

# THE MORNING BEE

MORNING—EVENING—SUNDAY

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## LET THE LAW HAVE ITS WAY.

Normally, family fuses are family affairs. The public is but little concerned with them, so long as they are kept inside the family, and no law is violated.

When a family fuss proceeds so far that one member shoots another in the back and kills him, then it takes on a phase that can properly be settled within the family. A murder has been committed, and the law is interested in the prosecution and punishment of the murderer.

Such a state of affairs has developed in Omaha. V. P. Chiodo, a man of substance and standing, shot and killed Frank Bonacci, his nephew. Bonacci, according to an eye witness, was running away at the time he was shot. Examination of the body shows that the bullet entered from the back. This ought to do away with any theory that the shot was fired to repel an attack. The dead man evidently was desperately seeking safety in flight when he was slain.

As a reason for the shooting, the slayer sets up that the man he killed had beaten his sister, endeavoring to coerce her into a marriage she was unwilling to contract. Even this does not justify the taking of life. A family affair of the sort may be settled without killing anybody. However, it is made plain that the family in question is inclined to view the whole matter as its own private concern, one in which the public has no interest whatever.

The duty of the county attorney is clear and imperative. Regardless of the attitude of the family, and its manifest desire to keep the facts from coming out, the slayer should be brought to trial. Whatever customs may prevail in other lands, whatever traditions of vendetta are held by the actors in this tragedy, they should not be permitted to flout the law. Courts in America are open to all who have complaints to make or grievances to redress, and no man is permitted to take the law into his own hands and execute any judgment he may pass on another.

Vigorous prosecution of the Chiodo case should have the effect of impressing on all citizens that the law which protects will also punish.

## LET "OLD HICKORY" ALONE.

What has Andrew Jackson done, that his statue should be removed from Lafayette square to a less conspicuous site in the capital?

We all know what he did to deserve that honor. It was not merely winning a battle from the British at New Orleans, raw troops against the picked veterans led by Pakenham. The war was over when that battle was fought, only the participants had not been so informed. Jackson's campaign against the Seminoles brought him more military renown, but even these things are slight compared to his other services.

Jackson was the first real president of the people. He was elected in spite of the united opposition of all the agencies that had previously controlled elections. He broke the line of the "secretarial succession," and killed that institution forever in the United States. He is accused of declaring that "to the victor belong the spoils," and carrying out this policy ruthlessly. As a matter of fact, he anticipated Grover Cleveland's declaration that "a public office is a public trust," and not a private snap, and his eviction of federal officials was justified by the fact that some were sent to the penitentiary, some fled to Canada, and some made restitution, while the service of the government was lifted to a higher plane.

Jackson was opposed in congress by a combination that makes the "irreconcilables" of today seem harmless. Clay and Calhoun, Webster and other giants of all time, fought and intrigued against "Old Hickory," and he overcame them. Jackson was a huge figure at a critical time in the history of the United States, stern, kindly, honest, and courageous, and it is good for us to know that the country had him then.

Therefore we are inclined to approve Senator McMillan's protest against the removal of the statue from its place across the street from the White House.

## WHERE TO MEET AMERICANS.

Lloyd George professes to be anxious to visit America, and says he will come this summer if politics will let him. No visitor from Europe will be more welcome than the peppery little Welshman, who hung on to power so long by sheer dint of courage and cleverness.

However, he does himself an unkindness by limiting his trip so that he will visit only four American cities, and the largest. He is already acquainted with our politicians, statesmen and others who figure in international affairs. Therefore he will gain little but some additional publicity and probably adulation from such a visit, but very little general knowledge of the people, their problems, perplexities, aims or aspirations.

A man who goes to London knows little of England, as Lloyd George is well aware. He must get into the land itself, meet the people, and come in touch with the life of the country as it is exhibited in the great industrial centers, the agricultural communities, and learn from the source the things that interest Englishmen.

So it is with America. New York and Chicago are well known in the world, and Philadelphia and Boston, but they are not America, however a superficial observer might be impressed. In fact, the turn of recent affairs shows that the great cities are but a small part of America. The people in the lesser towns and of the farms are more and more directing their own destinies and the student who wants to know what America is will not find it out unless he gets to the people.

Lloyd George will meet many Americans, he ought to know in Omaha, Kansas City, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Sioux Falls or Topeka, than he will in either of the cities he has listed as places for speaking. If he is coming over for any other purpose, than to have a good time, he should revise his itinerary.

