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LEADER OF AMERICA'S "REBELS."

One hundred and ninety-one years ago, on February 22, 1732, a man-child was born to a Virginia planter. His advent into the world was very likely accompanied by the usual family rejoicings. Later his father and mother had a part in giving him the home training of the day, but he did not go abroad to study. Designated and even dedicated to the life of a planter, it was not deemed necessary that he should be given the advantages of a college or university course. He did get instruction in orderly ways, was made an efficient manager, a capable accountant, and a passable surveyor. But nothing in his early career suggested his high destiny.

Washington's family was of first quality. This fact, and his intimate knowledge of the wild country got him a commission to march with Braddock on that fateful expedition against the French. It was here the king of England lost any hold he might have had on the young American. Braddock knew nothing of wood lore or Indian fighting, but he was a British general of established valor, and he unmercifully snubbed the young colonial who sought to instruct him in safety. Washington covered the retreat after the disaster, saved what he could of the expedition, and was prepared when the call came to enter the service of the colonies. This was but one of a number of apparent trifles on which the rebellion of the colonies was founded.

It is interesting to study Washington and find he was human, a man in all senses of the world. He bulks huge as "Father of His Country;" he fills an important page in history as a patriot, a soldier, a statesman, and a sage adviser to his countrymen. Yet it is well to think of him, as of Lincoln, as a man walking among men. One who seeks him in this aspect, will find him studious as a youth, attentive to the duties that fell to his lot; a gallant figure at the county gatherings, taking a part in the sports of his day; a good shot, a magnificent horseman, as thoroughly at home in the woods as an Indian; a courtier who suffered from diffidence, losing one chance to the board being upheld in the district court, and wed because of his lack of dash in lovemaking yet the company winning in the appelate court. finally carrying off a prize in the Widow Custis, whose personal qualities were enhanced by a goodly domain.

Finally, he was a sedate and sober citizen, the active manager of a great property, the richest American of his day, and a good neighbor. No relic position, he was yet careful of the small things.

of the statesmen who have succeeded him.

"DEAD HORSE" AND CRIME.

THE OMAHA BEE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1923.

CHEAPER MONEY.

A. N. Mathers, speaker of the Nebraska house of representatives, tackled a big subject in criticising interest rates on farm loans before a meeting of business men in Lincoln. But those who have watched Speaker Mathers as he presides over the house and in his votes on public questions have realized that here is a fearless man-one who is not afraid to be fair.

"High and impossible interest rates make the farmer a tenant instead of a land owner and make him only 50 per cent efficient," he is quoted as saying to the credit men of Lincoln. "Interest rates on land security should be from 2 to 3 per cent instead of from 6 to 8," he continued, "and loans for operating expenses should be obtainable at from 4 to 5 per cent instead of 10, as at present."

Mr. Mathers is a banker from Gering, in the far west of Nebraska. He realizes that in many cases the interest on farm loans eats up the farmers' profits, and he is wise enough to see that this condition is one not to be relieved by further advances of credit unless the interest rate is lowered. It is impossible for the farmers to borrow themselves out of debt. What they do need is financing for orderly marketing and production, at a low rate.

In Europe the agricultural industry secures money at 2 or 3 per cent. There are no investment funds available in America so cheaply as this, and it is doubtful if such a low level ever could be reached. The federal land banks have lowered their rate to 51/2 per cent, and they could shave it under 5 per cent right now if this were allowed. Lowered rates cannot be accomplished by a single bank, but only by a general improvement in the financial system. If the rural credits bills now before congress will reduce the drain of interest, savings of millions of dollars annually would accrue to the borrowers and a far step would be taken toward the stabilization of this key industry.

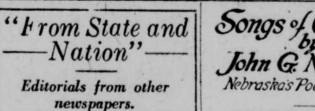
"SAUCE FOR GOOSE, SAUCE FOR GANDER."

According to the supreme court of the United States, the authority of the Railroad Labor board works both ways. The board lacks power to enforce its decisions, depending on the moral effect of public opinion, and the responsibility assumed by the organizations it deals with to secure respect and obedience. But its decisions are as binding on one side as on the other, and it has the right to designate the form of representation for the employes, regardless of the attitude of the employer.

