

Today

Think About Velocity. Safety Depends on That. There Are No Islands. What One Man Could Do.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE

No one knows what is to happen in this world, for within 10 years, everything has been changed by a change in the speed of man.

Two hundred years ago, at the beginning of his chapter "On the Defensive Force of States in General," Montesquieu wrote in "The Spirit of Laws":

"As an invader may appear on every side, it is requisite that the state should be able to make on every side its defense; consequently it should be of a moderate extent, proportioned to the degree of velocity that nature has given to man, to enable him to move from one place to another."

Lloyd George, in his article published Sunday on German reparations and the latest German "note," says that all Germany's securities, offered for a loan, "will not enter an investor to risk his money on a German reparation loan. He will look at Germany as a whole and not in parts. He will want to know what is likely to happen to that great country during coming years and to its industry, its finances, its politics and its people."

All that depends on speed, the "velocity" to which Montesquieu wisely attached such importance. In other words, the world's future, "its industry, its finances, its politics and its people" depend on flying machines, on control of the air.

England and Japan are no longer islands, as regards war. London lies as wide open to attack as Berlin or Paris.

A few individuals, with enough money, might successfully (for a time at least) declare war against the greatest nation. It is all a question of velocity.

A hundred flying machines, carrying TNT or a worse explosive at a velocity of 250 miles an hour could appear above Paris and change the whole aspect of world affairs. In two hours, they could leave Paris a wreck—then fly back east, dropping a promise to return, if necessary.

Some would be brought down dead of course, but they always are in war. And there are always plenty to take the chance, for glory and profit. France, in turn, could destroy Berlin, but that would not rebuild Paris.

The new fact is that a man with \$100,000,000, 100 flying machines and 200 reckless men, could do to England what Napoleon could not do with all his armies and fleets, or do to Paris, which is France, more damage than was done by Bismarck and Molke combined. All thanks to the new "velocity" and deadly killing machinery that science has created since 1914.

Men will come to their senses, deal justly, respect rights, even in victory, forget past hatreds, in dread of worse future possibilities and combine to control and repress savagery—or this world will see wars and destruction never imagined and no country will be safe in its "industry, finances, politics or people."

Our statesmen should think more about Montesquieu's short sermon on velocity and less about a league of nations or a world court.

The outside world will not trouble us, if we keep ready, mind our own business and refuse to be dragged into the affairs of Europe or Asia.

In connection with the suggestions that this nation "really ought to do something to help Europe settle her problems," observe in Sunday's article by Lloyd George his statement: "M. Poincare does not conceal the fact that the French government issues orders to its representatives on that 'judicial' body."

He refers to the reparations committee, supposed to express the will of the combined nations that conquered Germany.

Lloyd George does not write as an irresponsible critic. He knows what he discusses and even the dullest American sentimentalist, or the most cunning and unscrupulous American financier should be warned by him.

If Poincare dictates, as he does, to one "judicial" concern established under the wing of the league of nations, who would dictate to the world court, also a little branch of the league, if we were foolish enough to join it? Who would formulate the decisions by which we should be at least morally bound?

To learn how fast Europe is rushing toward complete confusion again, read Lloyd George. Illustrating the foolishness of postponing a settlement between Germany and the conquering countries, he reminds you of the steady downward slide, since the various futile conferences.

"At Cannes, a two-year moratorium would have been accepted as settlement. Already a year and a half of that period would by now have elapsed.—The mark would have been stabilized and a loan would have provided the allies with substantial sums—at Cannes the mark stood at 3,500 to the dollar. It now stands at 70,000 to the dollar."

Our business is, with all possible velocity, to keep up with the age in which velocity counts. We should build airships, plenty of them, the big, rest, fastest, strongest in the world and keep on hand an ample stock of the most deadly, destructive gases and explosives.

We should mind our own business and let the sickly sentimentalist express himself in sickly sentiment, not in being complications upon this country.

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Candidates for Two Offices Are Being Sized Up

Aspirations Are Centered on Governorship and Senate—Bryan's Plans Remain Secret.

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee, Lincoln, June 18.—With primary filing time a year in the distance, there is considerable talk in political circles concerning probable candidates for the United States senate and governor.