## WHO IS TO BE THE JUDGE?

Eight thousand disloyal teachers in American schools? That sounds mighty dangerous, and deserves looking into. The charge is made by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, president-general of the D. A. B., in her annual address to the society she heads. There can be no doubt as to Mrs. Minor's loyalty, nor her sincerity.

The matter will stand some preliminary examination, before a grand jury is called. Mrs. Minor says these teachers are inculcating ideas foreign to American ideals. That means a standard has been set up by which all utterances are to be tested for their quality of loyalty. Who has raised that standard, and by what was it adjusted?

In 1860 a great many good American citizens did not measure up to the standard that was raised by certain advocates of defined policies. Yet, when the War of the Rebellion came on, division of sentiment on lesser points did not keep men out of the army, and Lincoln had ample support, as well as persistent opposition, and the union was saved. In 1898 the American people were far from being unanimous as to the need of going to war with Spain over Cuba, yet McKinley's call for volunteers, once war had been declared, was quickly filled. In 1917, when congress passed the resolution and Mr. Wilson issued his proclamation, Americans dropped their individual views and stood shoulder to shoulder, until the armistice ended the fighting.

Thus it is, in every crisis, our people are united, however they may be divided when peace time relaxes the pressure. Those who observe are astonished at times at the diversity of views they hear expressed, ranging the whole gamut from the infra-red of the submerged anarchist to the ultra-violet of the super-conservative. Expression of these views has not been found especially harmful or dangerous; in fact, the chance to talk is a great national safety-valve, and reduces pressure that might end in harm.

Some teachers may be sowing seeds that will bear fruit in ideas that do not square with those held by some very worthy people. Newspapers do the same, and so do preachers. Fountains of information and misinformation spring up side by side, science and pseudo-science walk so nearly alike that it takes a close and well-informed observer to tell which is which. In all matters, intellectual, spiritual or physical, the American citizen selects that which best meets his needs or fits his fancy, and it is not an easy matter to say him nay on any.

We do not believe there are 8,000 disloyal teachers in America, or eight. That many may not meet Mrs. Minor's standard, but that is no reason to condemn them wholesale. Loyalty is not always best rated by peacetime conditions among a democratic people.

## MINNIE HAWK AVOIDS SCANDAL.

There will be no divorce in the Hawk family on the Rosebud reservation. When Minnie Hawk, wife in question, was notified that her husband was suing her for divorce, she calmly waited until he went to sleep. Then she took an ax and cut his head off.

This simple proceeding did away with the necessity for a trial, for the unfolding of any details of family life that might have been embarrassing to either husband or wife. The news item does not disclose the basis of Hawk's complaint against his squaw, but it certainly was not that she lacked spirit. Her primitive sense of justice and right appears to have the support of courage to act with direction along the lines she holds to be right.

The incident is not without examples for comparison. White women have been known to slay their husbands, and vice versa. A native of British New Guinea knocked his wife in the head with a rock, and was rather nonplussed when sent to jail for six months for murder. The simple minded aborigine has difficulty in getting the white man's view on these matters.

Mrs. Hawk's conduct of her own case will probably involve her a little deeper with the law, yet she will be sustained along the way by her supreme conviction that she has acted in all ways as a dutiful wife should. Her example is not commended, however, and certainly will not be generally followed. It does not present an effective substitute for divorce, because she chose the greater of two evils.

Yet there was a time in the history of her tribe when the husband who wanted to divorce his wife merely packed her traps, set them outside the tepee, and gave her a swift kick. That was before civilization came. The effect of the white man's law can be noted in the advance indicated by Minnie Hawk.

In Philadelphia a broker who drove his car through a group of people and killed three has been sentenced to prison for from six to 10 years. He will probably be surprised at changes in models by the time he gets around to drive another.

John Bull also is facing a prospective reduction in income tax, the result of business recovery incident to business methods in government. Europeans will soon have a target closer home than the United States for their envious shafts.

Matches and mice have added another destroyed home to their score in Omaha. It costs less to be careful than to be sorry afterwards, and the price of a home will provide a good many mouse traps.

Churches out in Pierce county are helping to improve the highways, while in Omaha the business of sending out sermons by radio is increasing. It is not easy to tell what people want, these days.

Englishmen are looking ahead to cheaper beer, but our home brewers are undisturbed by the prospect.

Eighteen speeders in one grit doesn't speak well for the capacity of drivers to interpret signs.