The case heard came on for trial on a motion to dissolve an injunction secured by the Pennsylvania railroad company, restraining the labor board from interfering with the company's organization of its own employes. The board ordered that the employes be represented through the "standard" unions of the federated shop crafts. The company denied this right, and sought to restrain the labor board. Twice the case was heard in the lower courts,

The effect of this decision should have much effect on the future of the labor board, and go far to securing tranquility in railroad employment, at least so far as continuous operation is concerned. The labor board is essentially an arbitration court, and its decisions will be effective only so far as it of Washington becomes him more than the accounts has the confidence of those who appear before it he kept in his own handwriting, showing that with and are willing to abide by its decisions. It is now all his greatness, his breadth of vision and splendid established that company and union are on the same footing. It is no more blameworthy on part His Farewell Address will be read in congress of a labor union to flout the board than it is for a today; it might help some if a few chapters from railroad company. 'The Pennsylvania's mistake is his account books also were impressed on the minds on a par with that of the men, with the saving

The arm of the Railroad Labor board will be greatly strengthened by this decision. As a method Tuesday night, was found burning in a ravine in for avoiding costly interruptions in transportation it is, perhaps, not perfect, but it does afford a way been taken. Not a great while ago an expensive by which reasonable and reasoning men can settle car was found on fire a short distance west of differences without resort to force. That its au-Three tires had been removed from its thority extends to both employer and employe is now firmly established, and public expectation will doubtless induce the chief disputants to be more thieves could be sought. Suppose they are caught, mindful of their duty to the great third party in



Wants an Interest in Himself. the Wyoming State Tribune.

Jack Bentley, great pitcher, great first baseman, great hitter, of the Baltimore baseball team, gives you a \$65,000, and Bentley declares positive-ly that he will not play with the Rut Thou of deeps the awful deep.

The morally, economically, humanly right? Is he entitled to any share of the money? Or is the Baltimore club entitled to all of the \$65,000 for developing him, for making him prominent, for affording him every opportunity to become more capable? Does a player out him the state of the state

acre capable? Does a player own himself? Is he ound by a contract? Could Balti-more retain Bentley? Is he not being Not being the signal bus flame ran. I asked no odds—I found my fight— Events against a man. more retain Bentley? Is he not being advanced to a place where he will earn larger income? Is not this increased income his own share of the profits from his talent? Or is this increase inequitable, compared with the

urchase price? Would the Baltimore owners be

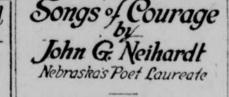
profits on its venture and its risks? Can Bentley maintain that the club have called "a short way with dishas capitalized him at \$65,000, and senters." It is, however, a less rigorthat the club could not have made ous procedure than they used to get him a great player had he not poshim a great player had he not pos-sessed natural ability and brains? Many radical points are concerned in this issue. We have, of course, ideas and an opinion, but we do not care to comment on a controversy that may be litigated. It is the kind of question that probably would go to the highest tribunal for adjudica-tion. We don't want to embarrass the United States supreme court.

The Steel Trust's Twelve-Hour Day. a wry face among the voters. But From the New York World.

After all the years that he has given thought to the subject Judge Gary finds it very difficult to con-vince himself that the 12-hour day the steel trust's mills is necessarily harmful and must therefore be eliminated. He has progressed so far as to be able to express satisfaction that the seven day working week has been discontinued. Reason as he will with himself, however, wrestle as he may with his conscience, listen as C. Richmond, D. O., in the Health Builder. long as his leisure will permit to the brompting of disinterested outsiders, the cannot bring himself to admit that covers enough to keep you warmthe system he has defended as neces and consciously breathe deeply for 10 sary is without ample justification. to 15 minutes. Try to fill your lungs Did not he and his brothers when from the bottom up, as it were—then boys on his father's farm average force the air all out, and start again. least 12 hours a day at hard work You will find that stuffy feeling vastly without suffering

harm physically, relieved. Headaches, that "tired feel-ing," indigestion, melancholia, constientally or morally? And yet there is one argument against the 12-hour day to which Judge Gary gives polite acquiescence. There is "more or less public senti-ment" against the steel trust's 12-Without sufficient oxygen we staghour day practice, and therefore he nate and become swamped in our own is "opposed to it if and when it can waste products. If you would be well is "opposed to it if and when it can be eliminated." It seems to be more a matter of expediency than yielding to reason or right. For that matter, the number on 12-hour shifts has been materially reduced. So public opposion does count, after all.

