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PUTTING SERVE INTO SURFACE.

Douglas county will soon have completed eighty miles of well paved roads, entirely outside of Omaha. This is a distinct contribution to civilization, since there is nothing that so advances the understanding between man and man, nation and nation, as means of communication.

Adapting the automobile and motor truck to the domestic uses of the people, as supplementary to the service of the railroads, forced attention to the highways. Reluctantly enough the work of improvement was taken up, but once it got under headway, a year or two before the war, it made such rapid progress that now the annual expenditure on highway construction and maintenance in the United States is almost \$1,000,000,000.

Yet the farmers are making use of the auto trucks and the improved roads. In one region recently carefully surveyed, it was learned that the average haul to market had increased 6.9 by horses to 17.6 by truck, the new market thus opened being to the farmer's advantage.

It is an era of road building, long lines of hard-surfaced highway over which the cost of hauling is materially reduced. In the fullness of time these lines will be extended in all directions, so that every farmer will have the advantage of paved roads.

OMAHA PLAN SUSTAINS WHEAT.

The Omaha idea is spreading, not like fire in a stubble field, but like a pleasant rainstorm over a sun-parched pasture. Governors of grain growing states, presidents of grain carrying railroads, Chambers of Commerce in grain marketing centers, marketing organizations of various kinds, and business men generally throughout the country are pledging support.

Agreeing that the reduction in freight rates on export wheat is most practical as well as the most feasible method for relieving the situation, the Omaha committee will direct its efforts principally to urging that on the railroads. Co-operation from other grain markets must be had in order to make this go over, and this support is confidently anticipated.

In the meantime, the buying feature of the plan has not been neglected and will not be; efforts to push it generally are being made, and encouraging responses are coming from different sections of the wheat growing region.

UNCLE SAM AN AWFUL EXAMPLE.

The under secretary of war for Great Britain has just answered a question in the house of commons to the effect that the United States is the only great power having a larger army in 1922 than it had in 1913. We may be very sure that this statement will be played upon to show the bellicose and insincere disposition of our country.

News coming in from other centers of population make the booze sleuth's life in Omaha seem like a rose-tinted dream. Omaha may be a busy town, but not too much occupied to pass the picnic season entirely.

George Harvey is back on the front page. Yes, it's for talking.

Homespun Verse

By Omaha's Own Poet— Robert Worthington Davis THE PARADISE. The Paradise—a stream I know, And treasured in the Long Ago; Its ead banks, its winding ways— The bliss it brought in faded days— The swimming hole of summer fair— The true content that gurgled there— The quiet song it seemed to sing— The soulful rhythm of its swing— The winter skating scenes were bright With fervor and sincere delight, And dear to memory is the joy I shared when I was a boy.

Those Saskatchewan farmers ought to congratulate themselves the grasshoppers were being blown away, instead of traveling under their own steam.

A revolution is threatened in Greece, but it is not likely to splash all over the Balkans and Asia Minor, as it might have done a year ago.

"Tom" Marshall's joke about the presidency will remind the dear people that he once was a joke as vice president.

RECOGNITION FOR RUSSIA.

Whatever else the United States may or may not have done since the Treaty of Versailles was signed, four years ago, nothing is more to our credit than the work accomplished in Russia. While certain of the enthusiastic advocates of soviet government have clamored for "recognition," a great adventure in humanity has been carried on that scarcely needs advertisement.

Some idea of what was encountered by the American Relief Administration in Europe is given by Dr. Henry Beeuwkes, chief of the medical division, in a letter, from which is condensed:

"The A. R. A. brought to Russia \$7,685,000 worth of medicines and other sick room necessities. It brought a score or more physicians, large quantities of serum, vaccines and other disease preventives. It opened free hospitals, clinics, dispensaries; cleaned up entire cities, and vaccinated rich and poor by the millions. So that instead of there being 277,701 cases of typhus in Russia as there were in March, 1922, March, 1923, saw only 6,321 cases.

