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GOVERNED TO DEATH. "We do not need more government. We need more culture. We do not need more law. We need more religion."

There is a world of truth in that statement of Vice President Calvin W. Coolidge at the commencement of Wheaton college, in New England. Education, he told these girls, should contribute to a better art of living.

It is a fact not to be denied that if mankind were thoroughly cultured and perfectly religious there would be no need for supplementing the laws of nature with artificial legislation.

Reference to other baccalaureate addresses of the last few weeks demonstrates a striking agreement on the need for preserving individual freedom, not to permit or sanction wrongdoing or anti-social practices, but to put the race on its honor, as it were.

There are, after all, two extremes of government between which peoples swing back and forth. At one end is socialism, under which the government controls almost everything.

Though the vice president of the United States has said that we need culture rather than government and religion rather than law, yet he is not to be understood as preaching philosophic anarchy.

Just as TENNYSON told Clara Vere de Vere, "the gardener Adam and his wife smile at our claims of long descent," just so Methusalem may look down with amused tolerance on E. E. Horner of Oteo, Neb., who is dandling a great-grandchild, and looking forward to welcoming a representative of the sixth generation.

No good reason why he should not realize his ambition, for he is only 95, and may as well live thirty years longer as not. He is a Civil war veteran, and spent the first sixty-five years of his young manhood in Ohio, coming to Nebraska when his maturity came over him.

Each man hopes to leave posterity; it is his greatest contribution to society, that of children well trained and fitted to take up the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

Mental as well as bodily vigor counts in this, and the promise of the strain is good for the community. Patriarchs of old reckoned their possessions by their children and their flocks, and they were blessed as they could count upon progeny.

THE DAYS NOW SHORTEN. And now the sun is on his way back to the north, having for a little day shown directly overhead at the Tropic of Cancer.

This swing of the earth back and forth makes the difference in the seasons, and gives the temperate zones the pleasures that are enjoyed so much. Spring, summer, autumn and winter come in order because the earth moves as it was designed to from the beginning.

Let that alone. No living man ever saw it, nor need the average man give himself any concern about the changes that are taking place on an astronomical scale. The equinox will come in March and September, the solstices in June and December, and these will continue to mark the seasons just as they have for many, many years.

Amherst only dismissed a president, but is getting quite as much attention as if she had turned out an athletic champion of some kind. President Harding will need no front porch on his visit to Alaska. Those British liners, so to speak, were half seas over.

HERE, WHERE THE WEST BEGINS. It is so easy to sense the spirit of the west, and so difficult to express it. A poet now and then rises to interpret the traditions born of our pioneers and which, though we know it not, still mold our lives and thoughts.

No one could understand Nebraska through reading the statistics of its agricultural production or through listening to the banal flights of its politicians. The thing is too deep for that and too full of life to be expressed in dead figures.

A Nebraskan in Paris, expressed perhaps by the stagnation of the old world, writes home to say that Nebraska is destined to be, some day, one of the centers from which ideas will flow.

To that might be added a greater degree of self-realization. The suggestion of Augustus W. Dunbar, himself an artist of note, that Omaha ask Gutzon Borglum to express in enduring and eloquent marble some phase of this great plains country, producing a piece of sculpture for one of our parks, exactly fits the need.

"New York—enterprising, rich, prosperous, generous, and proud, as she should be, of her greatness—is yet far behind not only Paris and London, but even tiny provincial towns of France, Italy, Germany, in the possession of art."

What civic body, or what set of private individuals will sponsor a movement to give Omaha a start toward the distinctive artistic expression that wells up so naturally in all parts of the world but our own?

Shades of forty years of Nebraska's great and near-great, those who have answered the final roll call and those who still remain with us, were sadly perturbed by the news that comes out from Lincoln. It is that an edict has gone forth banishing the chairs from in front of the Lindell hotel.

Not despot so ruthless as the petty tyrant whose little command of authority gives him opportunity to assail the comfort of those who fall under his power! That row of extra chairs has stood for so long that the memory of none runneth to the contrary.