But how many years longer will it take the head of the steel trust to deide if and when the 12-hour day can be wholly abolished? It was a great many years ago that some of his own many years ago that some of his own stockholders started an agitation which public sentiment has ever since supported, and still Judge Gary ad-vances pretexts for sticking to an antiquated labor practice which he unitiquated labor practice which he supported, and still some aday for an addition and you do not spend more on lux-antiquated labor practice which he supported and still some aday for an and you do not spend more on lux-antiquated labor practice which he supported and still some aday for an antiquated labor practice which he supported and still some aday for an and you do not spend more on lux-antiquated labor practice which he supported and still some aday for an and you do not spend more on lux-base for sticking to an and you do not spend more on lux-base for sticking to an and you should, so what is the spend more on lux-base for sticking to an and you should, so what is the spend more on lux-base for sticking to an and you should so what is the spend more on lux-base for sticking to an and you should so what is the spend the practice which he spend that today. It is apoen equal to this years beauty of it caused me again y and the abadi



PRAYER FOR PAIN I do not pray for peace nor ease, Nor trace from sorrow: No suppliant on servile knees Begs here against tomorrow!

deep subject for consideration. The New York Nationals bought him for \$65,000 and Bentley delease model.

world's champions unless he receives maif of the purchase price. Thou breather in the clay. Grant this my only prayer-Oh keep My soul from turning gray!

cine.

But now-at last-the gray mist chokes And numbs me. Leave me pain! Oh let me feel the biting strokes That I may fight again!

ular since the bibulous were rounded greatly appreciated by the church up and dosed with it. Undoubtedly able to employ and perfect such play-ers as Bentley if it could not collect sick body politic ought to have medadvance the interests of the King-It is what Dean Swift would lom of our Creator. A Friend of the Cottonwood.

Nicaragua. As one colonel made his Bedford, Va .- To the Editor of The way frrom plantation to plantation he Omaha Bee: The editorial headed received word from headquarters, You must send more volunteers! 'Cottonwood Coming Into Its Own" is He responded, "You must send more timely, as the products of cottonwood

Common Sense

The Budget Frame of Mind.

It is a question how valuable a any single production of nature so long as cottonwood could be secured. well recollect that during the '60s and times the candidate himself is a bitcottonwood trees grew in er pill to swallow, and there is many abundance all along the Missouri

iver from its junction with the Mississippi to near its source, and I have seen the magnificent cottonwood own that the lethargic electors were awakened to their duty, even if the method adopted was somewhat crude and harsh. If those who are too lazy or too indifferent to go to the polls in America had the like treatment meted out to them, the world's supply of castor oil would soon run western

> the scarcity and high price of coal. Before coming east in 1918 I told my young friends to secure land where no other vegetation would grow except cottonwood trees and to grow these from the seed or transplant young trees and to grow them from 25 to 30 feet apart so as to get more sun, moisture and air and o grow quicker, taller and larger in ircumference, and inside of 20 years n 160 acres they would have a good ortune at little cost, and could hold

years cottonwood logs would com mand enormous prices. H. N. SAVETT.

"The People's Voice"

ditorials from readers of The Morning I floaders of The Morning Bee are invited use this column freely for avpression matters or public interest.

country

A Poet's View of Neihardt.

Oakland, Ia .-- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I have clipped the Nelhardt poem from The Sunday Bee, read it several times to myself, and

once aloud to my wife. Really I didn't know that Nelhardt was so The Budget Frame of Mind. You know you should make a bud-tet, but you do not want the bother. You say the money goes anyway

exception that the effect of the company's action antiquated labor practice which he use of budgeting every cent. was not so expensive to the public. That is a spien-use of budgeting every cent. Ished.



Our Secret Ambitions

The contrast would be more than I so that he might continue with his could stand. I read once that a sure cure for the desire to write poetry by the would-be poet was that of read-ing masterly verse to one's self under-neath a great tree. One would then be below the title of "poet laureate." be brought to see the futility of his own aspirations, but I don't think this taken Riley was given a home by In is correct. A great poem like the dianapolis' people in the early days to laureate's only cautions me against secure him to them. trees as far north as Yankton, S. D. Under the tree claim act after the On the other hand it encourages me to beauty in his "Nebraska Storm Rune.

go on and on, striving for the very It pleases the ear tremendously as highest point of perfection. It teaches well as the intellect. Rhyme, rhythm. rees from the Missouri and pl rivers, transplanted in Kansas and Nebraska and Iand" that Neihardt moved to has bould be a rebuke of so-called "free verse." melody, they are all there, and such a souri to find more economy in living

APPRECIATIVE

With Jaws and Hammers of Steel

> Into a steel-lined pit, like a huge inverted bell with upright clapper, crash six tons of limestone and shale from a dump car.