"When the Americans arrived in Russia they found everything lacking for the care of the sick. Hospitals were filthy. Wounds were dressed with newspapers, or wrapped with rags from the person's own clothing. Water supplies were polluted, and plumbing was beyond use, often without hope of repair. Drug rooms were empty of the simplest and most essential remedies. The food was unspeakably poor and woefully inadequate.

"America has wrought a transformation here. The A. R. A. distributed to these institutions a million and a half pounds of soap. Neo-Savarsan, which proved a perfect specific for relapsing fever, was supplied to the extent of 700,000 ampules. The quinine alone, some thirty tons of it, was valued at more than half a million dollars, but no one can estimate what it was really worth to a country whose most prevalent disease is malaria."

One feature of the work was the establishment of 16,000 hospitals and other institutions for the care of ailing or injured, having a constant capacity for more than 1,000,000 patients.

We have hymned many a hymn in praise of the Iowa girl. Not that she is superior to those of Nebraska, for there are no such, but because the girls of Iowa from time to time do things that deserve notice, and we have one of those times before us now.

Floyd county girls now come to the fore, with a request that they be allowed to take military training at summer camps; not a co-ed camp, but one of their very own. In presenting their plan to the president of the United States, Misses Alitta Carey and Percy Daine of Charles City argue in this manner:

"Why is it we can't have a chance to do our bit the same as the boys? If ever the chance arose the girls' United States army would and could help out. Besides helping the United States it would help the girls. Girls that have no home become 'tuff.' A training camp would be a fine thing for them. Girls can learn to handle arms the same as boys.

"There are girl scout camps around here, but girls over 18 are not admitted and, besides, we'd like real training such as shooting, drills and everything, similar to the boys."

This might work out well for the country at large. When we went into the world war, we found that girls could be useful in a lot of ways besides knitting socks and sweaters, but we had made no provisions for training them.

Bandit hunts are enlivening the midsummer days in Nebraska, but afford a sort of sport that well could be dispensed with.

Between Hi in New York and Magnus on the farm, this country may soon decide that it has "too much Johnson."

News coming in from other centers of population make the booze sleuth's life in Omaha seem like a rose-tinted dream.

Omaha may be a busy town, but not too much occupied to pass the picnic season entirely.

Nebraska's wheat crop is turning out fairly well, regardless of the price.

George Harvey is back on the front page. Yes, it's for talking.

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION

for June, 1923, of THE OMAHA BEE Daily 72,799 Sunday 77,783

Does not include returns, left-over, 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 7th day of July, 1923. W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public.

"The People's Voice"

Editorials from readers of The Morning Bee. Readers of The Morning Bee are invited to use this column freely for expression on matters of public interest.

What And The Markets.

Walthill, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: So many have rushed into print relative to the farmer's situation that it requires more or less courage to add even a word to what has already been said. However, the campaign to buy wheat has attracted considerable attention, and it seems to me that a few suggestions might be of interest to someone. I have not told recently by prominent members of the Chicago Board of Trade that this campaign originated in that body, but the origin of it is of little importance, because we are warranted in assuming that regardless of the origin, the purpose and object of the originators were to stimulate the wheat market. Let us see, however, whether such will be the result.

Before studying the results, it is always best to know the cause. Various causes and combinations of causes have been ascribed. Some well-informed authorities claim that the depleted buying power of Europe, together with an increased crop in Europe and Russia, makes the foreign demand very light, thus weakening the market. Others point to the demoralized condition of foreign exchange as one of the leading causes of the trouble. Still others insist that a specially heavy carry-over keeps the market from getting better.

It is an admitted fact that because of the system of dumping a large volume of grain on the market at short notice, the legitimate demand is insufficient to absorb the volume offered, and the only market left is the speculative trade, and the price naturally suffers. There is no secret about this. It has occurred year after year.

It is now proposed to relieve the pressures by including the business men of the country in the buying of this wheat to take it out of the market and relieve the pressure. This, at most, is a temporary makeshift. It may do some good, and no one should disagree that there is no secret about it. If these business men who want to help would actually buy the actual wheat from the farmers and put it in storage and take it out of the market for definite use, it would accomplish more good for the relief of the farmer than though they were buying from the speculative trade and particularly if they buy futures, and not the actual grain.