"Uncle Jackie" Imhoff and Ed P. Roggen made the old Commercial one of the famous spots, and its glory clung. The Lincoln drew its share of popularity, but never did these approach the place of the Lindell, particularly during the days when "Steve" Hoover was running that hostelry.

Out in front, under the shade of the majestic trees, those big-armed, deep-seated invitations to rest and conversation gave to the weary something that nothing else afforded. Here gathered the visitors to the capital, when their errand was done and the next train out was not yet due, and in committee of the whole they discussed and cursed the government, the party, its leaders and its opposition.

And now this is all to be brought to an end, because the police commissioner of Lincoln so wills. Very well, but, if he had had the real good of the public at heart, he would have abated that low joint in the street car track and fixed it so guests could get their beauty sleep in the cool of a summer's morning.

Governor Hardwick of Georgia, who has authorized military control in a town where a lynching was threatened, has taken the right action. If people can't control themselves, then the state will have to do it for them.

Iowa's fame does not rest alone on its corn. Many of the exhibits at the American Peony society's meeting in St. Paul came from that state. Miss Lucetta Cook of Clinton was one of the amateur contestants.

Count Boni de Castellane, divorced husband of Anna Gould, is in bad with France through having sold his friends worthless oil stocks. And yet it was believed that he never could be Americanized.

Walter Hagen, the American golf star who accuses the British of showing poor sportsmanship would set them a better example if he maintained silence about his treatment at the Troon tournament.

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Out of Today's Sermons

Rev. Albert Kuhn, pastor of Bethany Presbyterian church, will preach Sunday morning on the subject, "Parents and Children."

No task that falls to the common lot of men and women is as important and as sacred as that of raising their children to be good men and women.

One of the first essentials to achieve this task is that the parents should breed a strong consciousness of their duty in this respect. You must not let yourselves become so engrossed in your housekeeping tasks or your business affairs that the attention which you give your children becomes thereby less keen.

Another essential of good home training is the recognition of the fact that the chief factor in a good education is the character of the parents. If a man's conscience is dwarfed or blunted he is a plague spot in society, no matter what his other accomplishments may be.

There is one more essential that I would like to emphasize. It is the insistence on the part of the parents toward the children. In how many homes the children are allowed to bully father or mother, or both. This is generally the case when the parents have been slowly in the instance of respect and immediate obedience on the part of the children.

Reading the first seven verses of the second chapter of Revelations containing the letter to the church in Ephesus, we are at first happy to discover the tribute given to that church.

But in the fourth verse we come to the word nevertheless, which is a word of warning and rebuke. The spiritual condition of that church. The question is—what is wrong? Is not this a church with works, labor, patience, having kept its discipline, and doing all this without fainting, for Christ's sake, a real church without fault?

"Take heed, church of today! You are watched by Him 'who walketh in the midst of the seven golden candlesticks.' You will stand with His indignation, and let us be warned by His absence. Woe to you, therefore, who dare to deny His power as God and Savior. You may pride yourself of 'doing,' as the church of Ephesus, but unless you are united with Him, pleasing to Him are possibly the very things that blinds you with a false security.

Following are excerpts of sermon delivered at Cross Lutheran church today by Titus Lang, pastor.

Our synod, the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states, is in these days meeting in synodical convention in the city of Fort Wayne, Ind. About 1,600 delegates from our churches in all parts of the country and from various parts of the world are assembled there.

And now this is all to be brought to an end, because the police commissioner of Lincoln so wills. Very well, but, if he had had the real good of the public at heart, he would have abated that low joint in the street car track and fixed it so guests could get their beauty sleep in the cool of a summer's morning.

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The War of Silver and Gold

Death of Peter Jensen Recalls Story of His Valiant Course at St. Louis Convention.

EVERY strong man gets a chance some time in his life to show the quality of his metal. Such a chance came to Peter Jensen at a Nebraska convention in 1896, when William McKinley was nominated for president by the republicans.

The late Nebraska statesman, who recently died at his home in Jefferson, was highly regarded for his unusual qualifications, but for none more than his steadfastness of purpose. His services were varied, and some attracted much attention from the public, such as his missions to Manitoba, where he was called by the Canadian government to quiet the Doukhobors, the strange sect, when they started on one of their peculiar demonstrations.