> The long process of crushing and grinding necessary in cement making begins.

Slowly, steadily, the great clapper of the gyratory crusher travels a circular path - crunches the uge chunks of stone to inch-anda-half fragments.

Fresh Air Cures Colds. If you have a stuffy head cold, lie

rees were grown from the seed or oung trees from the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, transplanted in eastern Colorado, and many of these trees grew to from 50 feet to 75 feet tall before the farmers or ranchers felled the trees for fuel on account of

any position while the trees grew night and day and for at least 50

An automobile, stolen from an Omaha man Mandan park before the owner knew his car had town. wheels, the car run into the ditch and set on fire.

No clearer proof of the maliciousness of the prosecuted for stealing, for malicious destruction the future. of property, or any other crime, how does that compensate the car owners, who have suffered in pocket?

ing them bear the effect of the mischief wrought by posessing any real grounds. criminals who have no regard for anybody or anything save the crime they are pursuing at the time.

Until restitution is added to the penalty to be exacted from the man who steals from another, or destroys another's property, the punishment will be inadequate. In Missouri a measure is pending in the legislature to provide that a convict be paid wages, three-fourths of which will go to his family. Such a measure has merit, but it would be even more worth while, if it required that a portion of the wages be devoted to payment for property stolen.

When a thief knows that he is certain to be required to make good to his victim the value of his plunder, he will probably pause before he starts to steal. A few years' work on a "dead horse" will do more to reform this class than many terms in prison.

IMMORAL MAGAZINES.

Why such an insistent demand for censorship of "movies" and so little attention to the rapidly increasing output of "smut magazines?" It is far easier for parents to prevent their children from seeing injurious screen pictures than it is to prevent the minds of their children from being contaminated by the gutter filth so lavishly displayed upon our news stands. Is it not high time that the publishers of standard magazines combine in selfdefense to outlaw the suggestive periodicals that are springing up on every hand, and with glaring covers and suggestive titles winning their way among young people?

Newsdealers handle these poisonous periodicals because it pays. That is why men conducted licensed saloons in the old days. The remedy nearest to hand is to quit patronizing the newsdealers who handle that sort of stuff, and tell them plainly why you quit. There is more danger to our young people in the increasing output of these filthy magazines than there ever was, or will be, in the "movies."

What Nebraska needs and wants is the best possible government at the least possible expense.

The average motorist knows why the oil companies are paying extra dividends.

Suppose "Uncle Andy" Mellon and the farm bloc should agree, which would be wrong?

Carry certainty in your voice, advises a lecturer. Better still he might have said, "Be certain before It is not enough to say the insurance company you speak." Sometimes there are persons who have will pay. The insurance company merely hands a definite knowledge of their subject and yet who over to the losers a portion of the money it has col- | can not for the life of them explain it convincingly. lected from its policy holders, thus distributing the | But they are far outnumbered and outshone by those loss among the group of insured car owners, mak- who give the appearance of confidence without

> A bill with merit is that of Senator John Cooper, which would increase the clearances along railroad tracks in all future construction. The lives of railroad men are endangered by narrow spaces that were wide enough for safety before the size of engines and cars was increased.

A Pennsylvania legislator has proposed that the state spend \$100,000 for a monument to the late Senator Penrose. A better plan would be to wait 50 years and then decide whether history has borne out the wisdom of his political philosophy.

Why shouldn't the bankers who have to foot the bills have some voice in the matter of how those bills are contracted?

Our army of occupation is home from the Rhine, but the boys sadly admit that they didn't bring home any bacon

The chief trouble with the indeterminate sentence law is the sob squad attachment.

"Say it with coal" seems to be the French idea right now.

The spring poet beat the robin to it this time.



The phonograph plays heart-softening lays, And the listeners love and admire-And the home is complete when the music is sweet.

And cozy the glow of the fire. Content do they seem as they listen and dream,

Afar from the shadows of strife-From the deep of despair, and the burden of care-O, this is the wonderful life

When the world is at rest they are happily blessed-Enhanced by the lyrical swing Of the voices that rise in unwonted disguise

This life would be long if it weren't for song To soothe them and brighten their days-For aye may they dwell in the magical spell Of the music the phonograph plays.

From the instrument run by a spring.

