

THE MORNING BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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ARBOR DAY AND THE FUTURE.

A week from today, if Nebraskans carry out the governor's injunction, our people will appropriately celebrate Arbor Day. It is a Nebraska institution, established long ago, and to the observance of which the people of the state are so accustomed they scarcely need the incentive afforded by an official proclamation to refrain from ordinary duties and give their time to planting trees.

Arbor Day has brought to Nebraska many trees it would not otherwise have had, but it has not yet awakened the people of the state to the prime importance of systematic tree planting, and the need for direction. Many of them are aware of the need of service that can not now be had, yet efforts to establish that service have proved futile because public sentiment is not yet sufficiently crystallized to bring about the result.

Individual efforts produce good effects, but not such as will give the necessary results. Nebraskans use a great deal of timber in one form or another, and import almost every splinter of it, when intelligent and properly directed effort would produce all and more than enough to supply the state's needs. Governor Bryan recommends that trees be planted in the sand hills and other waste places. This recommendation is like handing a milk ticket to a hungry baby.

What Governor Bryan should have done is to recommend to the legislature that it break the ground for the planting of trees in the sand hills and other waste places, that the public may have the use and benefit of the crop that will follow. Private enterprise can not carry on an undertaking so great in all its scope, and should not be expected to. It is the business of all the people as represented by the state. Only when we get a legislature with sufficient vision to understand the possibilities offered Nebraska through a systematic application of forestry, will Arbor Day have its full significance.

Nebraska's waste places can be made productive through planting of trees, and the governor's recommendations should be carried out as far as possible by the people. But, until a definite start has been made on a program of reforestation under the control of the state, real progress must wait. How long will that be?

CAN A ROSE SMELL BETTER?

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, to throw perfume on the violet, is wasteful and ridiculous excess," wrote Shakespeare, in one of his best philosophical moods. That might have been good doctrine in the days of the Globe theater, but it is a little out of date now. To be sure, Shakespeare had never heard of Luther Burbank, or any of the wonder-workers of modern times, or he might have changed his simile.

One of the latest of the group who are willing to "throw perfume on the violet," has just bobbed up in Paris. Not content with changing the tints of flowers by selective shading of colors, he is now tampering with the odors they emit. By adding chemicals to buds, and then planting the seeds, he claims he has been able to secure marked changes in some odors, and absolute lack of any odor in other flowers.

This may end in man being able to make any sort of plant he fancies for his needs or adornments. A rose by any other name will no longer smell as sweet, for it will be classified according to its capacity as a diffuser of perfume. Some will be dainty and some powerful, some odorless and some odoriferous, and "you pay your money and you take your choice."

Dame Nature hasn't much show against the modern chemist, yet she is able to hold her own with ordinary mortals, and will continue to nourish the things that are hers, and let man keep on trying to improve on conditions as he finds them. Most of us are pleased with the rose of the minute, but the Paris chemist is opening new vistas of loveliness down which the imagination may stray in ecstasy, yet it will always be an open question as to whether the rose needs much done to improve its perfume.

"S. O. L." FOR THE HIGHWAYMEN.

Here is a story with a kick in it. Bandits tried to hold up a car carrying a payroll to a Detroit foundry, and were beaten off by the men in the car. One of the defenders was fatally wounded, two seriously, and two of the bandits were wounded. But the robbery was frustrated.

That is the main point. Bandits go armed, ready to kill, sometimes wantonly, relying on the terror they strike to enable them to easily overcome their victims and make away with the plunder. A prevalent idea is that it is better to submit to being robbed than to take risk of being killed. Philosophy that esteems personal safety supports this view, and also aids the bandits.

When a few more payroll guards imitate the conduct of the Detroit group, a few more mail clerks shoot with the deadly aim of the one who lately killed a mail bandit just outside Omaha, the business of holding up people will get a setback. If the bandits know they are going into a battle, they think twice. One of the reasons for the prevalence of this form of crime is that it is easy. A little more resistance on the part of the victims will destroy this element, and probably detract from the allurements of the game.

The Detroit incident is a pleasing interruption, one that will be noted with satisfaction by managers whose payrolls are always subject to such levy, and by the police, who will welcome any sort of assistance in the good work of discouraging the freebooters who have so pleasantly preyed on society for the last three or four years.

If this thing keeps on, King Tut will be more dreaded as a scourge than the flu.

Mother and son, separated in police courts, meet in jail; yep, they were bootleggers.

