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For Nebraska's Hall of

Fame.

THE MORNING BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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

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GENTLEMEN, GIVE US ACTION.

An utter lack of harmony is exhibited at Lincoln just now, the legislature and the governor acting at cross-purposes on the most important matters that have been before them from the start. Governor Bryan, especially, has disappointed the hopes held out by his admirers, winning the approbation of his partisan admirers, but failing to measure up to the high standard of administrative ability expected from one elevated to his eminent position.

Governor Bryan laid out a program which the legislature declined to approve. His scheme for rearranging the government of the state was not adopted, and he now appears to be animated by a determination to retaliate by defeating any effort of the republican majority to properly take care of the state's needs. It is not economy, for the measures that were defeated on Thursday, if passed, still leave the appropriations fully a quarter of a million dollars under the Bryan budget. A provision intended to safeguard the state against extravagance is called upon to defeat justifiable legislation, thus turning the law against the people.

To accomplish his ends, it is alleged, the governor has brought into play all the great powers of his office. He is charged with having threatened to veto measures in which democrats are interested, if they fail to support his policy; it is also asserted that one of the reasons for delay in making appointments by/the governor is to keep certain of the members in line. This attitude is becoming to an adroit politician, but not to an executive, earnestly seeking how best to serve the state.

The course of the Bryan and Dysart bills in the house, and of the Mathers bill in the senate has made it clear that code revision at this session will require more considerate and judicious action, in which partisan fervor will be tempered by a judicial regard for the needs of the state. Such action may yet be taken in time to modify the shape the appropriation measure is now in. Half a million dollars has been cut from the governor's budget, a very tidy sum to save, but possibly achieved at the expense of some service for want of which the public interest will suffer. This measure may be passed by the constitutional majority, since all sums are within the governor's estimates.

In this the legislature may win a "victory," but at the expense of public service, which is worse than no victory at all. Reasonable regard for all interests would appear to defend the course advised by The Omaha Bee weeks ago, that the republican legislature and the democratic governor drop party politics and earnestly endeavor to compromise their differences for the benefit of the state. This might have been done long ago, it is not too late to do it have been done long ago, it is not too late to do it now. Should the present temper prevail, the out-come bids fair to be disastrous for all. Nebraska's public interests are greater than those of any politi-cal party, and should be so considered, both by the

EVEN-STEVEN ON SCHOOL FUNDS. Debate in the house over the Mathers bill to limit levy for school purposes in communities of 1,000 or under to 12 mills, with the privilege to the citizens to increase by vote the amount to 16 mills, should aid in centering attention on one of

the weak spots in the present system of levying taxes for school support. Speakers pointed out the disparity in wealth between districts, and that 12 mills in one might lead to extravagance, while in another it would not provide a decent support.

The uneven distribution of wealth between counties and school districts has produced a result counties and school districts has produced a result 000,000 (exact number, 12.238,375), that was not anticipated when the law to standard- The average life of a car, according ize education was enacted. A recent study of the situation in Nebraska disclosed the fact that "the assessed valuation per pupil in average daily attendance ranges from \$1,223.52 to \$21,362.57 per pupil." Seven Nebraska districts have an assessed valuation of less than \$1,500, while three have an assessed valuation per pupil of more than \$20,000. How can these weak districts be expected to keep mobiles is about \$800. On the 400,000 up in the race with the stronger? The contest is of \$320,000,000 annually for replace bound to be unequal.

Several plans for remedying this state of affairs have been suggested, the most obvious, and maybe the most convenient, being to collect all school funds by one central agency, and apportion them to the districts on a per capita basis. This would equalize the money, but it is open to considerable objection, notably that it would take away in a large degree the local pride that now finds expression in advanced means for providing education.

A way will have to be discovered, however, to aid the less wealthy districts, if they are to keep even in the race with the older divisions where even in the race with the older divisions where United States to nearly \$1,000,000,000 the school, property values are high and a low levy means a annually, and this tax must be conliberal fund.

