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A "WET" BLANKET ON VOLSTEAD.

The action of Governor Alfred E. Smith has settled nothing, but has thrown the whole question of prohibition open again. With unconscionable effrontery he tries to make it appear that the federal prohibition laws will still be enforced by state officers in New York even though the state enforcement act is repealed.

In signing the measure repealing the state enforcement act Governor Smith has given notice that New York does not approve of the federal prohibition laws. It is to be assumed that his attitude represents the majority opinion of his constituents.

New York was the 44th state to ratify the prohibition amendment, but it has never been very dry. Agitation for wine and beer has been continuous and there has been unending complaint against the Volstead law, by which congress limits alcoholic content to one-half of 1 per cent.

One thing New York can do is set aside the Constitution of the United States and repeal the federal prohibition laws. Governor Smith does not maintain that these have lost force in his state, but his announcement that state officers will be required to aid the federal government in strict enforcement of the Volstead act is not reassuring to "drys."

His praise of the officers of the army is well placed, for Omahans have found that the men in uniform are all the secretaries set them out as being. Some of the deeds of the army not connected with warfare, such as eradicating disease in the island dependencies of the nation, the construction of the canal, and similar services, were mentioned as giving good proof of the devotion of the trained men of the army to their high sense of civic duty.

Secretary Weeks rather startled his hearers by declaring that were he to be given power in case of war, he would conscript every man and woman, that each might be given the task for which he or she is best fitted by training. Such a course would be a violent departure from American tradition, and might possibly produce some confusion.

Who can tell how "shines a good deed in a naughty world?" Just now we read of a salesgirl in a small eastern town who has been made heir to \$50,000, by a woman she once did a kindness.

Every day such things occur, but, fortunately the doers of good deeds do not think of their shining, much less of their bringing rich return in after days.

Happy it is for all of us that plenty of unselfish persons exist; indeed, it is easy to believe they abound in the world, and that it is because the selfish ones are so few that they get so much notice.

When a grateful heart carries such a memory that a rich bequest is made in a will to reward a kind act, it suggests that in some way the giver has missed a great deal of what is fine in life by being so situated that a simple kindness seems worthy of such reward.

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EYES IN THE NOSE.

We may see without looking, and look without seeing, according to a dictionary advertisement, and now comes word from Paris that if we are only careful enough we may distinguish objects, colors, and lots of other things without either seeing or looking.

Under the new plan, however, a latent, almost extinguished sixth sense, residing in the skin, is to be revived and made to serve the needs of those who have been deprived of sight.

Why don't you sing of the rolling hills, the stream and the rolling sea, And the clouds that grace the limitless space under Eternity?

Why don't you sing of the mountains—the trees which shelter the crags and abysses? Why don't you fashion your melodies to the wonderful rhythm of this? But I would write with greater delight the song of a cherub's kiss.

Why don't you sing of the monarchs of old, the throne and palatial things, And the minstrel that was wont to be sublime in the realm of kings? Why don't you sing of celebrity and of all ethereal and high, Your lyrics pour that olden lore out of a vocal sky? But I would sing of the humble things, for an humble singer am I.

TWELVE GOOD MEN AND TRUE.

What about jury service? In the Independent we find the following sentences:

"Gentlemen, the court appreciates your sacrifice in leaving business to serve as trial jurors, but wishes to remind you that of all your duties that of jury service is the greatest." The judge was gracious, but, since his remarks came at the end of a two weeks' session in which not one of the cases tried was other than trivial, he failed to conciliate the jurors.

The independent argues in favor of courts that will handle little matters, where common sense judgment is most needed, without the aid of jurors. Unfortunately, humanity is so constituted that what may seem trivial to one is a peak of importance to the other. The famous Jones county calf case in Iowa annals is an example of this.

Greene, in his "Short History of the English People," traces the origin of jury duty and the rise of representative government, both growing out of the "folk-mote" and the "witenagemot," and the natural but selfish desire of the citizens to escape the inconvenience of the sheriff's court or the general assembly.

If some of the mooted reforms in court practice were brought about, probably citizens would be less reluctant to serve as jurors. Yet there is a deeper reason. The average man hesitates to say irrevocably that here lies the right and there the wrong, when deciding between man and man.

AMERICA'S SAFETY.

When John W. Weeks starts talking about the affairs of the War department of the United States government, he is on sure ground, for he knows his job pretty thoroughly. His theme in Omaha was the relation of the army to the people, the service of the military establishment to the civil arm of the general government, and the desirability of being ready.

Disclaiming any thought of militarism, Mr. Weeks argues for the training of the youth of the country in military science, so far as the course provided by the Citizens' Military Training camp plan will take them. He puts great emphasis on the value of the disciplinary education therein to be gained, saying that it better fits the man who takes it for his work in life, as well as giving him some mechanical training for the duty he will have to take up, should an emergency arise.