## Homespun Verse

By Robert Worthington Davie

### LIFE.

- A little toil and a little grief,  
A little bliss and a little rest,  
A little sun when sorrow ceases  
In a cozy nook of a little nest.
- A little pain and a little cheer,  
A little love and a little hate,  
A little scorn as needs appear  
When a little pride cometh great.
- A little light and a little night,  
A little rain and a little shine,  
A little peace and a little fight,  
And a little graciousness divine.
- A road that winds but a little way  
Past singing brooks, ravines of strife,  
And leads us on to the end of Day—  
To the end of a little story—Life.

## "From State and Nation"

Editorials from other newspapers.

### Can People Tire of Liberty?

Editorial from Washington, D. C., by the Associated Press.

"The people are tired of liberty," so says Mussolini. Who is Mussolini? He is an Italian soldier, leader of the so-called "Fascist" movement, an organization of soldiers of the late war. He is now as much a dictator as ever was Diaz in Mexico, Cromwell in England, or Napoleon in France. He has brushed aside all other authority in Italy. The king is now nothing more than a royal nothing. The legislative function in Italy has been reduced to a recording of the will of the dictator.

Are the American people really tired of liberty? When one takes account of the doings of our government at Washington in recent years—the steady march toward the overthrow of the rights and the laws of all the sovereign states in the union, the centralization of all power at Washington—it is not difficult to discover in the background the workings of an American element which really, and perhaps honestly, believes that the time has arrived for the abolition of the constitution. It will be superior to the will of the people of the republic.

However, let the distinction between the Italian and the American "Fascist" movements be clearly understood. In Italy the movement was started by soldiers who served in the late world war. They discovered that their government was clearly understood. In Italy the movement was started by soldiers who served in the late world war. They discovered that their government was clearly understood.

There are now two "Fascist" movements in America. Soldiers of the late war are organizing. The soldiers of Wall street are organizing. The soldier organization is new. The Wall street organization is not new. Leaders of the soldier movement boldly claim they intend to do better than the Wall street leaders have ever publicly stated what they intended to do. Their habit has been to issue secret orders. The habit of our government has been to obey such orders.

How soon will the American people be compelled to make a choice between a dictator set up by one of these rival "Fascist" movements? That is not a question. Rather the question should be:

How soon will the American people exchange the present Wall street dictatorship for a soldier dictatorship? Most Americans marvel that the people of Italy so tamely submit to the soldier dictatorship, forgetting that during the past six years their own American market has been as certain in America as the dictatorship of Mussolini in Italy. And there is this difference between the two systems of dictatorship. The Italian dictator appears to be honest in striving for the welfare of the common people of his country. The American Wall street dictator strives in behalf of the common people as a Nebraska politician strives in behalf of the Nebraska people.

God put far the day when America must be governed permanently by a dictator. God bring near the day when America shall be delivered from the clutch of its present Wall street dictator. But if it really be true that "the people are tired of liberty," and that representative government must give way to the government of a dictator, then for my part I am ready to make quick decision in favor of a soldier dictatorship against a Wall street dictator. The soldier dictator will have the merit of being human, and possibly humane. The Wall street dictator is necessarily inhuman.

### Not Much, Mr. Cox.

From the Washington Post.

The last democratic presidential candidate, James M. Cox, declares that America's aloofness is responsible for the lack of progress in the world. His premises and conclusion are both wild. The record shows that the farmer's plight is much improved over what it was under the last democratic administration. And as for the hauling railroads, they must depend upon foreign markets for the sale of surplus. Very well. If foreign nations wish to buy American farm products and have the price, they can do so. The implication for this critic's argument is that participation by America in European affairs, a purchasing would have increased the purchasing

### More Light on the Pullman Monopoly.

From the New York World.

Pullman parlor and sleeping car charges are now to be investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it is high time that they were.

The Pullman company was allowed a 20 per cent increase of rates in 1920, which it says is the only increase it has received in 50 years. It then proposed to increase its rates 50 per cent, which went to the hauling railroads, and not to the Pullman company. It is this great surcharge, apparently, which is to come under particular scrutiny.

Does the surcharge of half the regular Pullman charges all go to the railroad? Is in full substitution for the old haulage charges, and what was that charge? Is it the fact, in other words, that the Pullman company is making its patrons pay the haulage charge instead of taking it out of its own revenues as formerly, and what would this amount to as an additional and concealed per centum increase in rates to itself?

Between the high carrier charges and these Pullman surcharges the traveling public is being squeezed into steadily diminishing numbers. It should be the enlightened duty of the reasonable citizen to inquire about the hauling railroads would like to have the matter aired a little by the public authority. Most of them can't remember the time when they were not more or less helpless in the grip of the Pullman monopoly, and that grip seems to be tighter today than ever.