A "talking" gas mask is to be adopted by the army. Will it check hot air?

COME ON, LEGISLATURE, LET'S GO!

The legislature now faces one imperative duty. A law establishing a system of government for Nebraska must be adopted. Until this is done, no intelligent provision for the maintenance of the government can be made. Appropriations for departments can not be properly passed until the lawmakers have designated what those departments are to be, what activities they shall control, and under what head they are to be located. When this has been done, money may be set aside for their maintenance, and not until then.

The situation at present is not so hopelessly muddled as might seem to one who has not looked beneath the surface. Mr. Bryan's plan for the rearrangement of the departments and the establishment of a "cabinet" is definitely rejected. The Mathers compromise of the Dysart bill is in the hands of the judiciary committee of the senate, while the Reed bill, passed by the senate, is held by the judiciary committee of the house. A simple and dignified way out of the dilemma now is offered.

Republicans and democrats alike realize the importance of the passage of a law dealing with the form of government. The Bryan plan was not workable, did not redeem the pre-election promises of the governor, and would have set up even a more bureaucratic form than the one complained of, extending and confirming the governor's autocratic power to a degree never contemplated in any state, and relieving him of all responsibility. He would have been a super-governor in all administrative ways, but less than a governor in his deliberate effort to evade responsibility by sharing that element of his office with others.

The Dysart bill reduced the number of departments from six to four, but retained the secretary system; the Mathers compromise measure continues the four departments, but places them under the leadership of the constitutional officers. It was this feature of the measure that gained for it the support that led to its passage in the house.

The Reed measure in effect continues the code system as it stands, without any material change. It is proposed that the house committee shall amend the Reed bill by writing into it the Dysart-Mathers provisions, pass it and send it up to the senate. That body may accept it, or pass the Mathers bill, which will have the same effect. Such a course would achieve the end sought by all and without partisan advantage to any.

The legislators see the necessity of ending the dispute and composing the differences that are now in the way of a settlement. A few hours of earnest effort along this line will make possible the passing of the big appropriation measure for the support of the government, will end all anxiety on part of taxpayers, for they may be definitely informed as to the character and cost of the administrative system under which the state is to continue, and so know what to reckon on.

Gentlemen of the legislature, a clear way is open to you. Honorable compromise of differences is possible, and service to the state may be rendered by a speedy settlement of the vital question. Talk enough has been indulged, and a little action is now in order.

MAKING WASTE DO THE WORK.

Americans love to pat themselves on the back about being efficient, taking advantage of every opportunity, and getting the last possible bit of yield from everything. In so many ways this is warranted that we are quite apt to overlook somewhere the contrary is true.

One of these is in the matter of generating energy, power, for the carrying on of business. While here and there advantage is taken of easy water power, for the most part expensive fuel is worked up into energy by processes that waste most of the potential power. Not only that, but we neglect almost entirely one of the greatest sources of power.

Long ago experiments showed that alcohol will furnish almost as much driving force as gasoline. The supply of gasoline is not keeping up with the demand, but the alcohol is practically inexhaustible—that is, it can be provided in never ceasing quantity. Before the war, and during the war, Germans used huge volumes of alcohol in internal combustion engines. Just now sugar planters in Hawaii are distilling the molasses they can not otherwise dispose of and are using the alcohol to drive the machinery. Millions of gallons of molasses in America are going to waste each year, because there is no demand for the same. Yet it could be made into alcohol and used to run motor cars. In Hawaii it costs 12½ cents per gallon for this purpose.

Enough material goes to waste on Nebraska farms each year to drive all the automobiles in the state, run the threshing machines, the feed mills, light the homes and pump the water, if it were only permissible to distill the raw material and use the alcohol as a source of energy. When the time comes that our people can trust themselves, they will soon become independent of any oil monopoly.

An English bride is to be presented with a cake 10 feet in diameter, eight feet high, and weighing 300 pounds. Our British brethren are not giving all their time to their troubles.

The president and the shipping board are still discussing ways and means to handle their problem, and the ships are still rusting away in harbor. Where is our efficiency?

Adrenalin is said to have brought to life another baby born dead. Maybe that is what they are using on the issue of 1920.

Lord Robert Cecil is getting some first hand knowledge of the extent and importance of the United States, which may do him almost as much good as if he sold us his League of Nations.