His praise of the officers of the army is well placed, for Omahans have found that the men in uniform are all the secretaries set them out as being. Some of the deeds of the army not connected with warfare, such as eradicating disease in the island dependencies of the nation, the construction of the canal, and similar services, were mentioned as giving good proof of the devotion of the trained men of the army to their high sense of civic duty.

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Oklahoma oil operators are proposing to leave hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil in the ground, in order that prices may be forced up. Can you recollect what a howl went up when the farmer proposed to limit the number of acres he would till in hope of getting a better price for what he did produce?

One Nebraska state court has shown that justice can be served without delay. A boy committed a crime on Sunday evening, and on the following Saturday was received at the state penitentiary. A few more such incidents would not discourage lovers of law and order.

Time was when any sort of snake wriggling around the landscape at Fourteenth and Douglas would have created a sensation. Now the observers merely call the police. Showing that prohibition has done something for humanity.

That Omaha young woman who is ill in London should be apprised of her egregious social error. They do not have appendicitis in London; oh my, no. What they have over there is perityphlitis, but it hurts just the same.

After reading some of the recent publications one may understand what the aged earl of Douglas meant when he thanked God he could not write.

One thing Seattle has found out is that owning a street railroad does not insure free rides to anybody.

America may be facing a new spiritual area, but a lot of folks are inclined to cling to the old.

Homespun Verse

—By Omahian's Own Poet— Robert Worthington Davis

WHY DON'T YOU SING . . . ?

Why don't you sing of the rolling hills, the stream and the rolling sea, And the clouds that grace the limitless space under Eternity?

Why don't you sing of the mountains—the trees which shelter the crags and abysses? Why don't you fashion your melodies to the wonderful rhythm of this? But I would write with greater delight the song of a cherub's kiss.

Why don't you sing of the monarchs of old, the throne and palatial things, And the minstrel that was wont to be sublime in the realm of kings? Why don't you sing of celebrity and of all ethereal and high, Your lyrics pour that olden lore out of a vocal sky? But I would sing of the humble things, for an humble singer am I.

Why don't you sing of the classic lay that was sung by the bards of yore, And your songs reveal with the charmed appeal of an ancient troubadour? Why don't you fathom the Vast above and the infinite depth below, And sing the song of the greater love, and fly from the common throes? But I would sing of the little things my friends and neighbors know.

"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.

Scout letters of Red Cloud's Horses. Columbus, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Not in the light of carping criticism, but prompted only by desire to aid in keeping straight some facts of early Nebraska history about which there appears to be no authentic written record, I address this communication to you, with request for its publication.

In the Morning Bee of Wednesday, May 30, appeared an editorial entitled, "And Not a Man Survived," referring to the Custer massacre and to the episode of the Indian and Anglin which soon followed—the confiscation of several hundred horses from a band of Sioux under Red Cloud.

At least one flagrant misstatement was made in connection with the Red Cloud episode, followed by an editorial conclusion in effect that a later appropriation by the United States government to reimburse the Sioux for their horses stands in history "as a rebuke for him (meaning General Crook) and a justification of the wily old Sioux." Apparently the editorial committee based on a statement previously made in the article to the effect that the entire herd of 450 Sioux ponies had been killed by command of General Crook.

It happened about four months after the Custer massacre. A large band of Sioux, under Red Cloud, Swift Bear and Yellow Leaf, was camped about six miles from the present site of Chadron. The Indians were not openly hostile, but were mean and sullen because of the increasing numbers of soldiers and settlers in the Black Hills country, an immigration which they regarded as invasion of the Sioux nation.

General McKenzie, in command of the 7th Cavalry, was stationed at Fort Robinson, near the present site of Crawford.

The Pawnee scouts, under command of their leader, Major North, and of which company I was captain, were on their way from Sidney to Fort Robinson, and camped on Snake creek, about 30 miles south.

General McKenzie received orders to bring Red Cloud and his band into the agency at Fort Robinson. Red Cloud ignored several requests to meet at our camp, and it became necessary to go after him.

Through dispatches brought by a scout, Billy Hunter, a half-breed, who may now be living at the Pine Ridge agency in South Dakota, and by other sources, it was learned that Red Cloud had fled to the north and was camped on the Snake creek. The Pawnee scouts—20 under Major North's command and 20 under mine—were detailed to lead the raid, drive off the horses and keep them in charge, while the rest followed to resist attack and maintain order. Orders had been given that no shots were to be fired, unless to return fire. Not a shot was fired, not a man was hurt. The raid netted 730 horses.