It required courage for a Nebraskan to vote for the gold standard at that time. Republicans in Nebraska were divided on the issue, and many of those who did not openly favor the Bryan 16-to-1 standard at least openly advocated a compromise which would continue "bi-metalism."

Nebraska was real national political battleground in 1896 for the first time in its history. Prior to that year the state was reckoned upon as certain to give its electoral vote to the republican candidate for president.

Nebraska returned to its moorings gave 35,000 for Benjamin Harrison for president, and elected Lorenzo Crouse, republican, for governor. In 1894, on purely state issues, Elias A. Holcomb, nominated by the populists and endorsed by the Bryan wing of the democratic party, was elected governor.

But when the monetary standard began back in 1893, when Grover Cleveland returned as president of the United States, Mr. Bryan split with the populists and the democratic party, and the prohibition issue had resulted in the election of James E. Boyd, first democrat to be chosen governor of Nebraska. Plenty of reason exists for the assertion frequently made that the prohibition issue had resulted in the election of James E. Boyd, first democrat to be chosen governor of Nebraska.

Each year the debate over money was growing warmer. Mr. Bryan returned from congress to become editor of Senator Hitchcock's paper, and as ever has been for free silver since "Coin" Harvey came to lecture in Nebraska, and the silver men gained many followers. One of the well known names of the day was the joint debate between Edward Rosewater and W. J. Bryan on the money question.

When it came to naming delegates to the St. Louis convention, the republicans found that the party contained many adherents of the double standard, who were later to form the "free silver republican" party, and considerable figure at the convention. Then editor of The Omaha Bee was not in the best standing with the republican party, because of having bolted the party's nominee for governor in 1894, but he was strong for McKinley and the gold standard, and on April 9, 1896, a few days before the state convention met in Omaha to select delegates to the St. Louis convention, concluded an editorial with these words:

"The republican party must declare itself squarely against free silver, and against any man who would leave any material margin between the face value of the dollar and its bullion value. If we are to have credit money, we must not only coin silver into dollars and take our chance on the ability of the government to keep them at par."

On April 16, 1896, the republican convention met at Omaha, and by acclamation named John L. Webster of Omaha, Thomas P. Kennard of Lincoln, Peter Jensen of Grand Island and George H. Thummell of Grand Island as delegates-at-large from Nebraska to the national convention at St. Louis. A set of resolutions was adopted, pledging the delegates from Nebraska to vote for William McKinley of Ohio for president, "for a term of four years," and to vote against a free coinage of silver plank in the national platform.

W. J. Connell of Omaha, offered as a substitute for the latter a resolution endorsing free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, which was signed by himself and 450 other republicans. This resolution was laid on the table by an overwhelming vote.

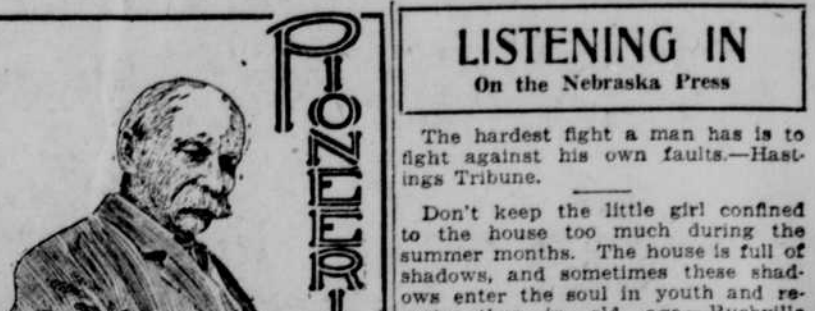
A. Durbin of Omaha, who intervened between the convention in Omaha and the nomination of McKinley at St. Louis, the free silver men doubled and redoubled their efforts. They contended that, despite the instructions of the convention, Nebraska delegates would be warranted in disregarding that action and throwing their fortunes in with the silver advocates. When the convention assembled at St. Louis Nebraskaers were at the very forefront of one of the most memorable party battles of American history. Peter Jensen, as the member of the delegation representing Nebraska on the committee on resolutions, became the storm center. He declared himself unequivocally for the gold standard, and for a straight out declaration in the platform. To maintain this position he was required to sustain great pressure from within and without the delegation.