## Prairie Gems

An Omaha woman who boasts of having made a fortune the past three years selling intoxicating liquor, is referred to as the "bootleg queen." That is one kind of a title.—Shelton Clipper.

A good slogan for a lot of motorists: "He who kills and speeds away, may live to kill another day."—Grand Island Independent.

If mother would look herself in a room and refuse to wait on them, how long would it take the rest of the family to get ready for church?—Harvard Courier.

Looks like we were drifting back to bygone days. Every now and then you chance to meet a man with a red nose.—Shelton Clipper.

The new \$100 bills have a splendid likeness of Benjamin Franklin engraved upon them. Have you noticed it? Fish one out of your vest pocket and take a good look at it.—Hastings Tribune.

One reason this legislature has the reputation of being a do-nothing bunch is because so much was expected that it is impossible of performance.—Harvard Courier.

It is said that there are now 24 water power plants on the Blue nanking electricity. Nearly all are operated by private capital.—Hamilton County Register.

## "Home Owners"

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION for MARCH, 1923, of THE OMAHA BEE Daily . . . . . 73,997 Sunday . . . . . 80,029

Does not include returns, letters, samples or papers upon sale in printing and includes no special rates.

B. BREWER, Gen. Mar. V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mar. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of April, 1923. W. H. QUINCY, Notary Public (Seal)

## We Nominate—

For Nebraska's Hall of Fame.



Alice Righter Edmiston.

Alice Righter Edmiston of Lincoln is one of the group of painters in that city who have exhibited at the Lincoln Art Guild now for several years. Mrs. Edmiston's education in art was at the Art Institute of Chicago, as a member of the Art Students' League in New York, and in Paris studios. She has exhibited in Omaha, Lincoln, St. Paul and other cities, and has received honorable mention on its part in landscape. Mrs. Edmiston has developed a highly original technique, on the whole more allied to the French impressionists than to any other school of painting, giving to her pictures a vivid carrying power and a vibrancy of atmosphere admirably suited to that depiction of Nebraska sunlight on foliage and grain fields in which she has achieved many successes. In company with other Lincoln artists, Mrs. Edmiston is planning a painter's vacation in New Mexico during the later springtime.

ability of the nations "over there." Therefore, it is a fair inference that to Mr. Cox, participation means the financing of European nations. If America would advance funds and extend credit to Europe it might buy the products of American farms—so runs the implied argument.

The farmers to which this sophistry is addressed must realize that a substantial part of the burden resulting from such advance of funds or extension of credit would fall on themselves. So the proposition simmers down to this—that the United States shall take over Europe's burdens in addition to its own. Not much, Mr. Cox!

## The People's Voice

Editorial from readers of the Morning Bee, Omaha, Neb., on the subject of public labor.

Waterloo, Ia.—The Editor of The Omaha Bee: The day was hot and dusty, the traveler weary and penniless, the steed tired and hungry, but the environment selfish and grasping. What is to be done? No food, no money, no opportunity. His thoughts turned unto himself, and as he dreamed, the large lettered guide post says, "help yourself." He stops to think. What! This is not Europe; and, if I remember rightly, it is not America. Where am I?

Unconsciously our traveler had reached the realm where wisdom dwells and he landed where all thinkers get off. God in His wisdom has endowed His people with attributes which will help them to accomplish well and naturally those tasks which the world wishes settled, but man, in his lack of wisdom, has failed to utilize the bounties with which God has blessed him.

Divine wisdom says: Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and all things will be added unto you; but humans have reversed the process, and several times in human history have lost all but hope. "With all thy getting, get understanding," now reads, with all thy getting get the job with the man. Just like spring man. Always has been that way, and we have reason to hope that he will not always stay so stupid.

Joseph saved his people by providing for them their material wants, but the tremendous toll exacted and hoarded in the vaults of the ruler turned them all to slavery. Christ came into this world to save the people by administering to their spiritual needs, and through that the physical, but the process was so invisible that for centuries nothing survived but superstition. Today we are confronted with the task of providing for the material needs of society without the hoarding, slave-making racetrack of old, as well as completely relieving the suffering of the masses by suggestive by systematizing and correlating our beliefs into uncontradictory units.

During the year 1920 Secretary Hoover assembled the unwealthy of America, in Washington, and first means for eliminating unemployment, and now, after nearly two years, they propose a control of banks, of manufacture of business and of labor as a cure? Why this control? We know how to accomplish the task without any control and by using to the full and fill the credit and labor power of the country.

