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BEE TELEPHONES

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LEAST KNOWN AMERICA.

A territory as large as Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Wyoming, South Dakota and North Dakota, yet with a population less than that of the city of Lincoln, and half of it Indians. That's Alaska, an empire ready for the making. Since the gold rush of 1896 this vast region has not been much in public notice. If it had not been for the novels of Jack London and Rex Beach, the rhymes of Robert W. Service and the fact that snow scenes looked well in the movies, Alaska might have been almost forgotten.

The visit of President Harding to our northern territory, however, promises to rescue Alaska from its neglect, to bring its problems to public notice and to lead to plans for its development. Three members of his cabinet are accompanying him, and a congressional delegation has just returned from a similar tour of investigation. Decidedly more is to be heard of Alaska in the next year.

Besides the gold, there are rich stores of copper and coal and great forests of fine timber. The long hours of sunlight favor the growth of many crops, including vegetables and all grain except corn. However, only 6,000 acres there are under cultivation. Herds of reindeer imported from Lapland graze and fatten on the moss and herbage. Stefansson, the great arctic explorer, believes that the far north is the coming country for meat production, and certainly the successful experiment with reindeer would seem to promise much.

All accounts agree that the climate is not more severe than that of our northern states. Along the coast, warmed by the Japan current, the temperature seldom goes below zero and in the summertime it rarely exceeds 80 degrees. Inland, however, the temperature ranges between 60 below and 90 above. With the application of modern science to heating, certainly the long winters can be made livable and even comfortable. Great things may be expected in Alaska.

Ever since he was elected to preside over the nation, Mr. Harding has wanted to go to Alaska. Last summer the protracted session of congress prevented, but now he is on his way. There he can see with his own eyes the needs and possibilities of the territory which, in spite of its riches, has been steadily losing population. With Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Secretary of the Interior Work and Secretary of Commerce Hoover in his party, some solution of the problem surely can be found.

Already the government has built 570 miles of railroad in Alaska, and the Navy department has opened up several coal mines. It may be that on account of the peculiar conditions the government may have to maintain a more direct control of these resources than in any other parts of the nation. Certainly this treasure must not be squandered nor overlooked. One of the main difficulties is to develop the country without turning it over to monopolies for exploitation. Handled rightly, Alaska should bring in a fancy revenue to the people of the United States, and at the same time develop with great rapidity.

PROFIT FROM RAIL COMPETITION.

Down in the southwest is a railroad that is actually competing. As a result, for the first time it is now paying a profit. It cut its freight charges and is actually making money because of the reduction.

The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, in spite of its long name, is only 272 miles long. It is one of those short lines that are frequently pointed out as excuses for high rates. Its management tried every device known to railroading to make it pay, but in vain, until as a last resort it obtained permission from the Interstate Commerce commission to haul goods cheaper than the other lines serving the same general territory.

And now it has turned loss into profit. This one example is enough to show that there is something wrong with the general policy of keeping all freight rates in one region at the same general level. It even insinuates the thought that if those few lines that are now showing a deficit would cut their rates they might prosper.

NO MORE WAR.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement from Edward Bok that he would pay \$50,000 for an idea that would lead to world peace, and another \$50,000 for its practical application, comes the word that W. J. Bryan will present at the Gothenburg exposition a program for the organization of all the farmers to the end that there shall be no more war.

The practical philanthropy involved in this will challenge general attention. Cynics say and probably will meet the proposals with a soft smile of calm disbelief. War has always been present, but is that any good reason why war always should be? Mankind has made progress in many other ways, and certainly has not reached so hopeless a pass as that no further progress is possible. Many ideas concerning other phases of human relationship that were firmly believed in a few years ago have been abandoned. Why may not the idea that certain international differences can only be adjusted by war go the same way?

