that the world may grow stronger and better.

#### WATER POWER IN NEBRASKA

An event worthy of notice is the opening of the big hydro-electric plant at Barneston, on the Blue river. Beatrice, York, Central City and a number of smaller Nebraska towns will receive their light and power from this source. Many other regions in Nebraska will watch the outcome of this project, both as to rates and service.

Along the Niobrara river, in the northern part of the state, there is a steadily growing interest in water power development. The various irrigation projects in the western part of the state already have electricity as a by-product, and the supplemental water project west of Hastings also contemplates the utilization of a 100-foot head of water at the reservoir dam.

Nebraska has no coal, and the growing necessity for cheap power for our industries is naturally turning public attention to the water power possibilities.

Plans for settling the difficulty between France and Germany still include the cancellation of war debts by the United States. Why this country should make any further contribution to the war chests of Europe is not explained.

The list of lobbyists filed at Lincoln shows little sign of the grand old game of steering the lawmakers falling into disuse.

The courts are stopping some of the leaks through which hooch has trickled in Omaha.

The new sheriff is making a spectacular start, but in this office it is endurance that counts.

### A Joke That Isn't a Joke

-From the Milwaukee Sentinel. Representative Upshaw and his crusade against the use of intoxicating liquors by members of Congress and others high in government circles may present hu-

morous aspects to some observers. But, to the citizen given to intelligent consideration of affairs, his crusade is entirely devoid of humor.

If the charges made by Mr. Upshaw are true, and it seems to be a matter of common knowledge in Washington that the general conditions of which he complains exist, then it is a government scandal and those guilty of the offences should not only be held up to public contempt, but should receive appropriate legal punish-

The notion of a congressman solemnly voting prohibition enforcement and later patronizing a legger is certainly not edifying to those who de preserve some lingering shreds of respect for ar national lawgivers.

Mr. Upshaw may be a fanatical prohibitionist. Doubtless many firm believers in the principle of prohibition may honestly disagree with his opinions. But on the fundamental principle for which he is now crusading there can be no dispute.

That principle is that the law must be obeyed so long as it is law. This applies to every citizen and with much greater force to those who are responsible for the law. There is no congressional immunity in respect to obedience to law. On the contrary there is an emphasized obligation on government officials to obey the laws with even greater strictness than might be expected of thoughtless, irresponsible or ill-informed private citi-

It is perhaps true that some of the lightness of spirit with which Mr. Upshaw's remarks are received by his congressional colleagues is assumed, and that privately ome of the solons are pretty badly scared lest there be disclosures which will not sit well with their constituents, even those who are not friendly to prohibition. but who still believe in the old-fashioned idea of obeying

### "From State and Nation"

-Editorials from Other Newspapers-

which remains in existence for a long

law, an all guilty of almost barbaric

people losing their respect for law, their confidence in justice to be ob-

Some Immigration Tides.

Discussion of current proposals for

again letting down the bars to foreign

previous years. No official figures were kept until late in 1819. During

more than a third of a century,

tions and the alien exclusion laws.

of all the border states by Mexicans.'

Common Sense

Simple Things Give Courage.

vinds by proper clothing; a sheet of

wherever adverse

(Copyright, 1923.)

THE LAND of IF-IT-WERE

Did you ever hide from the things that are in the land of II-II-Were?
Did you ever sail on that magic sea where there's never a wave astir.
And watch the stars and the pale-faced moon as the bark of your dreams speeds on.
Till the shore of life and the clouds of strife recede and are somewhere gone?
Did you ever build on that phantom sea a kingdom to your delight.
A home of peace, of glad release from material foes you fight.
A haven fleat and a garden sweet where flowers perpetual bloom.
Where foreign is need and noble is creed and nothing exists to presume?
Did you ever roam as your heart desires

bid you ever sing that song of dreams to the heart that has ached for long, and find relief—though often brief—it the carol of magic song.

And then come back to the world that is with a freshness full and free.

And turn anew with ardor true to the things that have to be?

Player Rolls

Brand New Latest Hits Just

79c

Come in and Hear Them.