Today our national congress is trying to appease the farmer with credit legislation, but of the prominent progressive asserts: "Little is to be expected until the market for farm produce is found." Why look for these things? We know how to get the markets, we know how to handle the credit, we know how to intensify every factor and maintain a steady status. To say that we don't know is to throw the knowledge to the winds and invite the rein of ignorance.

For years we have been regulating big business, preventing their mergers and forcing them to useless procedures and expenses. Why, because we did not heed their Divine injunction, "Help yourself," because our statesmen applied statesmanship at the wrong place. We know how to handle the problem of the unemployed, and we know how to handle it effectively without fuss or tume. Why don't we do it?

The efforts of our statesmen in coping with tax problems have proven their lack of wisdom in forcing a solution. Why so much thought about a really innocent matter? We know how to handle the problem with the greatest ease and with the least expense. Why don't our statesmen apply the wisdom now available?

The socialist and bolshevik claim a solution, but if London's speech in congress or the procedure in Russia are guide posts, considerable amendment of their philosophy is needed. All financial, labor, railroad, mine, tax and tariff problems find a ready solution in the interlocking system of group production as explained under the no-trip plan. Can't we have this plan presented through the papers? If there is a solution out, why the use of looking for one? Trot it out; let's examine it.

## Adjusted Compensation.

Omaha, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: President Harding is to be a candidate for a second term in the White House. It is announced, however, that there are several million world war veterans—some are voters—who will want to have certain questions answered by the president or his spokesmen before the time comes to mark the ballots for our next executive. One of these questions is: How does President Harding stand on adjusted compensation?

It shouldn't be necessary to ask the question, for in the course of a campaign speech at Cincinnati three days before his election in 1920, President Harding flatly declared himself in favor of such legislation. But the official acts of the president haven't always lived with his pronouncements while he was searching for votes. Not by a single act since he took office could anyone ever suspect that the president is friendly to adjusted compensation. He may have said something at some time or other that might be interpreted in a friendly light. But he has never done anything in his behavior that the veterans have not by any means forgotten what has been written on the other side of the ledger by the president. Eighteen months ago, in requesting

## The Volstead Bustle.

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From the Washington Star

the senate to delay action on the adjusted compensation bill, he said: "Would it not be better to await the settlement of our foreign loans? At such a time it would be a bestowal on the part of our government when it is able to bestow."

Now comes the agreement reached between Great Britain and the United States on the former's indebtedness of some \$5,000,000,000. The agreement assures annual interest and principal payments to this country in excess of the annual cost of the adjusted compensation bill. But the president let it be known that he does not favor the proposal that such payments—averaging \$175,000,000 annually—be pledged to the payment of adjusted compensation. He is reported to have stated that the money received from Great Britain must be used to retire the government's internal debt and that its use to pay adjusted compensation would have a bad effect on the British government.

But if the principle of adjusted compensation is sound, as both branches of congress already have declared by official vote and as the president himself admitted while seeking votes in his campaign for office, its payment must be made as an international obligation. Then why should it not be paid? And is the alleged "bad effect on the British government" to be given greater consideration than the effect of the repudiation of the government's obligation to its soldiers?

Last September the president vetoed his campaign for office and senate by overwhelming majorities. One reason

he advanced for his veto was an estimated deficit of \$65,000,000 in the national budget for the fiscal year. In a recent address to the heads of government departments he stated that the apparent deficit at the end of the fiscal year would be \$32,000,000, and he expressed the hope that even this deficit would be wiped out before the close of the year.

The president may be perfectly sincere in his attitude toward adjusted compensation. But if he is, his path of reasoning as evidenced by his official commitments is too labyrinthine for the average citizen to follow. I respectfully suggest that the president or his spokesmen set up a few friendly signs to mark this path. If he is against the payment of adjusted compensation, let it be known by official statement to that effect. If he is for it, let his executive acts bear out his words. The nation has a right to know.

JAMES MILOTA, Presidents.

During his first-term every American president is an anomaly—he is at once the nation's chief executive and also a potential candidate who feels that he must modify his conduct more or less to fit his aspirations for reelection. Presidents, though merely human, should be inspired and nothing else.—Chicago News.

## No "Russian Question."

Why do writers still use the term "the Russian question?" There isn't question about Russia any more than there is about the slums of a city. Everyone knows that it is the world slum.—Albany Journal.

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