

# Today

Wonderful Frenchmen.  
Poor Father's "Day."  
The Real Blood Givers.  
No German Joan of Arc.  
By ARTHUR BRISBANE

Criqui, a tiny Frenchman, for some years in the trenches, beats out Mr. Kilbane and becomes world featherweight champion prize fighter. To have a French prize fight champion seems as strange as having Sarazan, an Italian, for golf champion.

Criqui's victory need not surprise us. Dozens of champions will come out of France if boxing spreads there.

Every blow has a mental drive back of it. Pound for pound, the French are probably the most powerful race physically, excepting, possibly, the Irish and Jews.

Can a prize fighter "come back?" is the eternal prize ring question. Criqui came back. He lay on the battlefield of Verdun, apparently dead. When they picked him up, part of his face was shot away.

The surgeons patched him up in various places and made him a new jawbone out of part of one of his own ribs.

Any little Frenchman that can go through all that and then win a world's fighting championship, answers the question, "is the French race dying out?"

It was "Father's day" Sunday. Did you notice it? If "Mother's day" energetically promoted amounts to little, how unimportant is Father's day?

A poor plodding thing is Father, in the eyes of young America. He never quite comes up to expectations, often mortifies the family by his lack of savoir vivre, by his slippers, worn at the wrong time, his imperfect acquaintance with some detail of grammar, or in some one of a thousand other ways.

Father must find comfort in the fact that he is doing his duty. To set apart one day on which the children are supposed to wear roses in his honor seems ludicrous—especially as Father must pay for the roses.

Adelphi college needs money. Miss Grace Newman, who owes her education to Adelphi, could not raise as much as she wanted to give, so for \$50 she sold a pint and a half of blood to a post-graduate hospital for transfusion.

She gave Adelphi that money and some more, and seemed to think it quite natural. It is natural, for a woman.

If ever man could go back to the day of his birth, and see that birth and the blood there given, it would not be necessary to label any particular day "Mother's day." And you would read less often about judges ordering grown men to contribute to their mother's support.

All the blood ever shed on battlefields, by men lightly drafted by kings and republics, is nothing compared with the blood that the world's mothers have given. The battlefield heroes get the pensions and bronze monuments; the Mothers, too often, a neglected old age.

Strachey, able English writer, tells the French not to make, in the Ruhr, the mistake that England made when it burned Joan of Arc.

That is going a long way back for a warning. Besides, France had as much as England, to do with Joan's burning. A French bishop brought the charges of witchcraft against her, a French king deserted her. The English who knew that Joan was a fighting mascot responsible for French victories, simply accepted the chance to get rid of her.

The danger for France in the Ruhr is not in any way one German Joan of Arc rising up to free her country from the invader. That doesn't happen in these days of fliers and poison gas.

## Bryan Is Silent on Repeal of N. Y. Enforcement Law

### Nebraska Governor Disappoints Drys by Failure to Decry Action of Empire State Executive.

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee, Lincoln, Neb., June 4.—Genuine disappointment was expressed here tonight by prohibition workers that Gov. Charles W. Bryan did not make a public denunciation of the stand taken by Gov. Al Smith in signing the New York dry enforcement repeal bill.

They expected the same spontaneous denunciation given by Governor Davis of Kansas.

Despite the fact that Governor Bryan for one hour talked and joked with newspapermen he stated that he was too busy to make any statement on Governor Smith's action.

"I will have something to say later," he said.

The failure of the governor to make an instantaneous stand intensified the belief that maybe the wets and drys had both been double crossed by the governor. It was remembered by both wets and drys here today that the governor in a campaign speech delivered at Ravenna, substantiated by affidavits of his audience, stated that he would abolish the state law enforcement department.

After his election the governor, instead of appointing a state sheriff, appointed Tom Carroll, as an assistant law enforcement officer. No one disputes that Tom Carroll has been less diligent in ferreting out breakers of the prohibition law than Gus Hyers, former state sheriff.

Figures gleaned today from records of George W. Marsh, state auditor, show that in May the total expense of Carroll were \$2,722.80 against a total of \$2,351.70 for Gus Hyers in the same month a year ago.

Hyers had in his employ at that time a high priced fingerprint expert who kept pace with all criminals sent to the penitentiary and furnished to the federal government at the Leavenworth penitentiary fingerprint of criminals in the state penitentiary and reformatory.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was presented to Judge W. G. Hastings of the district court at Omaha, former dean of the college of law in the university, and to Albert Watkins of Lincoln.

Commencement address was delivered by Dr. John Timothy Stone of the Fourth Presbyterian church of Chicago, who was introduced by Chancellor Avery as a pupil orator, a student in sociology and one who had rendered distinguished service to his

country in time of war. Dr. Stone spoke on the subject, "Constructive Thinking," and emphasized the importance of personality, built upon the present, ever with an eye to the future, of the proper realization of the social instinct and of self sacrifice in service.

## Probe Sartered in Courthouse Fire

### North Platte Citizen and Accountant Seek Information From State Officials.

Lincoln, June 5.—Inquiry in connection with the recent burning of the Lincoln county courthouse at North Platte was begun today at the state house, when W. E. Shuman, head of a civic organization at that place, and J. S. Connell, an accountant from Cleveland, O., called on Governor Bryan and State Auditor Marsh in quest of information concerning state accounts of S. M. Souder, former county treasurer of Lincoln county, who is accused of setting fire to the courthouse.

Souder is in jail at North Platte, having been surrendered by bondsmen who provided bail following his arrest. The mission of Shuman and Connell is to get information which, they said, they wanted to present to the grand jury soon to be called for the purpose of investigating the burning. They declined to divulge the nature of the information they secured prior to submitting it to the grand jury.

