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THE PRESIDENT AND THE FARMERS.

President Harding should feel at home in the middlewest, for his administration has done more for the permanent benefit of agriculture than has that of any other chief executive. Coming into office at a time when the drastic deflation brought about under President Wilson was in full swing, he found the nation facing a farm crisis. Traces of that devastation will linger for many years, but the prompt measures of the Harding administration not only saved the agricultural industry from ruin and set it on the sure road to recovery, but also give assurance through new credit legislation that such peril can never rise again.

It means much to the prosperity of America that farm crops in 1922 had a value \$2,000,000,000 greater than those of 1921. This was due, not to any larger volume of output, but to the improvement in credit and marketing conditions.

In his address at Hutchinson, Kan., Mr. Harding reviewed the legislation by which the government brought protection to this fundamental industry. There are those in the east who do not understand or approve the attention that has been given the interests of the agricultural regions. To these Mr. Harding makes reply that, "the farmer has received nothing more than was coming to him; nothing more than he needed; nothing more than was good for him; and nothing that was not also good for all of our national interests."

He does not regard the farmer as a ward of the government, like a Sioux Indian, but as a free born American who asks only an equality of opportunity with those engaged in other activities. He counts it as the crowning achievement of his administration that through the new system of farm credit American farmers for the first time in history are now able to obtain "adequate investment and working capital on terms as favorable as those accorded to commerce and industry."

This reference is to the Intermediate Credit banks which have been formed to advance money on livestock, farm equipment, growing crops and the like for a longer period than the customary 60 days or 90 days that meets the merchant's and manufacturer's needs, but which is too short a time for the farmer.

"I thoroughly agree that what is needed is fair prices," Mr. Harding told his farm audience in Kansas Saturday; "and I thoroughly well know that the farmer wants to get out of debt rather than to get further into debt." But it is his opinion that a scientific credit system which makes possible orderly marketing will accomplish both these ends. Of this

"Many people have been inclined to be skeptical of the benefits which might follow the enactment of legislation to give the farmer a better system of credit. They have said that the farmer better prices for his crops and livestock, rather than easier ways to borrow money. That is true, but these friends do not seem to understand that prices of crops and livestock are directly influenced by credit facilities.

"In the past, farmers have been obliged to finance their productive enterprises by borrowing money for short terms. When times are good they have no difficulty in renewing these loans, but in periods of financial stress too many farmers have found themselves under the necessity of pushing their crops or their livestock on the market, not infrequently before the latter is fully fitted for market, in order to pay notes which they had expected to be able to renew, thus at times flooding the market and seriously depressing prices. Under a system of intermediate credit, administered with reference to the farmers' seasonal requirements. they should be able to market both their crops and livestock in a more orderly fashion, and this in itself will be a potent influence in keeping prices more stable and reasonable."

In Nebraska today a group of Hayes county farmers are organizing the first co-operative agricultural and livestock loan association under the new federal intermediate credit law. Having been furnished with the opportunity, they have set to work to help themselves. It is with that in mind that the federal government has passed the greatest mass of farm legislation in history-not to set up a paternalistic protectorate, but to place the farmers in a position where they can work out their own salvation.

Mr. Harding has nothing to say of future legislation-that is up to the men in the farming industries. He does express the thought that some alterations may be necessary, but depends on experience and the advice of the men on the soil for suggestions. New laws have been passed to facilitate co-operative marketing, to prevent harmful gambling in agricultural futures and to regulate the packers. A farm tariff has been adopted, the federal land banks have been expanded and the federal warehouse act improved. And if there is anything more needed, President Harding will not be found to stand in the way.

There are many agricultural problems still to be worked out, but not all of them are to be solved through act of congress. Never was there a time when leadership was more needed in each and every farming community. Rent, interest, distribution and transportation charges weigh heavily on the farmers of America. Instead of being rewarded according to their efficiency they are penalized in proportion to their efficiency, as may be seen when heavy yields produce a larger surplus than normal. The foundation for orderly marketing has been laid, but no one except the farmers themselves can rear the structure of a modern agricultural system.