Homespun Verse

By Robert Worthington Davie

TOPICS OF THE TIMES. "I don't know what she's thinking of—so shiftless and so bad; It almost breaks the heart of me. She has a faultless dad. Her mother tolled to bring her up as nobly as she could. And here the girl, a worthless thing, has grown to womanhood. "Then, there is Aubrey—such a mess I ne'er before did see! So stingy that he starves to death his wife and children three. And Henrietta, selfish thing! And Wilma—I must say It is just simply terrible the lives they live today." So often God looks down upon the world with piteous eyes, And yearns to lend these watchful ones the beacon of surprise. That they may see their angel own a-straying as they roam, And let their quips precisely fall a little nearer home.

World Court in Favor

Nebraska Editors Believe Tribunal Will Aid in Solving Problems and Preserving Peace.

McCook Tribune.

F. M. Kimmel: A world court with adequate teeth for the enforcement of its decisions and awards would doubtless fill all the possibilities of a league of nations such as America would support in public opinion and sentiment. America is clearly opposed to the idea of joining in a league to police Europe.

Gordon Journal.

Dwight P. Griswold: I believe world court is preferable to league of nations, but I am not sure that public sentiment will support any move which will tend to make the United States submit its questions to any such organization.

Palmer Journal.

If the world court would not serve the interests of peace better than the league of nations, it would be a sure enough fizzle. Indications are that it would serve better. Our chances of getting into trouble would be less with the court than in the league.

Oriental Chronicle.

Ford H. McCoy: If it is imperative that some system confronting the ideas advanced by leading minds of the world be adopted to preserve and guarantee future world's peace, the

world court would undoubtedly serve the purpose best. The world league itself conveys the impression of a weak contract, drawing this nation into affairs of others. Article 10 in the league of nations is also objectionable. The difference between the world court and the league of nations is negligible. In some details, however, which would insure and stabilize foreign conditions, and improve our foreign trade, it would benefit the people of this country more as the farmer's prosperity depends upon the opening of the European markets.

Lindsay Post.

H. J. Whittier: Neither the world court nor the league of nations can hardly be expected to do away entirely with war, but either is a fair step in the right direction. The main thing is now to form some sort of world organization wherein international differences may be aired.

Stirling Sun.

Undoubtedly the best move that can be made. Until United States leads the world in peace no peace can be expected. The league of nations would have been all right with proper preservation and the world would have been better for it.

your person as immune from intrusion. The eighteenth amendment, which is the base and the only base of all federal prohibition legislation, forbids the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors. It does not forbid the possession or drinking of them. Commissioner Haynes might plead that his new order derives its power from the constitutional ban on the transportation of liquor. In that case, if he is proceeding under section 91 of the internal revenue regulations, his agents would have to go farther than with respect to the State Capitol building to seize the railroad train and arrest the conductor.

Enough of the Bickering.

From the Nebraska City Press.

It has been definitely shown that Architect Goodhue has done his duty with respect to the State Capitol building, contrary to reports notwithstanding. He has shown, too, that he has not attempted to force any material on the people of Nebraska. The majority of the commission stands behind him, and only the heathen rage. Isn't it about time to stop this political claptrap about the capitol building and get to work on the people of Nebraska, the cause of trouble for someone, finally getting the legislature stirred up with the result that no one seems to know what it was all about in the first place or when it will all be killed off in the end.

Ratio Is 4 to 1.

From Western Nebraska Observer.

Does Nebraska receive \$4 of federal aid for every dollar that it pays into the federal treasury for this purpose? The internal revenue paid by Nebraskans amounts to about \$4,000,000 per year. The total internal revenue for all the states amounts to \$4,557,421,873.37. By division it is shown that Nebraska pays about 82 of one per cent of the total internal revenue. The last appropriations made by congress for real construction were for \$190,000,000, of which amount Nebraska receives \$4,001,000. This is about 2.15 per cent of the total appropriation. By dividing 2.15 by 82 the quotient is 4 or Nebraska gets back in federal aid for roads four times as much as it pays in. These figures are furnished by the federal government.

In These Days.

A successful session of the legislature may be defined as one that adjourns sine die without having done any federal aid for roads.

No Reputation.

Mr. Daugherty in the Annals class for announcing the president's second term ambition—Chicago News.

"From State and Nation"

Editorials from other newspapers.

Free-for-All Not Wanted.

From the Gering Courier.