Ample proof has been given that disputes of serious sort can be adjusted through consultation and conciliation, and without in the least lowering the dignity of any nation. The world court is not a new idea. While Grover Cleveland was president our country came perilously near to war with Great Britain, and yet the issue was settled to the perfect satisfaction of all parties. Following this episode, some discussion was had, and during Mr. Cleveland's second term he received a definite suggestion for a permanent court of arbitration, to which the United States and Great Britain would be the subscribing parties, but others could be admitted, for the settlement of international disputes and differences. The Hague conference grew from this, and now there is a permanent court of international justice sitting at The Hague.

Mr. Bok's offer may bring out no practical suggestion, Mr. Bryan may not succeed in getting the farmers into a permanent group of peace-sustainers, but their efforts will not be in vain, for they will still more strongly center the steadily growing sentiment in favor of their ideal. We may yet follow Hoses up to the mountain of the Lord and reach that day when nation shall no longer rise up against nation, and there will be no more war.

NOBLE PICTURE FROM THE PAST.

One after another Omaha's societies, organizations, corporations and individuals are agreeing to sponsor floats in the great patriotic pageant to be presented in connection with the Ak-Sar-Ben celebration next fall. These floats will present graphically and strikingly some incident or episode in American history, to the end that a connected story will be told, bringing the whole narrative of the nation's life down from its beginning until now.

What a wealth of material there is to deal with will be understood on a moment's reflection. Thousands of paintings, poems, novels, statues and the like have been evolved from the history of the country. Orators have found exhaustless resource for their eloquence, statesmen the highest inspiration for their constructive efforts in the record set down indelibly by the actions of the people under wise leadership and moved by hopeful impulses.

Many are unfamiliar with the story of the nation, some forgetful of its experience and others indifferent to its destiny. These, for some reason or for no reason, make light of its institutions, its destiny and its laws, and slightly or jeeringly refer to all that has been done in the name of freedom. Much of this comes from thoughtlessness, but not a little has a deeper source, because there are in this land reckless and misguided individuals who resent any proper restraint of law or custom, and seek in their own whims or fancies guidance for the moment only, with no regard whatever for the future.

The historic patriotic display is planned not to beget any false or fleeting impulse of devotion to the country, but to illustrate the way along which the American people has trudged to greatness. For our land is the home of a free people, whose institutions are those the masses have erected for themselves. Demagogues may dispute this, the self-seeking spouters may challenge the statement, but the truth stands that Americans have reached their present eminence because they have painfully, steadily toiled, sacrificed again and again ease and comfort and the allurements of luxury that they might attain and secure the blessings of liberty under the law.

Such a pageant should not be in vain; its display of scenes from American history should strengthen the resolve of every true American to stand by his country, and not to be misled by the vapors of the unwise who would drop the substance to seize the shadow.

TO MARKET BY TRUCK.

On a recent day more than 3,000 hogs were brought into the Omaha stockyards by motor truck. Lack of prompt and adequate railroad service and the development of good roads have encouraged this short cut to market. It is doubtless true that the cost of hauling by truck is no cheaper than shipping by train, yet it is certain that the high freight rates have encouraged this movement.

Instead of loading his hogs on a truck and hauling them to the nearest railway station, there to be shut in a pen until the cars were ready for loading, many a farmer now hauls them the whole distance by truck. Considerable delay, shrinkage and wear and tear appears to be saved by this method.

The truck is more mobile. Charles Hansen of Fremont recently brought a load of hogs 57 miles to market, starting at 5 a. m. and arriving at 8:30, before the market opened. He says that 20 trucks do a general hauling business with hogs and cattle out of the Fremont district. Another example is C. E. Warner of Fort Hancock, Ia., who hauled a load of Hampshire 40 miles in three and one-half hours. Ernest Eyberg of McClelland, Ia., hauled in 20 head of Duroc hogs in the same way. Someone counted 73 trucks lined up at the stockyards for unloading.

No doubt about it, the railroads are up against stiff competition on short hauls. The farmer is going to find other ways of getting his products to market, by waterway and highway. Meanwhile, the importance of good roads and motor truck transportation cannot be exaggerated.

High freight rates are doing more to keep the American farmers from foreign markets now than any other factor. Corn from Argentina can be laid down at our Atlantic seaports at a freight cost of 20 cents a bushel, while to transport corn from Iowa to the coast costs 28 cents a bushel. If it were not for the tariff, what chance would the middle western farmer stand?