The most popular topic is agitation coming from Custer county for entry of Senator Emerson Purcell, Broken Bow editor, in the primaries as a candidate for the democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Theodore Osterman, democratic floor leader in the house, who was on the verge of filing for the governorship a year ago, is known to be in a receptive mood. Osterman, in an interview in Omaha last week, criticized Governor Bryan.

Governor Bryan is a candidate for something, everyone in close touch with his maneuvers admits. Whether it is the United States senatorship or a return engagement in the governor's chair is a puzzle. The most popular belief is that he will run for a second term as governor.

Eyes on Senate.

Congressman A. C. Shallenberger of Alma is looked upon now as an almost certain candidate for the democratic nomination for United States senator. Many believe that Congressman John H. Morehead of Falls City has his eye on the same position.

That Bryan, Shallenberger and Morehead will continue in the habits of a lifetime in being a candidate for some office every two years, is looked upon as a certainty. While all of this conversation is under way relative to these three gentlemen, Congressman Edgar Howard of Columbus may take a hand in the game next summer. Intense interest is displayed in the records that Howard, Shallenberger and Morehead will make in congress this winter.

Not is Dan Butler of Omaha being forgotten. Butler staged a spectacular race with Governor Bryan in the primaries and was noised out by the western Nebraska vote. Butler's chief platform was local enforcement of prohibition laws and many believe that Butler in accepting the post of police commissioner in Omaha hopes to prove that a diligent police head can enforce such laws and thus strengthen the position he took at the primaries a year ago.

York Man Looks.

In the republican camp is a congressman whose record at next winter's congress may have as much to do with either making or breaking his United States senatorial aspirations as the records of Shallenberger, Howard and Morehead do in furthering or dissipating their democratic senatorial ambitions. This is Congressman M. O. McLaughlin of York.

The fourth district congressman is spending a watchful waiting summer at his home in York and frankly admits to friends that he contemplates making the race. The possible candidacy of Senator George W. Norris for re-election is the obstacle in his way at this time, the congressman admits.

Then there is former Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie and the almost certain candidacy of former Congressman Charles H. Sloan of Geneva for the senatorial toga.

In the republican gubernatorial ranks appear the names of Arthur J. Weaver, Falls City, president constitutional convention A. N. Mathers, Gering, speaker house of representatives, and State Senator Perry Reed of Hamilton.

Bee Want Ads Produce Results.



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P. and B. Raid Order Given by Dan Butler

(Continued From Page One.)

out the orders I gave him," Commissioner Butler added. "I gave the orders in absolute good faith as police commissioner and with no malice against the P. and B. cigar store."

"Did Sargent Trapp and his men follow your instructions?" was asked.

"They did," police commissioner replied.

The police commissioner explained that when he issued his orders of "investigation and hold," he was mindful that such orders automatically meant no bond, no telephone conversation nor any communication until "the case was completed." Explaining the completion of the case, he said he understood that one of the proprietors of the cigar store was still at large.

"Absolutely"—Mr. Butler.

"They were to be held subject to my direction, absolutely," the police commissioner said in response to a question.

"You believed that the ends of justice were being served by holding Anderson for an indefinite period without bond?" Attorney Baker asked.

"In this specific case we held Anderson for a reasonable time to complete the case," Butler replied.

"The testimony shows that these officers went on the orders of the police commissioner," Mayor Dahlman interposed. "They were directed by the police commissioner."

Knew Him 20 Years.

"Do you think that under these

circumstances in case of a man having lived in Omaha more than 40 years as Anderson has, and knowing Anderson for 20 years, do you think that justice was subserved by holding him in jail without bond?" Attorney Baker asked.

"Anderson was in bad company," Butler said.

"Do you ratify the actions of Trapp and Dunn in the arrest and holding of Anderson?" Attorney McGuire asked police commissioner.

"Absolutely."

Attorney Baker rejoined by asserting that an attempt was being made to exonerate Trapp and Dunn on account of the responsibility assumed by the police commissioner, who stressed the thought that he is in direct charge of the police department and has authority to give orders.

Testifies to Bet.

Sergeant Trapp, on the stand, stated that he gave Officer M. L. Jensen a \$5 bill to go to the P. and B. cigar store to place a bet, which Jensen testified he did, selecting "Lady Diana" of the Kentucky derby for place.