A measure championed by Senator Osborne to place the election of members of the legislature on the nonpartisan ballot was quite emphatically set down upon. Just what was the reason for proposing the idea is not apparent. If we are to have political parties at all, certainly there would be no sense in removing them in making such races free-for-all. Men ought to stand for some formulated platform. The legislature is now recorded as favoring the removal of the party circles, which will compel a closer scrutiny of the individual candidate, and other steps are pending which tend to bring further educational qualifications into the picture. It would be still better if a real educational test was made mandatory before an individual could vote. It may be the senator had himself in mind. The rural precincts, where he could run without any party label he would be in a stronger position. In spite of the weather last election day, he was only elected by a scratch, while the winner, who would be the loser, he was well satisfied with the fact that he carried the farmer precincts of the whole district in face of the light vote in those precincts.

Mr. Haynes' War on Hip Flasks.

From the New York Herald.

The following dispatch from Washington offers a good example of a system which produces a reaction against the prohibition law: "In an effort to curtail promiscuous drinking of intoxicating liquors on railway trains, the Yellowknife prohibition commissioner Haynes for the arrest of all persons traveling on trains who are caught drinking in the passenger's flask. He drinks it because he still believes that his person, which includes his hip pocket, is inviolate. He was led to believe that, by the very terms of the Volstead act, which, drastic as it is, permits homes to retain what liquor they held before prohibition became effective—if your house is your castle, isn't it?"

Daily Prayer

So will we sing and praise Thy power—Ps. 21:12. Our Divine Father, Who in holy love hast created and art sustaining us, Thy children, we invoke Thy gracious blessing upon us at the threshold of this day. Bless Thou us in our going out and our coming in. May our lives be guided in Thy light. Fill our hearts with love and our minds with all high and worthy purposes. In our vocations assist us to see the divinity of labor, the expansive power of sympathy, the eternal might of righteousness and integrity. May we do good to all men as we have opportunity. Prompt us to the relief of suffering; fill us with pity for the needy; gird us with might to oppose the aggressions of evil men; supply unto us courage to bear adversity and pain. Establish Thou the labors of our hands to defeat temptation. Bring us from toil to our firesides in tranquility, and bathe us with the peace which flows like a river, even that which the world cannot supply. Teach us how greatly to love and greatly to love, and at the evening time of life may there be light. In that hour may we be worthy to stand before Thee and before the Son of Man, in whose name we seek from Thee these benefits. Amen.

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION

for MARCH, 1923, of

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

Notary Public.

We Nominate—

For Nebraska's Hall of Fame.



AUGUSTUS W. DUNBAR, Omaha artist, was born in Nebraska on January 1, 1858. He studied at the Art Institute of Chicago; seven and one-half years at the Royal Academy of Düsseldorf, Germany. In 1893 received honorable mention for a "Portrait of Mrs. Dunbar" at the exhibition at St. Paul, Minn., in which the seven northwestern states took part. Received the \$100 C. N. Dietz prize at the second Nebraska exhibition, sponsored by the Omaha Society of Fine Arts, and exhibited a painting called "Edith" with the 118th annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He is a member of the American Federation of Artists. A painting called "Clouds" hangs in the permanent collection at the Omaha Public Library. Dunbar paints figure, landscape and still life.

George E. Condra

From the Gering Midweek.

We'll have to have more evidence than the report of a legislative investigation committee before we will believe any charge of wrongdoing against Dr. George E. Condra. That Dr. Condra has made some mistakes is probably true, because Dr. Condra is human. Any man who does as many things, and does them better than the average man could do them, is bound to make a mistake now and then. But even to intimate that Dr. Condra has knowingly led people astray in the matter of investments, or lent himself to questionable schemes is to tax our credulity to the stretching point.

This editor knows Dr. Condra pretty well, having worked under him in the conservation department for a couple of years. He has worked with him in matters of state publicity, and has been in close touch with his activities for more than 20 years. No man in Nebraska has served the state better than has Dr. Condra. The road is never too long nor the hills too steep Dr. Condra from an opportunity to advance the best interests of the state he loves so devotedly and serves so well. When a man has been so active, has gone to the front in good work so often, he slips now and then. But Dr. Condra's mistakes are minor errors of judgment, if errors they be. No one acquainted with the record will believe that Dr. Condra is open to censure. There will be, of course, a contingent ready to believe any charges against any man in the public service, but they are not worthy of consideration. This newspaper wants it distinctly understood that it has unlimited confidence in the integrity of Dr. George E. Condra and it is willing to back him to the limit.

