

# THE MORNING BEE

MORNING—EVENING—SUNDAY

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### FOR THE GLORY OF NEBRASKA.

Tourists some day will come to Nebraska from all parts of the world to view the state capitol that is rising from the ground in Lincoln. It is for just this that the building is so remarkable—it seems to grow out of the very soil and natural conditions of this prairie commonwealth. As the temples and public buildings of ancient Greece echoed the life and environment of that place and age, and as the Gothic cathedrals of northern Europe harmonized with conditions then and there, so does this house of state of ours strike a chord with all that is best in the middle-west of today.

This promises to be the most impressive piece of architecture in all America. Prof. H. B. Alexander of the University of Nebraska found no difference of opinion when he expressed this belief before a meeting of architects in Omaha. It would be difficult for any citizen to view the designs without a feeling of admiration and pride. The simple grace of its exterior, the strength and artistry of its bas-relief decorations which tell the story of the race, and the dignity and beauty of its interior arrangement will make it a monument for the ages.

It is with these thoughts in mind that the citizens of Nebraska must regard the controversy that has arisen over the construction of their state house. The foundations are laid and the walls of buff stone are now above the first floor. Further work has been held up while charges of improper letting of bids and faulty construction are threshed out. There is a dispute between contractors and a clash also between the engineering and artistic temperaments.

Nebraskans want a state house in keeping with the worth and dignity of their state. They desire it to be both beautiful and useful, and moreover they insist that it shall be honestly constructed. When the old capitol building was put up, the wall of one wing soon cracked and today the roof is propped up by huge timbers. Nothing of that sort is expected from its successor. And thus far no evidence has been produced that any work has been slighted or money wasted. The cost of this building will be small compared to what other states have expended for the same purpose.

Some leadership is needed in Nebraska that will leave not the slightest suspicion concerning the manner of construction. The architects have already expressed their united confidence in Mr. Goodhue, the eastern architect who has planned the work. Why should not they accept it as their sacred task to watch the progress of construction and safeguard the public both against misapprehension and violation of trust?

Nor should this great state be ungenerous in its attitude toward the great architect whose fondest hope is to live and see his handiwork complete. There is little sympathy for those few who object that native Nebraskans should have been given the honor and profit of this work. The day is gone when men have to wear a broad-brimmed hat and tuck their trousers in their boots in order to win the country votes. Honest men and capable ones, too, are found in well cut clothes, just as dependable architects may be found in New York. Local pride and prejudice should not figure in a matter of such importance as the building of the state house.

This is not to be made of concrete blocks, neither is it to be judged by purely mechanical or engineering standards. When one remarks that the walls are of different shades of stone, variously finished, this is not an objection, for it is exactly what the architect designed in order to avoid a flat, dead appearance. Architects are aware of these values, having long since got away from the striving for absolute uniformity. At one time every brick in a building was required to be of exactly the same shade as the rest and the wall was considered perfect which most resembled a piece of painted wood. Nowadays it is the tapestry effect that is seen to have the best appearance, and variegation instead of uniformity is sought.

Details of this kind are not readily understood by the general public, and are best left to the discretion of men who are adept in the art of building. Here, also, there is need for public advice from the architectural bodies of the state. There must be no waste of public funds, no slighting of the structural strength of this steel-framed capitol. Assurance of that should be given. But neither should the genius of the designer be shackled by unfounded nagging.

This is the crowning opportunity of the architect. It is also the moment of opportunity for the people of the state. Both must live up to the requirements for the sake of the wonderful public building which will so add to their glory.

#### WHAT IS THE AGENDA, MR. BORAH?

At Akron Senator William E. Borah predicted dire calamity for the republican party unless its leaders adopt a strong platform and openly advocate it with all their might. He anticipates the formation of a third party, and says that even now party lines are "dim and shadowy." Thus far it is easy to find ourselves in agreement with Mr. Borah. At no time in the history of the United States, at least since party government took definite form, has the obligation of party fealty rested more lightly than it does just now and none feels the restraint of party discipline or engagement less than does William E. Borah.

As to a third party, such a contingency is ever present in America. Or a fourth, or a fifth, for that matter. Our organized government is sufficiently loose and elastic as to admit the formation of many political groups, that the views of those who compose them may find outlet for expression. If ever one of these becomes a major, or a dominant party, it will be because a sufficient number of voters have accepted its platform of principles. Consequently, it will remain true that the party in power is the one that offers the more attractive program and whose record of performance gives the greater assurance of its being able to carry out its policies.

In his address at Akron Mr. Borah set forth no ideas around which republican leaders are to rally. What we ask is that he specify a few of the things he thinks will arouse the voters.