PROFITS IN THE CITY PLANTS

Figures do not always make good reading, and |tax' balance sheets are as a rule not especially entertaining. Yet The Omaha Bee is printing one that should be read and studied by every citizen, for it is the from the Atlantic to the Pacific showing of profit made by their own plants, the water, gas and ice services owned by the citizens.

Analysis of this statement will show several things, mostly plain enough to be understood by all. The first thing that will strike the observer is that this enormous "mud tax?" all the services are turning in handsome profits, This enormous mud tax. This amount would pay the cost of Louis School of Fine Arts, Art Stu-traveling 5,000 miles of road every dents' league, New York; Chicago Art with a steadily mounting surplus after all allowances are made for depreciation and sinking funds. The net gain for the year from the water service was \$331,545.26; from the ice service, \$67,453.72; and from the gas service, \$433,223.97.

The water fund now carries a surplus of \$1,770. 411.64, after all reserves for insurance, taxes and sinking fund are set aside. In the gas fund the net tions. surplus is \$339,366.16, while the ice plant has a sursurplus is \$339,366.16, while the ice plant has a surplus of \$287,097.88, a total in the three funds of 12.000 laws a year. In 1915 alone no human heart. \$2.396.875.68.

These figures are eloquent as to the character tional of the management of the several plants. In them will be noted possibilities of extension, improvement and general betterment of the services, and the sug- lie gestion that rates charged might be appreciably lowered without jeopardizing in any way the suc-laws per decade, we ought to pass the million mark about the time the prescessful operation of either.

We commend the report, which is as of January 1, 1923, to all our readers, as worth the time it will take to gather and digest the information given in the summarized showing.

GIRLS GET THE CREDIT MARKS.

"From State and Nation" Editorials from other newspapers.

Roads Pay for Themselves.

The total number of automobiles nd trucks registered in the United States for 1923 is approximately 12. number, 12.238,375). o highway experts, is five years. Thus the United States buys 2,200,000 mc tor vehicles every year for replace-

Good roads will add at least one ear to the life of an automobile. Good roads will save, then, to the American public the purchase price of 400,000 automobiles every year. he average purchase price ars good roads would make a saving

Which shows the greater economy? To expend the amount on road conuction or to scatter through mudholes and rough roads? The United States "mud tax" for replacement alone amounts to this ormous sum-\$320,000,000

These 12,000,000 automobiles, aver-ging a distance of 5,000 miles a year, travel a distance of 60,000,000,000 miles every year. Good roads will easily reduce the fuel and repairs cost

This brings the "mud tax" of the tinued every year as long as it is spent as "mud tax." If it were used for the construction of good roads it woud pay big dividends on the in-

woud pay big dividends on the in has received honorable inclusion. St. vestment, but expended as a "nud tix" it is a total loss. This "mud tax" would hard surface for a group of painings at the recent out 39,000 miles of road every year, Nebraska Artists' exhibit, it would pay for ten paved roads Applying these figures to Nebraska oil are used as a medium, the subject chiefly landscape. In the domain of design she both teaches and works in icks, good roads would make a replacement saving of \$12,831,200, or a

otal of \$18,565,600 annually. Is it economy for Nebraska to pay

Lawlessness and Laws.

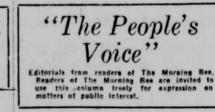
m the Minneapolis Tribune. We Americans lead the world in Mass.

two unique respects: In lawlessness We wonder if there isn't and laws. a certain association between these two apparently dissociated distinc-It is estimated that congress and than that which science knows.

ess than 60,000 bills were flung at the

heads of legislators, state and national. Of these about 2,000 were ve-toed and 15,000 passed. Nobody knows w many laws we already have on statute books, but the best guesses somewhere between 50,000 as a minimum and 100,000 as a maximum. At our present rate of 120,000 new the full significance of these figures taken up at tak

ges only about 150. When not launching a new aval-ficials of the leading practical railway of-ficials of the country. anche of laws, we Americans are ask-



In Reply to Miss Who.