Great opportunities for public economy are to be found in Secretary Hoover's plan for standardizing specifications for all purchases by municipalities, counties, states and the federal government. There is too much slack in the purchasing methods of all governmental divisions.

Stockton, Cal., has hired a city manager at a salary of \$20,000 a year. There is plenty of opportunity around most city halls for a competent business director to save the taxpayers more than that amount.

A New Jerseyite who promised to repay a loan of \$1 "if he lived," awoke one morning to find his creditor had hung crepe on his door. Great is the diversity of dunning.

Los Angeles has just opened a new summer playground. It is 376 miles up in the mountains, which ought to make it popular with the street car men and shop girls.

A Chicago lady feared her husband would shoot her, so she shot him while he was asleep. What could be sweeter?

Homespun Verse

—By Omaha's Own Poet— Robert Worthington Davis

VAGABONDS. Each day I meet them on the street. Each day I pass them by— The vagabonds with weary feet, Who on no faith rely, Whose eyes with sadness are repiet, Whose raiment brings a sigh. These men who measure better days, Who loved and lost, perchance, And drifted into alien ways, Where nothing could enhance, Unless to shade the lurid rays Of tragic circumstance. Each day I see them sadly roam In melancholy clad, And when the day begins to gleam Their lot seems truly sad; I would they owned a modest home Such as they might have had. These men who lost, whose power of will Marked life's failure could have won As dead the drooping daffodil Reach up and near beneath the sun After the trumpet strikes the hill, And the mad flood its course has run.



Capital removal was talked of for many years after the seat of the state was moved from Omaha to Lincoln, and that it was a live topic in 1923 may be seen from Omaha February 19 of that year. Mr. Rosewater wrote:

"OMAHA AND LINCOLN."

"The capital removal agitation, and the emphatic endorsement of the proposition looking to the immediate removal of the state capital to some more central locality by our local contemporary, is exciting considerable comment from the Lincoln press. In fact, capital retention being uppermost in the minds of nearly every resident at Lincoln, the columns of the newspapers are almost exclusively devoted to the subject. The Journal in its yesterday's issue, comment, and the arguments urged by the advocates of removal, that there is a tangible Lincoln ring that controls the destiny of the state. As a proof, the Journal declares, that with the exception of the secretary of state, no citizen of Lincoln now occupies a state office, and no Lincolnite, excepting her postmaster, ever receives a federal office, and that the Lincoln ring is about to be broken. The Leader, referring to the attitude of Omaha towards Lincoln, says: 'Our merchants trade here much. We send Omaha a dollar. Our citizens, coming from every point of the compass, naturally look with pride upon Omaha. Our property is Omaha's property. The merchants and bankers of Omaha, however, feel and admit this, and since this is so, we say we don't believe the people of Omaha, where it is not going to benefit her, are in favor of doing anything to cripple or interfere with the property of Lincoln. This paper will fairly and charitably view the votes of Omaha representatives in this matter, so all the people in this section shall know whether or not Omaha is our worst enemy, and though, as we said before, we do not fear any malicious legislation on the part of this legislature, still Omaha will manifestly have an opportunity to manifest, and will manifest, through her members, what spirit she bears toward our young city, and if she is an enemy, the sooner we find it out and everyone of us in our coming and going, discriminate against her, the better it will be for us.'

A Freak Summer.

This is going to be a strange summer, with odd things happening, one of those summers of mystery and freaks of nature that occur once in a blue moon. It is getting a raw, hot and devastating enormous amount of rain, without taking a single human life. And there are strange weather happenings, too, tremendously high temperatures, and there are reports of New West Virginia turns in a freak with an invasion of beetles hitherto unknown. The pest is a hard-shelled insect about the size of a coffee bean, and it is eating the foliage and the green fruit in the orchards, but it actually eats the chickens alive. Local entomologists have attacked them with Paris green, arsenate of lead, and even boiling water, without effect. Every little while one of these queer summers of combination woes and freaks occurs. Sometimes the misfortune runs in a series, and a series of floods or a succession of tornadoes. Then, again, strokes become common, or peculiar pests like this West Virginia visitation appear suddenly without any known cause.