#### "UNFINISHED BUSINESS" IN UTAH.

Out in Utah another of the periodical rows between the Piutes and the whites is under way. It may be Uncle Sam's last wild west show, and it may not. However, it will serve to rivet attention to the fact that relations between the red and white men in that region are not as harmonious as they might be, or properly should be.

San Juan county, Utah, is not very well known to the world outside. It should not be confounded with what is usually referred to as "the San Juan country" of Colorado, for a considerable rise in the ground separates the two. They have a common link, though, in the Grand river, which, with the Green, gives the Colorado a flying start before it enters the canyon that bears its name. In that great drainage basin the possibilities for agriculture rest on the opportunity for irrigation, and this is eagerly sought, because it provides a certain and fairly remunerative return.

Long ago the Mormons pushed "down into the Juad," which means this part of Utah, and they got over into Arizona and New Mexico. Here the Indians practiced a primitive form of agriculture, although the Piutes never have been noted for their industry in any way other than that of making trouble for their white neighbors. In this they have been quite as successful, although not on so extensive a scale, as any of the other tribes.

The fact that the particular band of Piutes engaged in this disturbance amounts to an 150 all told, is not reason for their being deprived of the lands that properly are theirs. Nor is it any argument against the white intrusion that this backward tribe of Indians, whose chief diet is grass roots and grasshoppers, or was until the federal government took over their care, should be permitted to entirely prevent development of such part of the desert in the region they infest as is capable of being developed. White man's justice ought to go along with white man's government.

The Piute is listed among the lower grades of Indian, so far as mentality and general development are concerned. He has never been tractable and the problem of dealing with him is complicated by his propensity for misbehavior. It is extremely probable that the present situation is aggravated to a considerable extent occasioned among the Navajoes, Pimas, Mesqueros and other southwestern tribes by the Bursum bill, which principally affected the Pueblo lands in New Mexico and Arizona. Not much of a pretext is required to set the unruly Piutes off on the war trail.

#### A SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE.

America needs more public men of the sterling brand of C. M. Gruenther. His untimely death is a tremendous loss to the people of Omaha and the surrounding territory. Thousands of Nebraskans have watched with hope the remarkable fight he made for life, and in every part of the state there is sorrow today at his end.

In an age when so many are content simply to talk of service, "Chris" Gruenther gave it. Nor was his ordinary sort of political career. He was of the new type of public servants who contribute business ability to the functions of government.

His work as secretary of the Federal Land bank of Omaha had back of it a thorough knowledge of farm values and agricultural conditions. His life in Platte county and his wide experience as a youth fitted him for great usefulness. Not only did he understand, but he was thoroughly in sympathy with the establishment of co-operative credit institutions. Much as he did for agriculture he was active also in movements to better the city of Omaha. He found his natural place as a director of the Metropolitan Utilities district, the body of men controlling the municipal gas, water and ice plants.

The rise through poverty and adversity made by this genial man was in itself remarkable. But the finest thing about his whole life was the way in which he devoted himself to public work of a practical kind.

#### A GREAT ARMAMENT HOAX.

Competition is undoubtedly the life of trade in the armament business. An example of how great armaments are built up by one nation's desire not to be outstripped by any other is uncovered in the authoritative statement that Great Britain is not changing its naval guns as had been reported. On the assurance that the British were refitting certain warships in such a way as to give their guns greater range, the congress of the United States was induced to make a large appropriation for similar improvements.

Now Secretary of State Hughes announces that he has learned that no such plan was being undertaken in the British navy. How did such a mistake arise?

The inquiring public may remember in the days before the world war how munitions mongers spread false reports in France of the extent of German preparedness, and how when the French government had taken steps to meet this the same alarm was spread in Germany, thus keeping up an endless succession of armament buying.

America took a great step toward ending this competition in the disarmament conference at Washington. There must be no turning back from the principles enunciated there, and their application must be extended. In a well ordered world there would be no reason for the people of any nation to impoverish themselves for the upkeep and extension of great armaments.

#### Homespun Verse

By Robert Worthington Davie

RICHARD BLANK.

Richard Blank's a wondrous feller. He's a dutch guy who has Quite a knowledge of the dances which the critics title jazz.

He's a tall and slender chap. With a smile across his rump. And I've seen him out-a-courting with a lady on his lap.

He is popular, they tell me, and his friendliness is fine. And he has a way about him that is charming in design.

He's a real congenial cuss— More by far than most of us— And 'tis said he's blessed with money, and he drives a nifty bus.