When the Leaves Come

Why Should I Cry Over You

Call Me Back Pal O' Mine

You Remind Me of My

Mother, Nellie Kelly

Open a charge account-your

credit is good with us-take

selection home on approval.

Schmoller & Mueller

1514-16-18 Piano Co. At 1856

Tumbling Down

I Wish I Knew

Who Cares

Lovin' Sam

Tomorrow

Received. Special Price-

-Robert Worthington Davie.

yourself from piercing

iny contest.

and right.

One reads with grave concern cerseveral classes of people, all claiming hat the fight between the "evolution" ists" and the "creationists" is to be made a "paramount" issue of politics in the near future. Mr. Bryan has devoted a considerable amount of time—and presumably made a con-siderable amount of money—in his ght against the doctrine of evolution. As Mr. Bryan is a sort of dual on one side and an instinct for politics on the other, it is a logical expres- From the St. sion of his character that he hopes to take a question of religious import

and drag it through the political

has been but a few years since

arena for settlement.

Mr. Bryan, in his search for a new "paramount lissue," informed the writer that a political campaign was oon to be waged in this country over from 1820 to the middle 50s, the rethe age old issue of the "double standard of morals." That prediction, of grants and other passengers coming course, has not been verified. But into the country by sea. It is an entirely safe assumption that of the politico-religious "issue," has politico-religious "issue," has 33,630,164 persons entering our ports his politico-religious "issue," has seized upon another which offers more promise of popular interest. It so happens that the question of evolution enters into contact with the lution enters in the lutin the lution enters in the lution enters in the lution enters in political life of the people, indirectly, ships, exclusive of immigrants, attain but none the less definitely, through the fact that science is taught in schools and colleges. The teaching years would be 30,000. But this figure of science naturally involves recogni- has been so far exceeded in so many tion and discussion of the theory c evolution, whether the theory is endorsed or not. Geology, archaeology, biology, zoology, botany, philology, ethnology and history cannot ignore total reached was 1,285,349. The highevolution, without excising a large est tide of immigration from the coun-portion of their curricula. But Mr. tries of North Europe never approxi-Bryan conceives the admission of the evolutionary doctrine into a course of tion from the countries of South Eustudy as a work of the devil and a rope and Eastern Europe was in full menace to the religious future of the swing. It did not again attain the 1907

cuss the question which is agitating ganda for opening wider the gate to nany earnest persons throughout the European immigration appeared in a country today: the subject is so con-troversial in its nature and whose America of New York. During the war ramifications extend so far into boom years and the accompanying science and theology that the ordinary layman can gain nothing by of farm labor in the southwest, Mexiarguing its pros and cons. Both evo-lutionist and creationist have their nearly quadrupled. But in 1921 it fell convictions and support them with off 50 per cent, owing to a larger logic which is entirely satisfactory- farm labor supply and larger opportuto themselves. But it is pertinent to nities in Mexico. remind Mr. Bryan and his fellow agi- creased labor scarcity caused by the litical "issue" out of this matter that they are treading on dangerous ground. They are attempting to in-voke a mixture of church and state in affairs of government which is the most inimical form of assault that can be made upon the conception of free-ship passage. Perhaps that is the rub. They are proposing to invoke a religious censorship upon our schools They are asking for a legal curb upon the right to think

in publicly supported schools or col-

The long road of history is strewn with the wreckage of nations that sought to amalgamate church and Certainly we have enough of intolerance, of attempted legal dicta-torship of morals, of weakened eligious influence trying to buttress itself behind paternalistic govern-ment, without dragging a question of doctrine through the heated turmoil of politics. Mr. Bryan's fight is appropriate enough in the pulpit; but it has no proper place in the political try another.

From the Kansas City Kansan

then a year there has been strong icy weather is just common salt. protest against the mobbing of colored men and women in the south, for should give you courage to believe real and occasionally fancied crimes. ometimes the victims were tortured have set before you, if it is right. and burned to death.