Liberalism in Education.

What does the great Algherah college may have been—and it was somehow vaguely connected with liberalism in education—President Meiklejohn's sweeping indictment of American education in his recent address cannot but puzzle the impartial bystander. America, according to this champion of progress and liberalism, is trying to be a democracy without knowing how to be one. It cannot think in democratic terms, so it thinks in terms of privilege, possession and so forth.

Daily Prayer

I praise and extol the King of Heaven— Dan. 4:37. O God, our Father, we turn to Thee, when the day dawns, and thank Thee for Thy mercies, and thank Thee for Thy care, and thank Thee for Thy love, and thank Thee for Thy strength, and for the opportunities that await us. We thank Thee for the dear bonds of family affection and for the counsel and comfort of Thy word. We thank Thee, O Lord, that we bear each other's burdens, and to serve Thee by serving our fellow men. Grant us grace for the duties of the day. May the spirit of our toil bear witness to our faith. Especially we commend to Thee all our dear absent ones, wherever they may be. Though we see them not, we rejoice that Thy eyes are upon them, and Thy care encircles them. May our church be in true Household of the Faith. Bless our nation. May it uphold the banner of righteousness. Bless all who labor for the good and the suffering. Bless those who in distant lands proclaim Thy love, and hasten the day when all shall know and serve Thee. Keep us, O Father, through the day, and bring us to Thy close embrace. We ask it in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen. CHARLES S. MILLS, D.D.

Advertisement for Miller Rubber Company, featuring 'Miller Tires' and 'Geared-to-the-Road' slogan. Includes contact information for various cities like St. Louis, St. Paul, and Chicago.

Advertisement for 'HAVE THE Omaha Morning Bee' mailed to you, including contact information for the Evening Bee and circulation department.

"From State and Nation"

—Editorials from Other Newspapers—

Young and Old Men.

Industrial corporations are engaging old men. There was a time, it will be remembered when gray hair was a badge of dishonor, industrially speaking, and 45 was the "dead line" beyond which no one who sought lucrative employment might go. But times have changed. The jazz era, one employer of labor declares, is ruining the younger men, many of whom refuse to put their hearts in their work. They stay out all night, arrive late to work, and take no little interest in their jobs as the payroll checker will permit. On the other hand, the man who has reached 40 years of age is usually steady and reliable. If he is working at all, he has no extraneous affairs to divide his attention and he usually has a family to keep him thinking of the present and the future. The older man, therefore, is a man who is glad to welcome him. The "peppy" youth is not all that he has been cracked up to be. Any employment of labor, big or little, will do well to remember when gray hair was associated with problems which are not easy to solve.

Self-Control on the Ball Grounds.

The American ball game crowd would seem to contain a good deal of explosive material. As you hear the raucous yells of the fans, you are reminded of the yells of the crowd at a prize fight. "Take him out," etc., you would think that a general fight was coming. These fans get extremely angry over decisions of the umpire, the umpire, or alleged cheating of opponents. If a South American crowd with their Latin and Indian blood were to show equal emotion, you might expect the umpire to be broken out and drawn, and there would very likely be riot and murder.

It is significant of American temper that all this hot blood manifested at ball games so rarely breaks out into violent action. While the umpire traditionally is supposed to risk a licking, it is very rare that he gets anything worse than hard names. No matter how the umpire is treated, he may yell and threaten, something seems to hold them back. After a few moments of arguing, the conservative element in any American crowd begins to yell and threaten "Play ball" is heard from all over the grand stand. Our people realize that good sportsmanship calls for the worsted team to take its fortune with a good grace. It is getting a raw deal, it is better to submit and get a better referee the next time.