Superior, Neb .- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: The writer wishes to thank The Omaha Bee for the splendid privilege it gives to daily eaders for free expression on matters of public interest. The sketch, "Politics and Women."

signed "Miss Who," of Wednesday's edition was read with interest. The question, "Can the modern woman master solitics?" might be answered more clearly by defining the words "politics" and "modern." According to Webster: "Politics is the science of government; management of a politi cal party, or. in a bad sense, political trickery." "Modern pertains to pres-ent time: novel, new." Most definitions have double meanings, good and bad sense. The question therefore dis-solves itself into the following: "Can the present day woman grapple with the science of government; can the novel, new woman capture and charm the trickery of politics?" Judging from the active federated

women's clubs throughout the coun-try, it only need be affirmed that the nan" is doing it. She begins at home, organizing her home duties into system. In city affairs, she encour ages clean alleys, streets swept, sup

UGUSTA H. KNIGHT came to easily reduce the fuel and repairs cost 1 cent per mile. This would make a saving on the 60,000,000 miles traveled of \$600,000,000 annually. A Omaha as instructor of art at ber of years organized at Omaha uni-versity an art department, which has She has exhibited since its origin is proving her faith by demonstration. The novel, new woman whose interest is dress, style, physical beauty, is hardly worthy of consideration. She mastering political trickery. well started. Reports show that men mistake by have gone insane over her stunning and kisses of Judas she wins the male with the male with the confidence of the public, w. K. RITER.

> sex engaged in an infinite round of fickleness Little Miss Who, we admit that lin, and a pupil at various times of St.

> much, does depend on broadmindedness, but some "streams are so broad they are shallow." Right is always institute and the summer colonies of radical. It is being shown that the Boothbay Harbor, Me.: Saugatuck, Mich., and the previous summer at real woman can demonstrate science of government, and certainly Charles Hawthorne, Provinctown, no one will doubt but that the counterfeit can maintain the art of it, (if we are allowed the privilege of atbe unable to say, after looking into tributing the "smoothness" of tricks man lays being called "art?") MRS. WHO.

For there is a higher chemistry Organized Labor Cleans House.

temple has forbidden any more meet-ings of the Trade Union Educational Senator Couzens of Michigan recently issued a statement, charging league or the Labor Defense council that the American railways had not in the Labor temple. Also, the local increased in efficiency in the last 18 labor paper which has been promoti years, and that they are now seeking these two organizations in Omaha, and to make savings primarily by reduc which has had its office in the Labor This allegation attemple for several years, is moving tracted widespread attention, and was out. There seems to be a real de-sire on the part of the Labor temple taken up at once in railway manager-ial circles. Today comes to hand a The full significance of these figures. As against our average of 12.000 laws per year, the British parliament aver-

to be congratulated. One of the things that has gotten cials of the country. In a statement given to the press before the public is the fact that



Every Little Bit Helps.

sachusetts judge.

From the Washington Star

UGUSTA H. KNIGHT came to Omaha as instructor of art at Brownell Hall, but after a num-lift standards higher, encouraging ber of years organized at Omaha uni-versity an art department, which has been steadily increasing in value to the school. She has exhibited since its origin

tion is no longer open concerning his fellow communists, and organized woman's ability. Facts show that she labor, except that these two organizations have been organized by the one all inclined to encourage a skeptical big union advocates to destroy the view of not only the old Bible, but legitimate trade unions. To allow the teachings of Christ and his apos-them to meet in the Labor temple, and thes in the New Testament. The old has no trouble in grappling with and mastering political trickery. She is a mistake and the correction of this much rather hear subjects of the kind mistake by barring them and their orated upon, than their duties to their promoters from the Labor temple will fellow man: and it is only the new-Modern jazz songs talk of go far toward establishing the real born lambs that are liable to be led labor organizations and their spokes astray.