And he wields a wicked cue. You might cope with him In school. But you'd have to be a wizard to compete with him at pool.

Far and wide the sharks acclaim Admiration for his name— He has won his wealth of laurel in the billiard halls of fame.

But he can not guide a plow, and he will not clerk. They say: When there's any work to do he is ever far away. He's a captivating friend— But I'd hasten to life's end If the world for bliss and progress on his glory need depend.

#### "From State and Nation"

Editorials from other newspapers.

#### Wrong Way to Cut Taxes.

Let us see where Mr. Bryan proposes to cut taxes. Three millions are to be cut off the road appropriations. This would practically put an end to all state aid road construction in Nebraska, but far more important than the building of new roads, it would make impossible the proper repair and maintenance of existing highways.

The state has invested about \$20,000,000 in its highways up to the present time, an investment that has done more toward building up the farming communities than any other one factor. The state aid highways are the main arteries of agricultural trade, they give the farmer his outlet to market, place him in closer touch with the town and with the world, give his children better educational opportunities and give his wife a chance to brighten her life in the society of her neighbors.

Do the people of Nebraska want to save money by cutting down their roads? More reasonable would be a proposition to increase the expenditures for this purpose. But that is not all. Mr. Bryan claims that he will save \$20,000,000 through the crippled soldiers' relief fund. This is pure deceit. Two years ago a republican legislature set aside a fund of \$2,000,000, the income from which was to be devoted to the interests of disabled veterans. This is an endowment fund and only the interest is to be drawn upon. It will not be necessary for any legislature to renew the appropriation for this fund, for the state has saved this two million is his first real attempt at buncombe.

He proposes further to reduce the expenses and appropriations of state institutions, including the state normal universities, etc. The people of Nebraska were so alarmed by this threat that they chartered a special train to take the entire legislature through the Home for Feeble Minded in that city. All of the institutions in the state are in the same condition as the one at Beatrice, they are overcrowded, have long waiting lists, are inefficient and are in dire need of more funds instead of less funds. Reduced appropriations would be little short of calamitous.

Peedish economy is man's greatest extravagance. The people of Nebraska cannot afford to be penny wise and pound foolish. The desire for the reduction of the tax burden in this state is held in common by all thoughtful voters, but none of us want this reduction at the expense of our roads, of our children who are seeking education and of our state institutions.

#### Mathers' Plan.

Speaker Mathers of the Nebraska state legislature proposes the minor state officials be placed under the various state officials who are elected directly by the people. All that this plan would do is to get rid of the administrative code, law with its expenses and its one-man power.

The proposal of Governor Bryan to have an executive council looks reasonable enough, as this plan has been found to work well. But the proposal to place the legislative leader under the various state officers would help a great deal.

Speaker Mathers says he is opposed to the code law, but thinks it is right in principle. He is juggling of logic that is hard to understand, but perhaps he means he likes a systematic way of handling the state's business. He does not like duplication of offices and the accumulation of the powers of the governor.

#### Daily Prayer

The Lord is the strength of my life.—Ps. 214.

Our Gracious Father in Heaven, we accept with thankful hearts this most wonderful privilege of entering into Thy presence through prayer. A new day stretches out before us, and we know not what shall befall us ere we come to its close. How greatly do we need a strength that is more than human. We find ourselves insufficient for the tasks of the day. Our vision is so narrow, our judgment so faulty, our wisdom so incomplete. We are becoming more and more conscious of our shortcomings and our failures, and if we recognize them, how grievous must they appear in Thy sight. Forgive us and help us, we pray. Teach us that we are most unworthy when in weakness we throw ourselves upon Thee. Teach us that we shall enjoy the greatest liberty when we are in most complete bondage to Thee. Teach us that to lose self is to gain power and influence. Help us today to be good witnesses for Jesus Christ. May our lives ring true. May our conduct be in strict accord with the profession we make. May it be easier for others to do right today, because we are in the world. Make us strong in the hour of temptation, and give us grace for every trying situation that may arise. This petition we humbly offer through Jesus Christ Our Lord Amen. WILLIAM S. ABERNETHY, D.D., Kansas City, Mo.

#### CENTER SHOTS.

"Art is bunk" says a learned college professor. We think he has been misquoted. The great truth he must have meant to enunciate is that bunk is an art.—Tacoma Ledger.

"Near East Conference May Be Resumed"—Headline. In a few more months the problem will be: How old is Lausanne?—Norfolk Virginian Pilot.

Popular songs often make themselves unpopular.—Lansing State Journal.