Comptroller General McCarl may be in wrong with those bureaus whose accounts he is trimming, but if he keeps it up, he will be mighty popular with the taxpayers.

Speaking of how the schools are taking up matters that once were duties of the home, in New York children are to be taught "crowd courtesy."

If the case of the Baltic and Berengaria furnished the acid test of prohibition, as a London paper remarked, then prohibition passed with flying colors.

The judge who sentences a pair of cheek-to-cheek dancers to abstain from foxtrotting for a year inflicted cruel and unusual punishment, all right.

LET MACHINERY DO IT.

Sober consideration of the industrial situation in the United States is turning thought to one of the apparent solutions of the so-called labor shortage. It is that of applying more and more labor-replacing machinery to the productive processes. Charles R. Gow, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, has recently pointed out some salient facts in connection with the present and future conditions for the United States.

Calling attention to the farm, Mr. Gow notes that, whereas there has been no gain in the number of farmers within the last ten years, the farms of America are producing food to meet the requirements of a little over 14,000,000 more inhabitants of the land, and at the same time have enlarged their exportable surplus by something over 10,000,-000 tons. Our farmers, because of the adoption of labor-saving machinery and devices, produce 12 tons of food per worker and devices, produce 12 tons of food per worker and devices and devices and devices are not democracy. It is not efficiency. tons of food per worker per year, while those of the rest of the world have an average of but 11/2 tons. rest of the world have an average of but 11/2 tons. Quite as much is to be said in favor of the machine in other industries.

In the various branches of the steel industry, in textiles, in leather, in all the range of industry, hand hand processes have been almost completely supplanted by the machine. Quantity production is now the rule, and it has been made possible through the invention of apparatus suited to the needs of the particular trade, without which the results attained could not be accomplished. Nor is the end to this in sight. At present the demand for greater annual election all the way from 20 output is a stimulus to inventors, who are induced to 40 per cent of the voters refused to bring forth new appliances for doing the work to bring forth new appliances for doing the work for the offices below United States of the world.

While certain operations have seemingly successfully defied the machine, it is unsafe to dogmatically didates for the official positions above say they will not yet be conquered. In the building trades, for example, there is a shortage of man- mers to the certain conclusion that power that is not altogether ascribable to the introduction of machines. Many of the things that were done by hand a few years ago are now done by the "iron man," but the actual figures as reported by different voters have been in the the Department of Labor of the United States is habit of making. that in 1910 there were 530,000 building trade me- of the ballot reformers is correct, in chanics in the United States and in 1920 only 450,-000. Other industries might be similarly analyzed, but the outstanding fact is that, regardless of progress of invention, there remains employment for all, and at better wages than ever.

The age of the "robot" has not yet dawned, but Nebraska ready to take the step? Do against it. man's increasing demands are running ahead of his ability to produce, and the machine is more and a governor as to enable him to build more welcome as it comes to aid in solving the a giant political machine, officered and has now been started. needs of the race.

USING THE RIVERS.

Thirty passengers recently made the trip from St. Louis to St. Paul by steamboat. Five days were consumed on the voyage, which was interrupted by numerous groundings on sandbars. This was the second attempt of the packet Harry G. Drees to reopen passenger traffic on the upper river, the maiden voyage having been blocked by low water.

It has not been many years since one of the popular vacation trips was on the Diamond Jo line, which plied over this same route. There were times, during the late summer, when these boats encountered difficulty in navigating the upper reaches of the river, but seldom if ever was low water known in June. The Davenport Times blames the denuding of the timberland in the north and says that the forests used damns that about which it knows so to retard the flow of water and maintain a favorable little. stage for navigation well into the summer.