of the congregation, and then to feed them on skimmed milk instead of

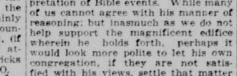
ha Bee: Much has been written of "Preach the word; be instant in sea-late in opposition to Dr. F. G. Smith's son, out of season; reprove, rebuke, lectures, relative to the correct inter- exhort with all long-suffering and docthe pretation of Bible events. While many trine. For the time will come when the of us cannot agree with his manner of they will not endure sound doctrine." reasoning: but inasmuch as we do not Second Timothy, fourth chapter, help support the magnificent edifice A. M. TEMPLIN. wherein he holds forth, perhaps it would look more polite to let his own

fied with his views, settle that matter among themselves. It is a fact, however, that Christ, or

seems to have caught the spirit of relative to the creation, the flood, or "those who had a little still." Is this spring, and has decided to clean house. The board of directors of the Labor cussed. We have never yet heard the Springfield Republican.



Omaha-To the Editor of The Oma-



Modern methods are to make it as easy as possible to become a member

Walking by Faith.

nourishing food. Listen to Paul's let ter to the young preacher. Timothy:

.........................

And This From England

In the recent debate on Lady Astor's

liquor bill a member of the British house of commons said that there Omaha-To the Editor of The Oma-ha Bee: Organized labor of Omaha the truthfulness of the accounts given cans, "those who still had a little and

Paul, and the Robert Morsman prize In painting, both water color and

such various handlerafts as leather sex and with bouquets of flattery she tooling, silver smithing, copper and pewter, and also batik dyeing. She is keeps her own a graduate of Pratt institute, Brook-

cal party, and should be so considered, both by the governor and the legislature.

not humiliate either side, and possibly may lead to an understanding that will make possible harmony on the appropriations. Both sides have found out what they can not do; let them now give attention to finding out what they can do.

PLANT MONEY, WATCH IT GROW.

How many times have you given your mind an exercise gallop by trying to figure out how much money Adam would have had by now if he had put 1 cent out at compound interest at the rate of 6 per cent on the first day of the first month of the first year, and had never touched any of it? It is a pleasant pastime, only the mind soon begins to reel in its effort to comprehend the enormous figures that result.

A Chicago youth has just placed in the cornerstone of a building at Northwestern university a deposit certificate for \$25, to be allowed to draw bent. interest at 3 per cent, compounded, until the building is razed. The life of the building is estimated at 400 years, and the estimators calculate the fund will be \$6,523,000 by that time.

Ben Franklin left in trust a certain sum, to be allowed to accumulate for a century, when the whole amount was to be devoted to certain specified purposes. Long ago the courts broke the trust, because it was imposing unreasonable conditions on the trustees. Something like that may happen to this. No bank will relish having any considerable sum of money in a "sleeping" account. To build \$25 up to more than six and one-half millions, continuing over a space of four centuries, is not a trust to be sought for.

Maybe the building will not stand that long, for a lot of things can happen, even in Chicago, between now and 2323. Still, it is a good thing to talk about, and shows that the heart of the student is in the right place. He is willing to try the experiment, and the rest of us may well afford to let him.

TWO-FISTED PREACHERS.

It is recorded of Bishop Homer E. Stuntz of the Methodist church that once, when an unruly chap disturbed a meeting he was conducting, he knocked the fellow down, threw him out, and went on with the meeting.

This qualifies the bishop for high place in the church Bishop Ernest V. Shayler wants, a church in which the gospellers will be men of muscle as well as of mentality. The idea is a good one; the bishop clearly sees that the fancy of boys and men is more readily taken by the strong and active, rather than by the effeminate, however powerful of intellect.

Yet this should not mean that all emphasis be laid on physique, for, as Watts wrote long ago, "the mind's the standard of the man." Weak bodies now and then house giant intellects, and the reverse is true. This must have been in Bishop Shayler's mind when he made his appeal for the proper physical development of the divinity student.