They said the evidence in the case is now nearly complete, but it might be necessary to ask state officers to testify before the grand jury.

## Opinion Delivered in Nebraska Case

(Continued From Page One.) education of the immature in foreign languages and ideals before they could learn English and acquire American ideals; and "that the English language should be and become the mother tongue of all children reared in this state." It is also affirmed that the foreign-born population is very large, that certain communities commonly use foreign words, follow foreign leaders, more in a foreign atmosphere, and that the children are thereby hindered from becoming citizens of the most useful type and the public safety is imperiled.

That the state may do much, go very far, indeed, in order to improve the quality of its citizens, physically, mentally and morally, is clear; but the individual has certain fundamental rights which must be respected. The protection of the constitution extends to all, to those who speak other languages as well as those born with English on their tongue. Perhaps it would be highly advantageous if all had ready understanding of our ordinary speech; but this cannot be coerced by methods which conflict with the constitution—a desirable and cannot be promoted by prohibitive means.

State Rights Defamed. The desire of the legislature to foster a homogeneous people with

American ideals, prepared readily to understand current discussions of civic matters, is easy to appreciate. Unfortunate experiences during the late war and aversion toward every characteristic of truculent adversariness, were certainly enough to quicken that aspiration. But the means adopted, we think, exceed the limitations upon the power of the state and conflict with rights ascribed to the plaintiff in error. The interference was plain enough and no adequate reason therefor in line of peace and domestic tranquillity has been shown.

the power of the state to compel attendance at some school and to make reasonable regulations for all schools, including a requirement that they shall give instructions in English, is not questioned. Nor has challenge been made of the state's power to prescribe a curriculum for institutions which it supports. Those matters are not within the present controversy. Our concern is with the prohibition approved by the supreme court. Adams against Tamm, supra, 254, pointed out that mere abuse incident to an occupation ordinarily useful is not enough to justify its abolition, although regulation may be entirely proper. No sudden emergency has arisen which renders knowledge by a child of some language other than English clearly harmful as to justify its inhibition with the consequent infringement of rights long freely enjoyed. We are constrained to conclude that the statute as applied is arbitrary and without reasonable relation to any end within the competency of the state.

As the statute undertakes to interfere only with teaching which involves a modern language, leaving complete freedom as to other matters, there seems no adequate foundation for the suggestion that the purpose was to protect the child's health by limiting his mental activities. It is well known that proficiency in a foreign language seldom comes to one not instructed at an early age, and experience shows that this is not injurious to the health, morals or understanding of the ordinary child.

The judgment of the court below must be reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

## Courtroom Cleared in Heart Balm Suit

(Continued From Page 1) into the testimony, but the doctor, on his oath, asserted that Miss Johnstone offered no protest. He was unable to remember if she participated in the kissing process. In view of the novelty, he testified, she blushed. On subsequent repetitions, the blush disappeared. He testified that he kissed her nearly every day.

Dr. Connell denied, however, that at the time of the first kiss or at any other time, there was any talk of marriage.

He told the story of events which followed his writing of the letter which told of his newly discovered love for another woman.

Appears Frantic. "I left Omaha October 15, 1920, and arrived in New York the following Sunday," he said.

"Monday I called on Miss Johnstone. She said: 'You shouldn't have told me what you did in your letter.' She appeared to be frantic.

"You're not going to marry that other woman are you?" she asked. "I don't know," I replied, but I wrote you because you always advised me if I ever married to marry a girl that I loved."

"I don't want you to marry that girl. I want you to marry me," she said.

"Violet, I never had any intention of marrying you," I told her. "Then I kissed her and told her to be a good girl, and left. She was very angry."

"Wednesday I talked to her at the college. She again asked me if I intended to marry the other woman."

"How about our trip up the Hudson?" she asked.

"We can't make that trip now, because I am walking a chalk line," I told her.

Didn't Call. "Thursday I didn't call. Friday she greeted me very coldly. She told me she would blacken my name and run down my friends if I didn't marry her. I told her if there was any person she wanted to get at it should be the other woman. She said she would drag down my Catholic sister."

"She said she would have me arrested, and would sue me for breach of promise, that she would drag me down, and that I would never have enough nerve to face the letters I had written to her."

"She started to say something about my mother, and I told her to leave my mother out of it. 'I'll be damned if I'll marry you,' I said. She turned and walked rapidly away. We were in Central park. I caught up with her. We caught a bus but she refused to let me pay her fare."

Dr. Connell testified that the diamond ring and other presents he gave Miss Johnstone were merely Christmas or birthday gifts.

On cross-examination Dr. Connell stated that Miss Johnstone, received \$28 a month, one-half of this amount was paid by Dr. Connell and the other half by another physician.

Dr. Connell stated that Miss Johnstone darned his socks and sewed buttons on his shirts. Lunch and dinner was given to her without charge.

"Did you pay her for mending your clothes?"

"No. It was an act of goodwill. I did help her to pay for a sealskin coat and a dress sometime ago."

Kissed Every Day. Dr. Connell stated that he kissed Miss Johnstone twice and sometimes more every day. The kisses were given when she came to work and when she went home, he said.

"When she teased me I would kiss her more often than I did," said Dr. Connell. "But most of the time I was the aggressor."

"When was the first letter of affection or love sent to Miss Johnstone?"

"Six or eight years ago. The affection part was concealed; that is invisible ink used."

Dr. Connell stated that when he first met the plaintiff he was beautiful but her "teasing got the best of him."

Miss Johnstone in rebuttal denied that Dr. Connell told her to marry a "clean, decent sort of man" and also denied that she ever attacked the Catholic church as was testified by the defendant.

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