John M. Thurston, who was then senator from Nebraska and national committeeman for the state, and was named by Edward Rosewater as permanent chairman over the St. Louis convention, openly favored a compromise on the silver issue. Several others from Nebraska sided with Mr. Thurston. The silver men associated with Mr. Henderson and Hepburn of Iowa, Teller of Colorado, and others who stood high in the councils of the party, put in their best efforts to secure a plank that would straddle the monetary issue. Several of the district delegates from Nebraska came out openly for the compromise as suggested by Senator Thurston.

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Mr. Jensen's part in the proceeding brought him many letters and telegrams of congratulation, not only from Nebraskans, who were keenly interested in the part their state was playing in the great drama then being enacted on the political stage, but from notable men throughout the country. One of these was written in 1912 by H. H. Kohlsaat, the Chicago editor and publisher, who was such a close personal friend of McKinley. It reads:

"Chicago, Oct. 21, 1912.—Dear Mr. Jensen: Your letter of the 19th inst. was a reminder of the great days we lived together in St. Louis in '96. I have never forgotten a remark you made when I asked you if you would not be a Nebraskan member of the committee on resolutions, vote for the gold standard. You said 'God, Al and Nebraska will vote for the gold standard.' You perhaps did not know that the free silver plank was carried on you to vote against the gold standard. I was proud to have you in my party when you made that statement and carried out your promise. And now you say you may be defeated because I am a Nebraskan. President Taft, well, defeat is not the end of the world. It is only a temporary setback. I trust everything will go well with you, and I hope you will let me hear from you occasionally. With warm wishes I am, 'Faithfully yours,' 'H. KOHLSAAT.'"



Arbor day is so well established now that Nebraskans take it as a matter of course. In fact, the idea was then a novelty, and as such was rather gingerly approached by the majority. It did get attention from a Philadelphia paper in connection with the new holiday, and so he published the following on March 2, 1872:

"NEBRASKA ARBOR DAY." "The eastern press is commenting favorably upon the inauguration and encouragement of extensive tree planting in Nebraska by the designation of an 'Arbor day' for that purpose. The Philadelphia Inquirer of February 23 says: 'For many years past the lack of trees in many of the far western states of the union has formed the theme of most disparaging papers from the pens of wise but most discouraging political economists. To remedy this natural climatic defect the people of California have gone to an enormous expense, not only buying trees, but providing for a supervisor of future forests, with a princely salary of \$15,000 per annum. Much wiser than the Golden state, Nebraska leaves the necessary tree planting to the good sense, enterprise and energy of her citizens. A new holiday has been fixed in Nebraska, the 10th of April, which is set apart for tree planting, and is to be known as 'Arbor day' and it will, as an agricultural festival, become even more popular than (and more ancient, but none the less sensible) 'harvest homes.' To foster this most laudable and public-spirited enterprise of tree planting the Agricultural Society of Nebraska offers a premium of \$100 to the farmers' society of the county which plants the largest number of trees on April 10 next, and agricultural books to the value of \$25 to the man planting the most trees. This do our energetic and industrious people overcome the obstacles thrown in the way of their progress and prosperity by nature."

Don't keep the little girl confined to the house too much during the summer months. The house is full of shadows, and sometimes these shadows enter the soul in youth and remain there in old age.—Rushville Standard.

A medical man advises the women to dress up more in the evenings. This suggestion will no doubt result in booming the fur trade this summer.—Grand Island Independent.

If this thing goes on much longer there will not be standing room in Nebraska's Hall of Fame.—Fairbury News.

I don't know much about this fascist movement in Italy, but I have a strong hunch about the meaning of it in America, and particularly here in Nebraska. Look at the names of the fellows who have been tentatively selected to manage the fascist game in Nebraska. Call the roll of the Nebraska fascist leaders, and every prominent corporation lobbyist in the state will answer present.—Columbus Telegram.

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