"Prodigal, improvident America, looking only to its immediate needs, destroyed without thought of the morrow," remarks this Iowa editor. Today we the morrow," remarks this Iowa editor. Today we find the nation's greatest water course unable to bear the burden which the growth of the country imposes. As we submit to the penalty of the lack of a reforestration policy, we are also forced to an acceptance of training policy, we are also forced to an acceptance of the morrow," remarks this Iowa editor. Today we reliable information about the candidates for office who do not live in the dates for office who do not live in the will be big things like the airplane and harness swindle of the war, like the assumption of power by a president to bind the nation to things that he street, we would say the dinner we are unable to say, as we were not invited harness swindle of the war, like the assumption of power by a president to bind the nation to things that he thinks might be of advantage to them, but has neither time nor ability to unterest the street, we would say the dinner we are unable to say, as we were not invited harness swindle of the war, like the assumption of power by a president to bind the nation to things that he thinks might be of advantage to them, but has neither time nor ability to unterest the dinner we are unable to say, as we were not invited harness swindle of the war, like the assumption of power by a president to bind the nation to things that he thinks might be of advantage to them, but has neither time nor ability to unable to say, as we were not invited harness swindle of the war, like the assumption of power by a president to bind the nation to things that he thinks might be of advantage to them, but has neither time nor ability to was a success, and those more. In the dinner we are unable to say, as we were not invited harness swindle of the war, like the assumption of power by a president to bind the nation to things that he thinks might be of advantage to them. ways development program robs us of any hope of recovering at an early date the handicap resulting from the first instance of prodigality."

In truth there has not been much business sense used in relation to such great streams as the Missis- their leisure. sippi and the Missouri. Else they would now be carrying both passengers and freight. No other country in the world affords the spectacle of waste proposition is as purely nonpolitical that is seen in the neglect of the river routes of America. Doubtless the cutting of the north woods in the frenzied attacks which he co has had its effect in alternate periods of floods and low water, but no one can look at these great streams | Record, if the voters will study the and believe that there is not enough water at all plan carefully they may adopt it in the end. If they should decide that seasons of the year to carry commerce, if only the the national form of government channel be kept clear. Though America has played is the right form for the state to the prodigal in the past, yet it is not too late to re- to the code fight in the state of Nepent and be forgiven.

President Harding learned a lot, listening to that old Kansas farmer. How many Americans, if they were placed in contact with the president could express the facts about their business so well?

Well, well, how we do get on. Here's a granddaughter of the boy orator of the Platte, getting

The Woodmen Circle, which favors any plan that will end wars, about sums up the American attitude.

Perhaps Governor Bryan will lend the state some of his good intentions for road paving purposes.

Homespun Verse

-By Omaha's Own Poet-Robert Worthington Davie

LITTLE BOY STREET.

I'm lilving on Little Boy Street, In the middle of Little Boy Dell. And something seems sweetly complete In a little boy's whistle-like yell. I'm one of the youngsters in play. I scamper about in the sun, And frolic my hours away-Forgetting my work isn't done; My pencil in idleness lies, My books are at rest on the shelf, My rapture my conscience defles, I'm a little boy (dreaming) myself.

We make all the noise that we can, And truly ill-mannered we seem To tired and grouchy old man; We laugh and we talk and we dream We're "Injuns;" brave soldiers we are Our crowd is a boisterous one, We march to the regions afar In the journeys of Little Boy Fun.

The measureless pleasure I find In dreaming the part as I may Solaces and graces the mind With thoughts of receded day. 'Tis truly enchanting to stay Where I'm ever at freedom to meet The men of Tomorrow at play On spirited Little Boy Street

The Short Ballot in Nebraska

State Editors Engage in Lively Debate Over

Merit of New Plan.