Then came the Herrin "massacre," Then came the Herrin "massacre," know the value of courage, a stout had killed and brutally tormented battles wherever adverse circumstrikebreakers. This mob has been stances touch your life or that of your more generally denounced in the press and from the pulpit than any similar crime ever committed in America, invited to let the other fellow do as he and Williamson county is likely to likes regardless of whether it is just ecome bankrupt in an effort to conrict the guilty parties against an evi-

After this, another sort of mob-created great excitement in Louisiana. Two men were tortured to death, and claim is made that it was done by a secret organization pro-fessing to stand for 100 per cent Americanism, because the men are al-leged to "have known too much."

Lastly, there is a mob of farmers, merchants and supposedly good citizens, which hang two union men whip many others, and drive other unionists and union sympathizers from the country. The offense of the union people is alleged sabotage against a railroad, on which a strike has been in progress for some time.

In this last mob scene, public officials have been forced to resign beof sympathy with the strikers, and the governor upholds the mob, A he

### Daily Prayer

Holy Father, we thank Thee for the sweetness and goodness of Thy love. Thou hast sheltered our home, daily bearing our burdens, carrying our sorrows, and supplying all our needs. We thank Thee for Jesus our Sa-vior, or the Holy Bible, and for the Church. We praise Thy Name for the Gospel, and for all who are making known the goodness of salvation.

We pray that Christian brethren may dwell together in unity, and put on love which is the bond of perfect-May Thy righteous and peaceness. May Thy righteous and peaceful Kingdom come, till all men everywhere may hear and know of Jesus.

love as He loved. each us to be kind one to an-, tender-hearted, forgiving. Give s patience, meekness, gentleness, iness, faith. May we have the sedness of the pure in heart, and of the merciful. Fill us with the light of Thy presence, and lead us forth to do good unto all men. Keep Thou our going out and our coming in, from this time forth, and for evermore. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

and learn to live as He lived, and

REV. ROBERT E. ELMORE,

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

B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr. ELMER S. ROOD, Cir. Mgr. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1923. W. H. QUIVEY, (Seal) Notary Public

# "The People's Voice"

It is a strange situation. Here are For Lower Motor Licenses. Gibbon, Neb .- To the Editor to promote the right, yet all forming into mobs, in defiance of processes of The Omaha Bee: Governor Bryan is ight in advocating a reduction of the automobile license tax. And the ac What does it mean? Are the whole tion of the farm bureau in opposing a reduction should not weigh too heavily in the matter, for, while the tained through regularly constituted nembership of this organization is omposed of farmers, originally promoted by farmers, being

idea, and it has always been sup ported by the commercial clubs and immigration, makes pertinent and in-teresting a review of official statistics and the cities. The argument of those showing tides of such immigration in who claim that the farmer should be he last person to favor a reduction of the license tax because he owns less than half the automobiles and more than half of the taxable property, can be replied by saying that from that view point the town and ity folks should be the last to oppose a reduction.

Under Governor Bryan's plan, there

need not be any increase of property

bile tax, for, by first reducing the maintenance fund that necessity emoved. As the license tax paid by the town and city car owner is used to give the farmer a great ad-The annual average for the 100 vantage, but, if we look into the mata little further it will be found herwise. For, though the farmer is of the years included that the average can almost be lost sight of in contemnot taxed directly for improvements in the towns and directly he helps to pay for them just the same. Locally we might feel that it matters little to us what improve-ments are made in Omaha or Lincoln, a portion of their cost eventually be passed on to us. menace to the religious future of the future. Therefore, in collaboration with many sympathizers, he proposes to inject evolution into politics by promoting legislation to forbid teaching, the theory of the war (1914) it approximated 700,000, showing an appreciable increase over the preceding year. Later road property is taxed to help pay for them; rent is made higher be-cause the landlord must have a larger income; the worker must have higher wages to meet the extra cost of livdiscussion or recognition of the theory vears have shown marked decreases ing, and in several other ways the cost of distribution is increased.