Mr. Daugherty, however, did not put up with the Annapolis class for announcing the president's second term ambition—Chicago News.

Knew What to Do



Mistress—I hope you always sweep under the beds, Mary? Mary—Yes, ma'am. I sweeps everything there!"

"The People's Voice"

Editorials from readers of The Morning Bee. Readers of The Morning Bee are invited to use this column freely for expression on matters of public interest.

Engineer Johnson's Statement.

Lincoln—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I see an editorial in your Wednesday morning paper which states "that so far as testimony goes, the state engineer has not made good his attack. The act has brought out fully the fact that the whole course of Mr. Goodhue has been for the protection of the interests of his client, the state of Nebraska, and for the protection of his own integrity." It would also state that "the delay in the work in the stone contract and that the senate committee will deliberate and announce a conclusion as to its convenience, but the public has heard enough of the affair to be ready to vote on the verdict now and that an apology is due the architect."

In writing this editorial, you overlooked the fact that the capitol commission found that the architect jointly with the contractors was furnishing and accepting stone on the work that was in violation of the contract and two-thirds of the stone was of a lower grade than the contract called for, and that the capitol commission called in the men furnishing the stone and required them to reduce their price according to the price that the stone is now selling for, also returned some of the stone to be taken out of the building—that one-half of the stone tested to date does not comply with the specifications as to quality.

As to the delay during the investigation, the weather was of such nature that very little stone could have been laid and during the time that work could be done on the building the contractor was working his men at other work.

The capitol commission did not take up anything excepting the stone; and the other work of Mr. Goodhue as presented to the investigating committee is in line with what he was doing on stone and I am satisfied that the investigating committee will pass a verdict based entirely on the evidence and I hope that your paper will not endeavor to influence the report of the committee by a misstatement of facts such as occurs in your editorial.

The fact that the commission did on March 23 appoint Mr. Cochran to take full charge of the construction of the capitol building is sufficient to show that they do not have confidence in Mr. Goodhue, as this action was taken in violation of the state law.



They Followed the Furrow.

The farmer has always made the path into new and unknown territory. With courage and determination he broke into the wilderness—and the rest of civilization followed in the furrow of his plow.

Today, one-fourth of our people are directly engaged in agriculture. The other three-fourths still follow the furrow. For instance: What is there to a town whose surrounding farmers are not progressive? What chance is there for the merchant in any of our typical western communities whose farmers are not prosperous? Do you know of any strong bank in an agriculturally poor community?

The nation's prosperity—YOUR prosperity—is absolutely dependent upon the prosperity of the farmer.

That's why YOU, no matter what your occupation may be, have a personal and very definite interest in the progress of the farmer's chief counselor, friend and companion—his farm paper. In every state there is one farm paper that has fought shoulder to shoulder with the farmer, through good years and bad, since the dawn of agriculture. In the "off" years it has put new courage into his veins when he had almost lost hope.

Before Nebraska had been admitted to statehood; long before any railroad touched its borders; when Indians were still in possession of most of the land; when the white population of the territory consisted of a few scattered villages along the Missouri river, The Nebraska Farmer was established in the little village of Brownville to help those who were breaking a path into the wilderness. For more than sixty years, it has been a part of the agricultural life of Nebraska until it ranks today as one of the nation's foremost farm papers—read by nearly all the better farmers in its territory.

It is the oldest farm paper west of the Missouri River. It is the only weekly farm paper published in Nebraska. Its circulation is obtained entirely without resort to premiums, clubbing offers, or other such inducements. Its editorial appeal is to the thinking, level-headed man—and to no others. It has the largest circulation ever obtained by any Nebraska publication without the use of artificial "stimulants."

If you are interested in farming, or if you are interested in selling to Nebraska farmers, it will be worth your while to write to us for a sample copy.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER

The Only Weekly Farm Paper Published in Nebraska LINCOLN

Subscription price, \$1 per year; 8 years for \$8; Sample copy free.



Is Your Business Hazardous?

Perhaps you are playing for big stakes. You hope to win; you fear you may lose.

What of Your Family?

Your "outside income" may be swept away in your business venture. After that—can you "come back"?

Why Not Be Sure?

Place your "outside income" in a Living Trust. Make certain that it will be ably and safely managed, assuring you and your family a living, regardless of any business gamble, freeing you to devote all your intelligence to the business itself.

Let Our Trust Officer Explain Our "Living Trust" Plan.



Omaha National Bank Building