Gordon Journal. It appears that Nebraska is destined be given a rest from code changes and to vote next year as to whether or the like for a time, even though imo vote next year as to whether or ot its citizens desire a shorter bal- provement in state government is pos-While the exact form of the contitutional amendment has not as yet been determined, yet in general it will involve the striking from the list of elective offices those of the secretary

democratic congressman, is another, and there are also many of the progressive republican leaders pushing it. They feel that it will make for better the congressive republican states and the state's business. The short ballot would probably remove some of the er government and we fully agree

Almost every student of government has recommendd the short ballot. Bryan, Wilson, Taft, Roosevelt are mongst these. We believe Nebraska government on the state. would do well to get in line.

Columbus Telegram.

the ballot reform folks looks good. The records show that at every recent senator, governor, lieutenant-governor and congressmen, casting their ballots only for their favorites who were cannamed. And this proved indifference on part of the voters leads the reforthe masses of the voters do not really nor offices, and that the governor, or some other appointing power could make better selections than the in-

Well, granting that the contention sofar as the indifference of the voters concerned (and that cannot be de nied,) still there is a principle involv-ed. Shortening the ballot, as planned, would be a long step in the direction of centralized government-a far step the direction of one-man power. Is vast appointing power in the hands of manned by men appointed by him short ballot is only another name for lieves that the short ballot would recentralization of power-only another sult in greater concentration of power plan to take power away from the peo- and, possibly, more evils than we have ple and lodge that power in the hands now.

It doesn't look good.

Nebraska City Press. The Press has favored the short

The most potent argument for the

If a state should be ruled exclusive

Neligh Leader.

Just how practical a plan the recent hing of the kind is needed.

Gering Midwest.

bresent troubles in Nebraska. Just comrades in the city.

why we should elect seven state off.

As adjutant of the department of clais, and then get all balled up because their duties are conflicting and esponsibility not fixed, is a question hat has never been said the encompment your kind editorial published. hy we should elect seven state offithat has never been satisfactorily answered. It would be just as sensible Your thoughtfulness is greatly appreor the people of the United States clated. to elect the cabinet officers. Why not elect a governor and lieutenant governor, and then let the governor select his various secretaries, just as the

the biggest business in Nebraska. York Republican.

after all. Evidently they thought officials? when they were snorting and cavort ng for the rule of the people and the discomfiture of political bosses that every voter would be able to pur his hand on the best man for every office without a single suggestion from anybody. Now they are ab plutely paddling back up the stream They say it is folly to permit the common herd to determine who shall b the officers. How can they know the qualifications of the different candi dates whom they have never seen they say. Now they propose a rem edy for the muss they have plunger us into, and the remedy is so much orse than the disease that the lat ter really seems wholesome.

Grand Island Independent.

There may be merit in the short ballot form of state government; there is merit in a shorter term for the

changers. Many citizens will prefer to

sible by means of the plan proposed.

Probably not one in 10 of Nebraska voters, when he goes into the cur tained booth to mark his ballot, knows

The short ballot movement is ir

Tekamah Herald.

Unity of action under one com petent head succeeds best in private business, then why not in public af-We doubt whether the people would have elected as good a cabinet on, secretary of the treasury; Wallace, a practical farmer for the Agricultural department; Hoover, a man who had wide world experience, for

It would all depend on the kind of man elected for governor. If he was ore of a political partisan than a level headed statesman the short balwould be a failure. Because none but the most noisy campaigners would be appointed regardless of

The Call is against the short ballot crease the efficiency of the state gov ernmnt. We do not go to the extreme

Harvard Courier.

The short ballot idea in Nebraska the people will have a chance to vote The so-called on it at the election. There are good arguments on both sides of the question.

The bobbed ballot boosters, who held a meeting in Lincoln for the allot for a great many years, a ballot purpose of inaugurating some sort of be cut to a length that will a system of new government decreed and proceeded to the carriages in not interfere with the rights of the that Governor Charles Bryan had no cople and one which will deprive the right to have an opinion different than braska. There is the opposition which four years ago in favor of the short comes from the politicians, who know ballot would effectually cause Govall about the short ballot; and there ernor Charlie to renig, revoke and reis the sterner opposition which comes construct his statement made the day

Aurora Register.

derstand: like the committing of a nation to close communion politics a few people will rule the world that make it by far the most expensive Short ballot boosters may answer at the bosses, but there is too much their leisure. Osceola Record.