However, if this grain is bought, it will not be removed from the supply, and it will be a part of grain on hand to be turned into the market at some future time, and if there is a large volume of it, it will certainly have the effect of intimidating a future steady market. This will be particularly true if the wheat is sold in uniform lots of control of these sales in the future. If there should be 1,000 men in Nebraska, each owning 1,000 bushels of wheat held in storage for the benefit of the country, the time will come before many months when these men will feel that they have discharged their duty and if the price has advanced they will desire to take their earnings, and probably at holiday time, or at some other period when funds are needed, most of them will turn their wheat onto the market and the market will sag. Would it not be well to encourage the farmers to store their own wheat, take warehouse receipts, draw 50 per cent of the value at a low rate of interest, and take their own profits?

Sixty per cent of the present market price would bring some relief and reduce the amount of grain that goes on the market, and it might have a tendency to steady the demand, and make a healthier market price. If this movement was organized in good faith for the benefit of the farmers, let the farmers get the most of it. They need it. HARRY L. KEEPE.

Daily Prayer

The Lord upholdeth all that fall, and directeth all their doings. And Thou givest them their desire, and Thou openest Thy hand, and art sure to prosper their way. The Lord is faithful in all His words, and He is merciful and gracious to all that call upon Him in truth.—Ps. 138.

O Lord, Heavenly Father, Who knowest our proneness to forget Thee in the busy rush of life, and while health and success attend us, but when adversity, illness, bitter grief and failure, we ask Thy forgiveness for our want of gratitude and selfish lack of filial affection. We are of the earth, earthy, unworthy of Thy Heavenly parentage, and yet we are Thy children. We do not mean to be disobedient or unkindful of Thy mercies. It is only because Thy care and love have been constant from our earliest childhood that we sometimes presume on it, and fail to remember Thy tenderness. As we recall the past, makes us braver for the future. May Thy trust even when we cannot trace the reason for Thy Providence. Give us godliness with contentment, and in all the chances and changes of mortal life, make us patient and joyful, and may the peace of God which passeth human understanding be ours in such measure as we can receive it. We ask it all for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour.

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Few of the thousands who live in the cities have seen this picture of what that section was like in 1870. It is from the files of The Omaha Bee, and was printed on April 25 of that year.

A Bee reporter paid a visit the other afternoon to the bachelor home of Al and Matt Patrick, on Twenty-third street on the northern limits of the city. They have 110 acres of land there, beautifully located and all fenced in. Last fall they built a handsome cottage house and a new stable, expending over \$7,000 in these improvements alone. The Patrick brothers have long had a hand in the after fast horses, and they are gratifying that desire to its fullest extent. We took a stroll through their stable and premises and saw some of the finest horses and cattle in this part of the west. The 'Kentucky Clay' stallion, which they bought the other day from Dr. Herr, the well known Kentucky stock raiser, attracted our attention. He is a large, heavy horse, 16 1/2 hands high, well built, and handsome as a picture. This horse's pedigree is made up of 62 Messenger crosses and 14 Godolphin crosses, and as a relative of Lady Thorn, he is the father of several valuable colts in this vicinity—the Redick colt, 2-year-old, which is developing speed rapidly; the Adde colt, 2-year-old, and the 5-year-old, the Poland colt, and about a dozen others, the very best in the country.

'Fannie McCormick,' a thoroughbred mare, standing in the next stall, is a relative of 'Lady Thorn.' If she is not high rates, in many cases, nevertheless, the elevation or reduction of rates is not of the importance as the fact of the transportation itself. And railroad extension being a doubtful proposition, lines of good dependable highways, permitting truck transportation, enter into consideration.

All of these matters Congressman Simmons is studying diligently, earnestly, at first hand. It's a sort of a plain, in the broad sense democratic, common sense—albeit time-taking and somewhat slow. But it ought to equip Congressman Simmons efficiently to represent his people and to be of the greatest possible measure of service to them.