Jensen said he was given a number and his initials written on a slip which was placed in cash register, with the currency he paid. Sergeant

Trapp related that he took the currency and slip from register as evidence.

Commissioner Hummel inquired whether Trapp gave Jensen the \$5 to "intimidate" Anderson and also asked whether the police carry "dice, cards and chips" with which to induce citizens into games of chance.

The evidence yesterday included reference to the dismissal of Anderson and Barrick in police court when arraigned on charges in connection with the cigar store raid; also reference to a civil suit started by them in the district court.

Questioned About Orders.

When Desk Sergeant Bert Thorpe was testifying, Commissioner Joseph Koutsky inquired whether the police commissioner resorted to such orders as in the Anderson case, to "jam someone or make it hot for someone." Thorpe testified it "could be done."

Among the attendants yesterday were women of the W. C. T. U., Elmer Thomas, executive secretary of the Committee of 5,000, Tom Denison and a group of persons who have been removed from the police department since Commissioner Butler was transferred a few months ago.

The hearing will be resumed this afternoon at 3.

Bryan Receives Resignation of Hatchery Head

O'Brien's Action Follows Differences With Governor—Rutenback Urged to Succeed Him.

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee, Lincoln, June 18.—Resignation of W. J. O'Brien, superintendent of the state fish hatchery, was reported to have been received today by Governor Charles W. Bryan.

O'Brien's resignation, after 20 years' continuous service for the state, during which time he has stocked the streams and lakes of Nebraska with millions of fish, was forced upon him by Governor Bryan. O'Brien's contempt of politics and the political future of politicians isn't what advisers of the governor believe what will bring returns at the polls.

Shortly after the governor entered office he criticized fish dinners given by O'Brien to members of the legislature, something O'Brien has done ever since the hatchery was started at every legislative session. The governor also urged that O'Brien must occupy quarters situated at the hatchery and abandon his cottage, three miles from the hatchery.

At the same time the governor's handman, Charles W. Pool, secretary of state, declined to sign a bill passed by the legislature giving O'Brien \$1,200 in back pay. The governor also announced publicly that O'Brien must accept a ruling that the fish superintendent should work directly under the game warden.

O'Brien declined to give up his private cottage. He also insisted that he had a right to the \$1,200.

Gus Rutenbeck, game warden under Governor Morehead, is looked upon as O'Brien's successor. Val Peter of Omaha, editor of a German paper, called on Governor Bryan a few days ago to urge appointment of Rutenbeck.

Since the disagreement between the governor and O'Brien occurred numerous fishermen and hunters from all parts of Nebraska have petitioned the governor to retain O'Brien.

Board of Control Member Resigns

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contrary, is to care for girls and women sentenced to jail as well as women who are diseased.

"Four years ago Governor McKelvie induced the legislature to appropriate money for the erection of such an institution. The initial appropriation was limited but we could start."

"A large number of women receiving jail sentences and sent to this institution were dismissed. We felt it our duty to cure them and confine them until they were cured."

Unaided This Year.

"At the session of the legislature two years ago we wanted two cottages at York, one for the diseased women and another for those in good health. We received one cottage. This year the legislature didn't give us a cent for expansion and hostility aimed at the institution may kill it."

"I know of many women who have walked a straight path since their experience there and there have been several instances whereby husband and wife have become reconciled as a result of efforts of the superintendent. These are matters which the newspapers don't publish. In fact, we dare not give such stories to the papers because their publication would ruin our reconciliation plans."

If it had not been for Miss Worley and other club women in Nebraska, the institution would have been transformed into an annex to the penitentiary where the women prisoners are confined. At the last session of the legislature the member of the legislature from York introduced a bill which would make it impossible to utilize the institution for the cure of diseased women and merely maintain women convicts there.

Town Opposes Home.

The bill was nearly passed. The complaint registered by the members for York was that York, always noted during saloon days as the largest city in Nebraska which never countenanced a saloon, was insulted, felt humiliated with such an institution at its door.

It also was charged at committee meetings that a number of male youth from York had induced some of the girls to take automobile rides with them. The parents of boys became embittered toward the institution while other parents with growing boys became apprehensive and all turned against the institution and demanded its abolishment. The bill was killed after many stormy committee meetings.

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