These indications of prevailing temper are full of hope for the future of our country. The crowd is a raw, hot and devastating enormous amount of rain, without taking a single human life. And there are strange weather happenings, too, tremendously high temperatures, and there are reports of New West Virginia turns in a freak with an invasion of beetles hitherto unknown. The pest is a hard-shelled insect about the size of a coffee bean, and it is eating the foliage and the green fruit in the orchards, but it actually eats the chickens alive. Local entomologists have attacked them with Paris green, arsenate of lead, and even boiling water, without effect.

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Accounts For It.

A Chicago psychologist announces that America's mentality is slipping. So that accounts for the marathon dancers—Kansas City Star.

Plenty Left.

Through American relief 11,000,000 Russian lives have been saved, but the Reds have plenty of ammunition left—Indianapolis News.

Advertisement for 'NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION for MAY, 1923, of THE OMAHA BEE'. Includes circulation figures for daily and Sunday editions, and contact information for B. Brewer and V. A. Bridge.

Here's the way to enjoy tire economy

Large advertisement for Miller Tires, featuring the slogan 'Here's the way to enjoy tire economy' and 'Geared-to-the-Road'. Includes an illustration of a tire and contact information for Miller Rubber Company.

"The People's Voice"

Editorials from various newspapers, including 'Blames Trusts and Monopolies'.

Blames Trusts and Monopolies.

Blames Trusts and Monopolies. Restric, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Our president in his speech at Idaho Falls, Idaho, on June 28, 1923, rightfully said: "One of the most distressing problems of our time is the high cost of living." He was wrong when he said "the need of the present is to shorten the bridge between the producer and the consumer." Freedom of storage and speculation are necessary factors in equalizing price and to shorten the bridge is to more strictly monopolize, make more difficult proper distribution and thus avoid the operation of equalizing price by the law of supply and demand. Storage and speculation in any commodity, whether it be grain, coal or manufactured goods, is a vast catastrophe by equalizing price and providing for periods of want. If the middle man's coal bins are loaded to the brim throughout this country when winter begins, the mines may run out, not that the price will be within reach and every one will have coal, because of the supply reserved by the speculator, and vice versa. When the mines and the exporters have obtained their supply of grain for the season, the speculator continues to buy and store the surplus, which tends to equalize the price until the next crop and prevents famine and want if the country is found short. The same thing applies to all goods, wares and merchandise. The middle man aids in stabilizing price and furnishes goods as the demand requires. The farmer, especially the farmer who raises "garden truck," is largely at the mercy of the agent in the city who sells his goods. Market information by radio, as an auxiliary to the market information for which the farmer now relies chiefly on the newspaper, would give the man with the cultivator an expert and instant knowledge of varying market conditions as the commission merchant in the city enjoys.

Radio Market Service.

Radio Market Service. From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. From the first instrument which brings down voices and music from the skies as Franklin's kite brought down the electric current, which was the precursor of wireless has served the farming population well. To countless inland homesteads, divorced by hours of travel from the usual sources of amusement, the radio has brought pleasure at the end of a hard and wearisome day. The new radio service now makes a necessity of the market information for which the farmer now relies chiefly on the newspaper, would give the man with the cultivator an expert and instant knowledge of varying market conditions as the commission merchant in the city enjoys.

Those Glass-Roofed Hog Houses.

Those Glass-Roofed Hog Houses. Omaha—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has thrown a wet blanket on the hog raisers by assuming that the present export trade is greater than it was before the war and that the only hope for the 5-cent market is to curtail production. This loyal administrative secretary does not say a word, however, about under-consumption of pork by our own population. Secretary Wallace has grown wealthy advising stock raisers of the

Advertisement for 'LAKES OF IOWA AND MINNESOTA THE SUMMER PARADISE'. Includes text about vacation spots and contact information for Miller Hotel Co.

Advertisement for 'Moore's Pure Linseed Oil House Paint'. Includes an illustration of a paint can and text about the benefits of the paint.

Benjamin Moore Paint Gives Greatest Protection

Large advertisement for Benjamin Moore Paint, featuring the slogan 'Benjamin Moore Paint Gives Greatest Protection'. Includes text about the quality of the paint and a list of dealers in Council Bluffs, Iowa.