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION for FEBRUARY, 1923, of THE OMAHA BEE

Daily . . . . . 71,558  
Sunday . . . . . 78,661

E. BREWER, Gen. Mgr.  
V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of March, 1923.

W. H. QUINCY,  
Notary Public

## The Song of Three Friends A Prize Winning Poem of Western Life by John G. Neihardt

The most of a party of 100 men spend the winter at the mouth of the Yellowstone, where Major Henry constructs a fort, but the three comrades and nine others go up the river by canoe to the mouth of the Musselshell to trade with the Blood Indians. Neihardt tells us the stages of progress chiefly by the names of the rivers passed. On the journey the men see an aurora and later in the tale appears the dreaded prairie fire. In "Hough Glass" is a description of a blizzard, while in "The Song of the Indian Wars" is seen the locust swarm that darkens the sun. Thus Neihardt has given us all the large manifestations of nature that are distinctive of the prairie. Let no one feel that he knows his own country till he has seen it through the eyes of the poet.

So, singing as they went, the blithe brigade  
Departed with their galloping canoes  
Heeding the tune. They had no time to lose:  
For long and stubborn was the up-  
stream way.  
And when they launched their boats  
at break of day  
They heard a thin ice tinkle at the  
prows.

A bodiless silence and a golden drowse  
Possessed the land. The Four Winds  
held their breath, and the  
Before a vast serenity of death,  
Wherein it seemed the reinvestment  
Year—  
A yearning ghost now—wrought about  
its life.  
Some pale hush of its May.  
Bleak stretched the prairie to the  
walls of day.  
So dry, that where a loping kiote  
broke  
its loneliness, it smouldered into  
smoke:  
And when a herd of bison rumbled  
past,  
Two like a great fire booming in a  
blast,  
The rolling smudge whereof concealed  
the flame.

Proceeding in the trace of winds, they  
crossed  
In five days to the vale of Poplar  
drains  
A trailing flight of southbound shooing  
geese.  
Across the fading West, was like a  
serawl  
Of cabalistic warning on a wall.  
And counselled haste. In seven days  
they reached  
The point where Wolk Creek empties,  
in, and beached  
Their keels along its dusty bed. In  
nine,  
Elk Prairie and the Little Porcupine

the children through school and so  
through childhood.  
Ever hear anything like this:  
Yes I am sending Mary to school.  
She is not quite school age yet, but  
I am in a hurry to get her started."  
And so the baby brain is confused and  
bewildered with ideas of study before  
she has developed an ability to think  
connectedly.  
The teacher, in caring for these  
babies, is perhaps neglecting her real  
duties. Many soon loses interest be-  
cause she doesn't understand.  
Then it is hard to keep her in  
school. And in a few years we hear  
mother say, "Mary is only 10 and in  
the sixth grade, but I have sure hur-  
ried her. I notice her report cards  
are not very good but then she took  
three grades in two years." What  
do you think Mary gained by taking  
three grades in two years? Gained?  
She probably lost something by hur-  
rying that will hold her back all her  
life.

Then mother asks teacher why  
Mary gets such poor grades on her  
reports, and the honest teacher who  
has been very lenient in grading  
Mary sends her next set of test papers  
home for mother to examine to see  
why her grades are what they are.  
And does mother examine those  
papers to see if Mary has been un-  
justly graded?  
No, she sees that Mary has only  
a scattering of knowledge from each  
grade she has passed?  
She does not, she probably says,  
"What did she send these to me for?  
I'm no school teacher! That's what  
I send you to school for!"

No next month the honest teacher  
stretches her honesty and gives Mary  
a better grade, thereby raising herself  
in the estimation of the mother, but  
placing a ditch across Mary's path  
which must be crossed if she does  
have to jump it.  
And at 13 Mary is ready for high  
school. Ready? Ever talk to Mary?  
Did you find one subject that she had  
any knowledge of. Is she practical?  
How is she on current topics? Does  
she ever read a newspaper?

I think you will find at 13 the average  
child has a very childish mind,  
badly confused, with a very little of  
each of the subjects she is supposed  
to have mastered.  
Parents, do we take a real interest  
in the education of our children, or  
do we just feel like that is the teach-

er's business? Do we follow them  
step by step to see that they really  
learn as they go? They are passed  
from one teacher to another from  
year to year, and yet we think each  
teacher should know them thoroughly.  
Do we ourselves know what they  
get out of each year's work.  
Do you and I take a human inter-  
est in the children's education or do  
we when we see they are not doing  
well blame the teacher and the public  
schools? RANCHER'S WIFE.

Income Tax Blues.  
One of the most depressing things  
about the income tax return is its un-  
avoidable tendency to stimulate reflec-  
tion as to how much more wisely we  
might have spent it.—Washington  
Star.