If we stop to consider how much faster the larger towns and the cities have grown during the past few years One diverting feature of the propathan the smaller towns and villages have, it is not hard to understand who has reaped the greatest benefit from our present system of road building afternoon the proof is still more con-vincing. The business man in the small town has been placed somewhat in the position of the prophet who as not without honor save in his own country. Many persons seem to feel that they would rather take the word of the business man in the dis-tant town, while others seem to feel America, "there is a rising invasion that if they are going to be "skinned" that they would rather have the job New Yorkers should be more able to done away from home. We must all distinguish between swelling and chidmit that the larger towns and the cities serve a useful purpose as industrial centers and distributing points; but, if they are to be built up at the expense of the smaller towns and villages, it is hard to see how this can ultimately benefit the country as a whole. As every town bens fits through having a prosperous country surrounding it, so does every rural community benefit through hav-Be sure of your ground; then go ing a prosperous town in its midst.
GEORGE LUKENBILL. Faint heart never won the prize in

Real Estate Licensing.

Doniphan, Neb .- To the Editor of If your steps or your walks are lippery with ice, salt will dissolve and you will have a safer footing. The Omaha Bee: I see that there is a bill before the house, senate file 74, If you cannot get a thing one way, requiring a state board of three realtors to investigate, at \$10 a day and It is not necessary to have a sealexpense, to see if a real estate man the can secure license to sell real estate. A very simple, obtained in every tate has to give \$10 license fee and The United States is having a home-remedy-protection from slipping put up a bond for \$1,000 a year. This choice variety of mob rule. For more the steepest kind of steps or stairs in would be unjust and would protect nobody, but wipe out hundreds of good, honest real estate men. Those who drafted this bill would be able that there is a way to the goal you then to charge whatever they pleased for selling land and property. Three inspectors, drawing \$10 a day and expenses, would get more than If you are a true American you they could make seiling land. I no tice in the papers that the largest realtors are the ones that make the biggest blunders and not small agents. So do not stop because you are invited to let the other fellow do as he A \$1,000 bond would only be to get people's confidence and then get all they want. I advise every real estate man to protest. This bill is taking the rights away from an American citizen. Put a man under license

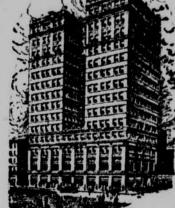
**Our Secret Ambitions** 



and bonds, and then have some man will be a crook no matter how many come along and say, "You have no bonds you put him under. This bill right to do any real estate business." looks too much to me as if just a An honest man will be honest without few moneyed men want to run the putting him under bonds, and a crook whole business.

## Planning a Bigger Year

THE plans for 1923 include more in the way of results than either of the two preceding years.



Corporations, firms and individuals are all planning progress and are forgetting the losses and the grief of the deflation days.

Your bank naturally will be a factor in your plans for the future. If you do not have permanent, satisfactory banking connections, come in and talk over your plans with this bank. Its seventy years of experience is at your service.

> irst National Bank of Omaha



"Long Distance, Sir!"

Although you may be many miles away from your office, long distance will keep you in touch with business or home affairs. A telephone message will reach you nearly as quickly as though you were in town, Here are a few representative rates from this exchange:

Tiere are a rew represent		9 11 Out C	mo excitatige.
To STAT			PERSON-TO-PERSO Day, Evening or Nig
Denver, Colo 3.15	1.60	.80	3.90
	.45	.25	1.25
	.35	.25	.90
	.55	.30	1.35
	.95	.50	2.65
	1.20	.60	2.90
	.95	.50	2.65
	1.40	.70	3.40
	STAT	STATION-TO-ST   Day   Evening	Denver, Colo.     3,15     1.60     .80       Des Moines, Ia.     .90     .45     .25       Sioux City, Ia.     .65     .35     .25       Kansas City, Mo.     1.10     .55     .30       Davenport, Ia.     1.90     .95     .50       St. Louis, Mo.     2.35     1.20     .60       Minneapolis, Minn.     1.90     .95     .50

Station-to-station rates apply when you tell "Long Distance" you will talk to anyone at the residence or place of business called and person-to-person rates when you ask for a specified person. Station-to-station calls for 25 cents or less are for a 5minute conversation. All other rates quoted are for a 3-minute

Evening rates from 8:30 p. m. to midnight for station-to-station calls are about one-half the day rate, and night rates from midnight to 4:30 a. m. are about one-fourth the day rate. The rate for person-to-person service is the same, day, evening or night.