Educational effort in a general way is tending to the symmetrical development of mind and muscle alike. The church is striving to impress on the world the fact that a man may be both devout and healthy, may reverence and worship God and enjoy the good things of the world at the same time

markings for scholarships. In the Central High this disparity is more marked than ever this year. In An honest effort to compose the differences will the top rating two girls are named, and no boys; in high. If you have a vast heterogenthe next, five girls and two boys, and in the next

ten girls and two boys. The boys have this consolation, however; within the next five years conditions will be evened up. It is one of Old Dame Nature's ways. Yet that fact should not be presented as an alibi for the boy is no excuse?" Such an axiom is cerwho is falling behind in his study. His developing body should not have all the attention, for a little ought to go to his mind, as well.

Boys will be boys, and the rule that has continued from the beginning is not likely to be much changed now. They may not make high grades in school work, but they are absorbing a lot of other knowledge, some of which will be of service in days yet to come. _analyzed. And the girls will go on getting the honors, fulfilling their destiny, and sometime whispering as did Whit-, tier's heroine, "I'm sorry that I spelled the word." It is life's honored rule, never broken and seldom

ried a stable boy in Zurich. A Rockefeller heiress has just wedded a riding master, but how this will affect the gasoline market is not clear.

United States exports for March total \$350,000,-000, or \$21,000,000 more than in March, 1922, if you still think the foreign market is closed against American producers.

Strawberries are reported to be going up in price, but it is a bit early to get excited about this crop.

A revival of the bandit industry might have been put off with no detriment to anybody.

A burglar who steals 13 cents and drops \$5 gold pieces would be welcome in many homes.

Judge Lovett may plan on surprising Omaha with a nice new passenger station.

And those bandits didn't have the virtue of being polite!

Well, the Omaha team started all right.

Homespun Verse By Robert Worthington Davie

ADAIR.

Once when but a little tyke just old enough to talk. My feet extremely clumsy gave a waver to my walk, toddled to a hill top in my mother's lender care. And she pointed out the village which she told me was Adair.

Through the years of youth that village was to me a sort of jewel Where I played with other children, where I used to

go to school,

And a quaint old house was standing in the shelter of a birch

Long ago I drifted distant in the new and mystic vast, to the past

But a multitude of treasures paint retrospection fair-In my dreams I see the valley and the village of Adain

on your statute books, your respect laws as a whole is likely to be eous mass of ill-digested, hastly constructed and indifferently improvised laws on your statute books, your re-spect for laws as a whole is likely to be laws on your statute books, less high. Even the good laws suffer

a result More than that, what becomes of ainly sound and desirable, but how, the name of common sense. is any body going to keep up with 10,000 or 000 new laws every year?

Religion in the Laboratory.

A New York church announces that established a laboratory in which religion will be scientifically This will do no harm. It may result in good. The alchem looking for the secret of gold, laid the foundation of modern chemis try. A man seeking to produce a per-petual motion machine might stumble upon some new application of me-

chanical principles. The world plunges ahead in science A New Orleans heiress is reported to have mar- and takes its religion with it. Religion manages too five beside science; to

most of us, in fact, every new scien-tific discovery is another manifestation of the wonders of Providence. Even Prof. Einstein's effort to demon strate the finity of the universe-only

ade the infinity more real. Let the scientific work of the t the scientific work of the experts on the great question of man-ogians go on; also the theological agement and efficiency of the people's ork of the scientists. The earth is interested in both lines of research. But without wishing to discourage any inquiry into religion from the viewpoint of the chemist and the athematician, let us suggest that the delvers expect not too much.

Some day man may weigh moon-light, find the secret of the glow worm's lamp and talk with the people of the outer stars. But even in that day and generation he will still be at a loss to account, by any for. per cent, more than there were bemula of the laboratory. for his faith

Daily Prayer

rate of 50,000 a year, the administration proceeds with its task of demothe civilian army which was bilizing recruited for the war. There are still more than half a million on the Washington pay roll, or approximately 25 fore the war. So far the facts are

the number of federal employes is not likely to fall much lower than the half-million level.