As will be seen on its face, the part of mankind. The Register favors

"The People's Voice"

the Editor of Omaha Bee: By action of Lee Forby Camp No. 1. Department of Nebraska U. S. W. V., am directed to extend short ballot convention in Lincoln to you the thanks of the camp for has or will put forth the writer does not know, but experience should teach the department encampment held in every thoughtful person that some Omaha June 12-14, by The Omaha Bee and the press of the city. favorable comments were made by out-state members of the kind action The short ballot, in the opinion of of the press of Omaha, and it was a his newspaper, is the solution of the source of pleased satisfaction to the

W. A. WHISENAND,

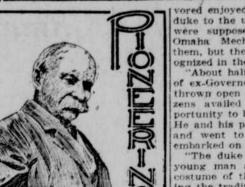
Looking Out for Labor. Omaha,-To the Editor president of the United States does Omaha Bee: I note from Brother Me now? In that way harmony is insur-Govern's letter in the "People's Voice" ed and responsibility absolutely fixed. column the other day that he has All this opposition to "granting too come to the conclusion that radical much power to the chief executive" changes ought to take place in the is the merest bosh. He ought to have official families of at least some labor , and he ought to be held to strict unions, leaving the inference that the ecountability for the proper exercise rank and file are not receiving prope f it. That is the way big business is consideration from said officials. I cansacted, and the state's business is should like to call the attention of Mr. McGovern to the progress made locally. Perhaps he is not aware tha the president of the Omaha Central

Those who clamored loudest and union and the president of the State most insistently for the primary election have discovered that popular rently landed on the city pay roll government is not what they want What more does labor require of it U. R. WRIGHT.

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION for MAY, 1923, of 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 sales.

B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr. V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of June, 1923. W. H. QUIVEY, (Seal) Notary Public



THE GRAND DUKE

Our Growing City."

'As the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. aptheir way toward the Ninth street depot, all actuated by one desire-that time for the ducal train to arrive drew near, there were probably 2,000 persons at the depot. well represented, and several classes of school children were present, ac

companied by their respective teach-"When the whistle of an approach- Sam. 22:23." The Lord is worthy to be praised.—II ing engine announced a coming train, crowd arranged themselves on day, today and forever, as we think either side of the railroad track, some taking one position and others taking another. The train consisted of four Puliman palace cars, a baggage car and the engine. A hotel dining car stood upon the side track, and Genson of the bright mornings of life. as Governor Bryan, by declaring all erals Ord. Sheridan and Palmer, with some of the bright mornings of life who are in favor of it are representatives of "big biz." There are some the arrival of the train. As soon as and on the black midnights our hearts the train stopped a captain was sent the train stopped a captain was sent the train stopped and the train stopped a captain was sent the same Lord God over all black to inquire whether the duke was ready to receive the committee of receive. An affirmative reply being to have mercy," and Who hast never returned, the military and committee required us according to our sins, went to the rear car on the train and but in wrath "hast remembered mer were there presented to the duke. cy." What transpired in the car we are our hearts that what Jesus was, Tifou

unable to state, as by order of the art; that He unveiled Thee for us, man in charge of the door, our re- As men, tempted and defeated could porters were refused admittance, trust Him, we may trust Thee. As After the committee, headed by Act- women scorned, trusted Him, ng Mayor Allen, had been in the car were disappointed, women today may a few minutes, his royal highness, ac trust Thee. As little children held impanied by ex-Governor Saunders, out their arms to Him, with the unand followed by Generals Sheridan, erring response of childhood to good-Ord and Palmer, the officers on their staff, and the committee bringing up the rear, stepped upon the platforn