After the horses had been rounded up, General McKenzie commanded Red Cloud to break camp and follow him to Fort Robinson. Red Cloud refused at first, but when McKenzie made it plain to him that if he didn't obey orders the entire camp would be destroyed and burned, he yielded. The women, packed up the camp equipment and the whole band soon was under way to the agency. The Sioux were permitted to use all the horses they needed for the transportation of their equipment, their sick and all who wanted to ride.

After their arrival at Fort Robinson all the Sioux horses, in charge of Major North, and the details of the Pawnee scouts, were taken to Fort Laramie and there turned over to the quartermaster.

Of the 720 horses taken in the raid, the 42 chosen of the lot were given to Pawnee scouts for emergency use, and another 70 for their use in the Powder river expedition, which had been planned for the following winter; another 70 were given to a company of Sioux scouts, soon organized by General Crook, and the balance were sold at auction at Fort Laramie. The buyers at the auction were cowboys and ranchmen.

I am sure this relates the only episode in which horses were confiscated from Red Cloud and the Sioux, and it is certain that the only large herd of horses for which the government reimbursed the tribe. L. H. NORTH.

For Government-Owned Beer and Wine.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: To protect the youth of America from a curse that menaces the young men and women, the best assets that a nation can have, it would seem to be the most sacred duty of a country like ours to protect the young people from the poison that is manufactured and being drunk by our young people and our most re-

Daily Prayer

Make confession unto the Lord God of your fathers.—Isaia 10:11.

Our Father in Heaven, we bow before Thee in gratitude for the care of the night, and for the light and hope of the new day. Grant that we may enter upon it in the joy of forgiveness. Bring us to Thy choicest with souls unstained by conscious disobedience. Give us wisdom through the indwelling of Thy Holy Spirit that the choices of the day may be right. Keep us from the follies into which we shall be tempted to fall; preserve us from harm and danger of every kind. Bestow upon us the grace of love. Help us to love Thee and Thy Kingdom, and our fellowmen. Let Thy gracious presence today attend all with whom our lives are linked. Give them every blessing we need for ourselves. Be in their hearts and homes especially present to our daily thoughts. Keep from sin and shame and harm all who are dear to us. Help us to love them as we love Thee. Amen.

We Nominate--- For Nebraska's Hall of Fame.



HAROLD LLOYD, native of Nebraska and for a time a resident of Omaha, has risen to the heights in the motion picture world as a comedian. Harold was born at Burchard, Neb. He also lived at Pawnee City for a while as a youngster. When he was 11 years old his parents moved to Omaha, where he took up his abode at Twentieth and Dodge streets. Harold made his entry into the theatrical profession at the age of 12 in a stock company at the Burwood theater. The late Frank Bacon, creator of "Lightnin'", was starring at the Burwood then. After working in stock in the east, Harold went to San Diego, where he got a stock company to take his first public engagement. His creative ability enabled him to hit upon the idea of permanently adopting shell-rimmed glasses in his comedy roles. These glasses, and his ready smile are now known to millions who enjoy cinema entertainment.

spected citizens. It is now being sold quite generally, which is enriching only a few manufacturers of the criminal type, such as the bootleggers.

I believe that the government should use its entire police power to strictly enforce the present prohibition laws impartially upon the rich and poor alike, as this would be the most expedient means of moulding public opinion in favor of its repeal.

I believe that the United States government can handle the manufacture and sale of wines and beer under the same plan that is used in Canada and other countries; that a revenue should be produced to pay our war debt and reduce taxes. This is the plan, as outlined by the National Liberty League in its reform, and it is anxiously the support of a large number of men and women throughout the country, who are anxious to help in obtaining these results.

Suitable regulations can be worked out and enforced just as easily as the penalties for violation of the postal laws or making counterfeit money. The government would sell good beer and wine under this plan, which would come under the pure food and drug act. DON E DE BOW, Secretary-Treasurer National Liberty League.

Undeterred. Jimmy—Dearest, I must marry you— Shimmy—Have you seen father? Jimmy—Often, honey, but I love you just the same—Juggler.

Beginnings Are Little. "Art must begin from within," says Jens Jensen, "and the city beautiful will begin when the little home yard is kept clean." Very simple and very accurate.—Chicago News.

A Happy People. Blinks—The sad Eskimos are the happiest and most contented people in the world. Jinks—Why shouldn't they be, with no income tax or motor cars to dodge?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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Seeking a Cure for War

Survey of Nation's Press Shows World Peace Still a Live Topic.

Not an easy thing to keep the eye on the ball, with so many players on the course. And yet public attention sticks pretty closely to the subject of world peace. Editorial comment for the week in the nation's press was colored pretty largely by Memorial day. The democratic Brooklyn Eagle declares that President Harding was at his best in his address at Arlington, in which he "voiced the gratitude of the nation for the sacrifices incurred by succeeding generations in defense of the country."