The just shall live by faith -- Hab. 2:4. Washington is overmanned now, as Gracious and most merciful Father, it was before the war. Quite probwe come to Thee in His hallowed ably, more employes are needed now Name Who Loved us and gave Himelf for us. We thank Thee that Thou the sea to join the allies against Gerdidst guard our home and keep us in safety while we slept. We thank Thee for the promises of Thy Word, and for the assurance of their fulfill-ment to all who trust and obey Thee. We thank Thee for all the blessings of opportunity and service which have come to us with the morning. Help us to be faithful to Thy Word in all to come home.

to all in word and service. In every fask or trial, may Thy presence at-tend us. Make obscience to Thy will our joy. Help us in all things to follow the example of our Lord, and thus to become like Him. Help us to be kind to the poer, and to all in nged. Give comfort and healing to he sick, to the tired and lonely verywhere, and help them to look to Tim whence cometh help. Come to he sinful in gracious compassion, and bless every efforts to win them to a birch Where I often went on Sabbath day to Sunday school all who preach the gospel in our own and church. Long ago I drifted distant in the new and mystic vast. With my eyes upon the future and my back turned to the past. Long ago I drifted distant in the new and mystic vast. With my eyes upon the future and my back turned to the past. Long ago I drifted distant in the new and mystic vast. Lon Spirit, be all the praise. Amen M. RHODES, D.F. St. Louis, Mo

year in labor cost of railway opera tion he claims that only \$350,000,000 represents decreased wages. The bai e, he asserts, has been the result of efficiency and economy of opera-He points out that the railways tion. He points out that the railways in 1922 carried a traffic not great-ly less than that of 1920. To do this, he says, "they employed an average of 1,645,237 employes in 1922, as against 2,012,600 in 1920."

his test tubes, why one

From The Washington Star

tions in wages.

down his life for his friend.

Railroad Efficiency.

Commenting upon Senator Couzens' charges that in 18 years there has been no improvement in locom performance, Mr. Kruttschnitt holds the statement to be erroneous.

says that during the past 18 years the increase in power of each locomoe, plus the increase in the number of locomotives, produced an increase of 97 per cent in the aggregate power of freight locomotives, so that "with only 97 per cent increase in power they have moved 139 per cent more revenue ton miles." Senator Couzens had quoted from Henry Ford's suggestions for effecting economy on rail roads and elsewhere. Mr. Kruttschnitt says that Mr. Ford, "a novice in the

business of running a railway." ar rives at conclusions which are at va riance with the expesience and ment of those who spent their lives in the study of the subject.

The railways are to be under discussion increasingly from now and the public will be interested. Exchanges of views between laymen and

transportation system ought to prove enlightening.

Still Too Many. Dealer. From The Cle Cutting off federal employes at the

mula of the laboratory, for his faith internet in a future world. And he will still of it is that, as seen at the capital,

The machinery of government at

CIRCULATION for MARCH, 1923, of THE OMAHA BEE Does not include returns, left-overs, samples or papers spoiled in minitum and includes no special

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of April, 1923. W. H. QUIVEY, (Seal) Notary Public

The Lowe Brothers Company

109-111 South Tenth Street

OMAHA

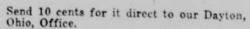
Why don't you stop driving that dingy old car? Dress it up with a new glossy coat, such as comes out of a can of Lowe Brothers Auto Varnish Colors.

New Car for You

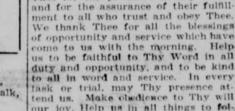
For the cost of a few gallons of gas you can give it a finish like a looking-glass.

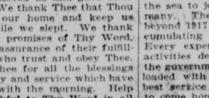
SEND FOR THIS BOOKLET

Called "The Diary of the House in the Woods," by Katherine and Edward Mc-Dowell, who, themselves, designed and built the house, then Mellotoned and Mello-Glossed the walls, Neptunited the floors and woodwork, and did various other things odd and interesting, to make their home cozy and attractive.

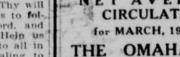












B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr. V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr.

NET AVERAGE