waiting. oliticians of their easy sway. But that of his brother William Jennings driven by Mr. John Clarke, to which here are obstacles to be met before Bryan. In fact one man believed that four iron-gray horses were attached to the carriage driven by Mr. John Clarke, to which the statement of William three or and was the most stylish turnout in driven by Mr. John Clarke, to which the whole lot. He was accompanied Saunders and Acting Mayor Allen. The rest of the military and the members om the people, who know nothing of the boosters meeting that he was of the committee took other car-cout ft. The latter class bases its opposed to the short ballot. owards the bridge. After viewing this stupendous structure the carriages est from public matters, that lengtheess terms of office or reduces the He was then driven to the

ored enjoyed the tete-a-tete with the tuke to the utmost. While the party ere supposed to be at dinner the Mechanics' band serenaded hem, but their services were not rec gnized in the least.

'About half-past 2 o'clock the door of ex-Governor Saunders' house were thrown open and about 50 of our citizens availed themselves of the op ortunity to be presented to the duke He and his party then took carriage end went to the depot, where they embarked on the train for the west.

"The duke is a very good looking young man and was dressed in the ing the traditional stovepipe hat. He is rather taller than the average of nen, and bears himself much bettr than might be expected from one so young. The train for the west condisted of five Pullman cars, two sleep ing coaches, two parlor coaches and one hotel car, the engine being draped with the American and Russian flags. It is understood that Alexis is very favorably impressed with Omana. "We cannot close this article, brief

as it is, without saying to our readers that owing to the courtesy (?) extended to us by those having the reception of the duke in hand, we are able to give this much, and while cknowledging that duty, we never theless feel as though the unwar-'He Arrives at 10:15 and Departs the result of either intention, or came of the American people appear to be in a passin' auto. Miss Pearl Moots "HIS RECEPTION AT THE DEPOT just now imbued. Personally, we care wuz th' ugliest girl in town fer "He Is Shown the Sights of Omaha and Is Much Pleased With Our citizens, inflated with the importance of holes." endants for a brief period upon a scion of royalty, intentionally throw insur as the neur of 10 o'clock a. m. ap-proached, our citizens began to wend their way toward the Ninth street taining news, while discriminating in and hearts may hold out their hands favor of other journals, of seeing the grand duke. When the time for the ducal train to arrive drew fully cope with them and throw up the Accept our thanks for the

Daily Prayer

O Thou Who art the same yesterback over life, we think how many Abe Martin



Miss Tawney Apple wuz thrown violently agin a lamp post last night from a toadyism with which certain when one of her earrin's got caught

Accept our thanks for the days past, and our praises for this day, and ur heartful trust for the days to be. In the Name of Christ. Amen.

Chicago dentist is arrested for counterfeiting. Evidently a specialist in plate work.—Decatur Herald.

GEORGE CLARKE PECK, D. D.,

Many Are Fond of Beefsteak Pie

when it's flavorful and appetizing. Cube the steak; brown the crust well. When the pie is done puncture the upper crust and season with

Money to Loan on Omaha Real Estate The CONSERVATIVE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

TAVE The Omaha Morning Bee or The Evening Bee mailed to you when on your vacation. Phone AT lantic 1000, Circulation Department.

1614 Harney

"Pioneers"





Every state in the Union knows "Mina Taylor"—the trade name of house dresses, one of the products manufactured by M. E. Smith & Co.

For two generations this company has spread the fame of Omahaas a jobbing and manufacturing center-throughout an ever-widening circle. It began business in Council Bluffs in 1868, and moved to Omaha a few years later.

Today its magnificent plant, covering an entire city block, is a monument to individual enterprise and to the natural resources of the trade territory which may be reached from Omaha.

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

Capital and Surplus Two Million Dollars

The Omaha National Bank Jarnam at 17th St.