Making Them Vote

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The fascisti has) a short way with folk who are too fine to vote. At Jarona, on Lake Maggiore, they gave the citizenship the choice of voting or taking castor oil. As a result, those Whoever is ill needs castor

The fascisti had already resorted o castor oil to cure inebriates. Pub-ic drunkenness had been far less pop-

Daily Prayer

God hath attended to the voice of my started and some day you will be lar "turning white" because the wind stayer-Ps. 66:19.

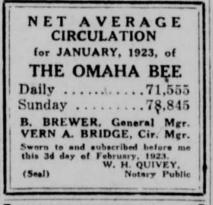
Thou has revealed Thyself in such vely characteristics and endearing

relations, that we may remove all fear, and be encouraged in all trou-ble, and be led to say. "Let us draw ligh to God.' Teach us, Lord, because we know

ot truth of ourselves. May we see livine things inta heavenly light, so hat our minds may be informed and the same time our hearts be sancifled.

Consecrate our whole life to Thy service and glory. Search us, O God, and know our hearts; try us, and know our thoughts; see if there be any wicked way in us, and lead us in the way everlasting.

Accept our thanksgiving and praise for Thy generous blessing in material refreshment and spiritual strength. Keep us under Thy guardian care so that whether we cat or drink or what ever we do, we may do all in the Name of the Lord Jesus and to the glory of God, through Christ our blessed Redeemer and Friend. Amen. GEORGE M. DIFFENDERFER, D.D., Carlinia, Pa



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men are following today which they lyrical literature, it has seemed to think saves worry. Figure what your taxes, your rent. Neihardt's poem of the storm. me, but now I doubt if it can equal Time your insurance, your coal, your will decide. I shall read it often to lights, your lodge dues, telephone, determine.

church subscription, civic organiza-tion dues, are for one year and divide by 52, setting aside each week a sum people do, even if they will claim that or taking castor oil. As a result, hose by 52, setting aside each week a sum intelligence. They know the storm aufficient to meet these debts when intelligence. They know the storm comes, they know it goes. They are they become due. It is a good way to get into the blind to the moods and the vicies tudes of the woting lift was They know the storm comes, they know it goes. They are It makes it possible to meet some set expenses without worry. It saves you the anxiety of worry-ing how you can make two weeks

salary cover an expense equal to or a man of intellect will know. three weeks' salary. I like the way the poet has of causthree weeks' salary. It is an easy way to get yourself into the budget frome of mind. It like the way the poet has of control in the salary is the salary is a sal the lightning without mentioning their You are bound to take an interest in this game when you get it fairly vividness. And the leaves of the pop

O thou God of all grace. Father of nercies, the Hope of believers, Sa-dor of the penitent soul, hear our come so well. tions on a page with such as this one

Why Not Now?

"EVENTU-ALLY. why not now has met the eyes of millions of readers of newspapers, has stood out boldly on innumerable sign boards all over the country and has flashed

(Copyright, 1923.)

out in brilliant electric letters against the darkness of many a night.

It applies so admirably to savings accounts that it seems permissible to use it here. Eventually you must save if you succeed-why not now?

The will to do so, a dollar in money, five minutes time and you will have taken a step that has started many on the road to success. Why not you? Now and here.

> First National Bank of Omaha

The fragments pour out below on their way to the grinding mills.

In the first mill, a hundred hinged hammers pound and crush the rock to particles the size of sand.

Next, the materials go to the tube mill - a cylinder as big as a locomotive boiler, half filled with steel balls. As it revolves, it lifts the charge of steel and rock and tumbles it down again and again. An hour of this yields a powder finer than flour.

All this is only part of the grinding required. The powder is burned to glass-hard clinkerand then the grinding process starts all over again.

15

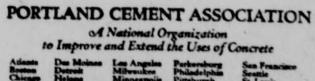
A jaw crusher cracks the clinker; balls hammer it to the fineness of sand.

And again, for an hour, the mass tumbles about in another tube mill, grinding and rubbing together clinker, steel balls and gypsum. Then you have cement.

To meet standard specifications, 78 per cent of the finished cement must pass through a sieve having forty thousand holes per square inch, which is finer than the finest silk.

To obtain a ton of finished cement, a cement plant grinds to this fineness two tons of raw materials, including coal, and a ton of glass-hard clinker-three tons altogether to make one ton of portland cement.

Crushing, grinding and pulverizing are among the more than eighty operations in cement making.



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