"Condemned the conscienceless profiteer who has put the black blot of greed upon righteousness and highly-purposed conflict," and asserted his belief in the "God-given duty to give of our influence to establish the ways of peace throughout the world." The Christian Science Monitor finds a text also, saying: "There is prevalent among many well-meaning publicists an inclination to jeer at any declaration in behalf of international co-operation for peaceful ends which fails to distinctly specify membership in the league of nations as its primary step."

The advocates of the league in some instances seem to be in danger of putting the machinery by which an end is to be attained in a position of more importance than the end itself. They ascribe to those who believe that the government should always take the step next at hand, without an effort to cover the whole distance at a single leap, insincerity and hypocrisy.

The president has made it clear that his policy is to ally the United States with every hopeful movement for the assurance of peace. He does not propose to rest content merely with high-sounding statements, or with action limited to the United States alone and taken with an effort to secure the co-operation of other nations.

"All that is within the power of the United States to do, and whether it shall be accomplished by joining the present league of nations, by forming a new association of nations, by developing English-speaking unity, by participating in the organization of the World Court of International Justice, or by any other political method, is of secondary importance. The end sought is the vital thing, and it is impossible to read the president's speech without being convinced that it is his purpose to attain that end by whatever step, or steps, may be necessary."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a thick-and-thin advocate of the league, says: "Somehow or other our statement must be made to realize that they stand charged with betrayal until moral instruments are forged which will prevent war again devastating civilization and defrauding destiny of the flower of its youth."

Somehow or other our statement must be made to realize that they stand charged with betrayal until moral instruments are forged which will prevent war again devastating civilization and defrauding destiny of the flower of its youth. Some other statement must be made to see life in its true perspective. Let it be granted that some liability must be incurred in the great international venture to banish war and make peace man's permanent possession. Such liability, however, is negligible in the light of the real glory and happiness which the success of this effort will bestow upon the world.

From another angle the Washington Star, which opposes the league but supports the world court, views the outlook: "Just at present a strenuous effort must be made to realize that they stand charged with betrayal until moral instruments are forged which will prevent war again devastating civilization and defrauding destiny of the flower of its youth."

"Pioneers"



70 Million people ride Omaha Street Cars

The horse-car pictured above was the only street car in Omaha in 1868. It turned over on a curve, but it could and did run on a straight track up and down Farnam street. It cost \$700.

The Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Company has today over 300 electric cars, valued at over \$4,000,000. A single Farnam street car is valued at \$12,000. Tracks, power houses, real estate and other equipment bring the total value of the property—devoted to the transportation service of the community—up to \$20,000,000.

In 1873, 250,000 people rode on the Omaha street railways. Today, the total for the year is 70,000,000.

For thirty-nine years this company has been a customer of The Omaha National Bank.

Capital and Surplus Two Million Dollars THE OMAHA BEE Daily 73,181 Sunday 80,206 Does not include returns, left-overs, samples or papers spoiled in printing and includes no special rates. B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr. V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of June, 1923. W. H. QUIVERY, Notary Public (Seal)

Abe Martin



Of all th' nut questions, askin' a aviator what time he'll be back is th' worst. What's gittin' th' matter with th' automobiles, 'specially th' coupes, we see so many o' them stalled at night? Copyright, 1923.

last week adopted plans to teach children the "wrong of attempting to settle international disputes by means of war." Discussing this, the Springfield Republican says: "War, so far as historical evidence goes, is becoming progressively futile through the enormous increase in man's destructive powers. There may have been a time when it was hardly worse than a rough sport for barbarous barbarians fighting with swords and spears. Modern science has ended all that and the late war went far to vindicate the declaration of Bloch a generation ago that war was becoming impossible in the sense that it was becoming futile and ruinous."

"Our entrance in the world court is the best evidence we can give of our intention to be law-abiding internationally, as well as nationally, and to outlaw war," says the Topeka State Journal. To this the Albuquerque Journal adds: "There may be some sound reasons for opposition to our participation in the court, but there is much cause to believe that those who have taken a stand against it, up to this time are actuated by partisan political considerations as were many of those who opposed the league of nations."

Churches everywhere are entering into the peace movement. The Massachusetts Congressional conference

"Home Owners" We want the loan on your home. Take advantage of our 6% Interest and Easy Terms The CONSERVATIVE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION 1014 HARNEY

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION for MAY, 1923, of THE OMAHA BEE Daily 73,181 Sunday 80,206 Capital and Surplus Two Million Dollars The OMAHA NATIONAL BANK Farnam at 17th St.