Overlaid.  
The complaint that America has too  
many laws would not be so serious if  
fewer of them were of the wrong  
kind.—Detroit Free Press.

#### "The People's Voice"

Editorials from readers of The Morning Bee. Offers the Morning Bee an excellent in-  
use this column freely for expressing ad-  
matters of public interest.

#### Treatment of Prisoners.

Chicago.—To the Editor of The  
Omaha Daily Bee: My attention has  
been called to several editorials in re-  
cent issues of your paper, namely  
February 18, 17 and 22, with refer-  
ence to the problem of crime. I am  
glad of the liberty of writing you, regard-  
less of the fact that you will probably  
classify this association with the "sob  
sisters," an expression which seems  
to have been overlooked.

I wish to state that this association  
does not believe in sentimentality, but  
it is no more in favor of retaliation  
and revenge. We are convinced that  
much more is accomplished by a well  
thought out constructive pro-  
gram for dealing with the offenders.  
The parole law and indeterminate  
sentence are a part of such program and  
deserve no such treatment as you  
with the offender, with all his human  
limitations and possibilities.

We would not think of sending a  
sick or insane man to the hospital and  
leaving him without reference to  
his recovery. The indeterminate  
sentence is intended to apply the same  
principle to the man who is morally  
sick.

As a matter of fact, it has resulted  
in making the average sentence more  
than one year longer than those pre-  
scribed by the court. In addition to  
this fact it furnishes supervision and  
employment for the man who is re-  
leased and provides that he may be  
returned without further expense to  
the state in case he proves untrust-  
worthy. I am pleased to endorse your  
policy, least desiring the action  
of the law in Illinois.

I trust your valuable journal will  
be effective in keeping the present  
law upon the statute books in your  
state. If it is not properly admin-  
istered the remedy is in that direction  
rather than in the repeal of a good  
law.  
F. EMORY LYON,  
Superintendent, the Central Howard  
Association.

Parents and the Schools.  
Millen, Neb.—To the Editor of The  
Omaha Bee: The education of our  
children should be a subject of inter-  
est to everyone. But as a people we  
know the Americans are always  
in a hurry. We hurry with our work,  
we hurry with our meals, we hurry

#### Waiting for His Ship to Come in



er's business? Do we follow them  
step by step to see that they really  
learn as they go? They are passed  
from one teacher to another from  
year to year, and yet we think each  
teacher should know them thoroughly.  
Do we ourselves know what they  
get out of each year's work.  
Do you and I take a human inter-  
est in the children's education or do  
we when we see they are not doing  
well blame the teacher and the public  
schools? RANCHER'S WIFE.

## FRITZ KREISLER

Greatest Living Exponent  
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## The STEINWAY PIANO

When Fritz Kreisler appears  
Friday, March 23, at the Omaha  
Auditorium he will be accom-  
panied on a Steinway, the  
"Instrument of the Immortals."  
In a letter of appreciation to  
Mr. Steinway, he wrote the  
following:  
"I must reveal to you the  
innumerable emotions of help and  
aid and tell you of the great mus-  
ical delight your incomparable  
pianos give.  
"At every concert which I  
am accompanied on your piano,  
I am astounded at the help and  
assistance your tone quality  
gives my violin. The absolute  
blend of tone and harmony that  
exists between these two mar-  
velous instruments not only  
gratifies all my musical instincts  
and excites me to give the best  
there is in me, but I can feel and see the magnetic and instan-  
taneous effect it has on my audience."

After hearing Kreisler and The Steinway, call at our Steinway  
Parlors and try out this "Instrument of the Immortals." We are ex-  
clusive representatives for the Steinway Pianos in Nebraska and  
Western Iowa and carry a complete line of Uprights and Grands,  
not only in Omaha, but also in our branch stores at Lincoln, Sioux  
City and Council Bluffs. Any Steinway piano may be purchased  
with a cash deposit of 10% and the balance will be extended over  
a period of three years. Used Pianos accepted in partial exchange.

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King Richard would have been successful in swapping his kingdom for a horse if he had lived in these days.  
He could have inserted a "Want" Ad in the SWAP COLUMN of The Omaha Bee and made a quick deal.  
If YOU have anything which you do not need, why not swap it for something you want, through a three-line "Want" Ad in the SWAP COLUMN of The Omaha Bee.  
Remember, NO SWAP, NO PAY!

Telephone AT lantic 1000 or Bring Your  
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DO YOU KNOW that the income from dividends on sums deposited with this Association up to \$5,000 is absolutely free from Federal Income Tax?

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