Even those of us not in his district cannot otherwise than admire the evident zest of this man in his plain revealed efforts to fulfill the task set before him thoroughly and conscientiously.

The Tyranny of Juries.

From the Kansas City Times. "It was Patrick Henry who said: 'The judiciary are the sole protection against the tyrannical execution of the laws.' Patrick Henry, among other things, was thinking, no doubt, of the possible harshness and severity of juries which, without the tempering effect of judicial instruction, might result in the heavy dealing out of justice to the person charged with crime or lawlessness."

But Patrick Henry could not have foreseen the American jury of today. Had he caught a vision of it, it might have implied that it might be tyrannical or even mildly severe in its findings against the enemies of society.

In letter to the Star Judge John L. Williamson of Kansas City sets down as first among the factors accounting for flourishing crime conditions here the work of "fool juries." Says Judge Williamson: "When men in a jury box have no more sense than to acquit on fake insanity pleas, false alibis bolstered up by witnesses drawn from the criminal classes or because of an ailing sentimentalism played upon by notoriously crooked alleged lawyers, then crime will flourish."

The tyrannical execution of the laws? What judge today finds it necessary to offer protection against it, so far as juries are concerned? There is a tyranny of the modern jury. But it is a tyranny against society, not the criminal or the individual on trial. It is a tyranny that refuses badly needed protection to society against the criminal element; a tyranny that nullifies the work of

Center Shots

A politician says two-thirds of the people don't know what they want, and most of them are in line ahead of you at the cafeteria.—Terre Haute Star. Widespread interest follows the announcement of a California photographer that he can photograph people's thoughts. Now if he can find a way to develop them.—Providence Journal. A prominent pencil maker says the United States uses more pencils than all of Europe, and when you consider the baseball scores this country has to keep, it seems probable that he is right.—Detroit Free Press. Latty, O., stages a law suit over a tough chicken. This suit ought to decide what is legal tender.—Detroit News. The problem in the American dye industry is to keep it advancing with our running.—Baltimore Sun.

Having purchased the stock of Merchandise and Office Equipment of a Business House and we not having any use for additional equipment in our own offices, we offer these at Bargain Prices— Desk—1 flat top, 5 ft., oak finish. Desk—1 flat top, 5 ft., oak finish. Chairs—2 swivel type, oak finish. Typewriters—1 L. C. Smith. Typewriters—1 L. C. Smith. Kardex System—2 sections in steel cases. Typewriter Desk—1 small one, oak finish.

"From State and Nation"

Editorials from Other Newspapers— Real Representation. From the Grand Island Independent. Nebraska is getting some real representation in the halls of congress. It is the result of her primary system of nominations—just as that system is.

Just as Senator Howell is occupying the time the national legislative assembly is not in session by informing himself, through information at first hand, of the larger, nation-wide questions such as transportation, league of nations intrigue, etc.—and quite as Senator Norris has always done—there is in Nebraska this year a congressman who is doing an unusual thing—but a very sensible one. Congressman Robert Simmons of the Sixth district, largely contiguous to our own county, has been employing the past few months by traveling over the district with his family, per auto, with camping outfit, that is used when necessary. He has an earnest desire to get close to the hearts of the people whom he represents at Washington. His are unusually direct and diligent efforts to ascertain what his people regard as their greatest needs at the hands of the government. And, according to some of his closest friends, he is beginning to find out.

He attends the Farmers Union annual picnic—as at Lodge, Polk where he met 5,000 farmers, stockmen and merchants. He speaks to them and they to him. He drives to Campbell, to Oshkosh, to Broken Hill, Milburn, Gates, Taylor. He dips away down into Howard, coming as near to Grand Island as St. Libory, with a short stop here enroute to his own territory west of us. He personally and intimately, interviews personally, and gets into close touch, personally and intimately, with more men and women in his district than is possible in any other way. He asks them—and they tell him frankly—what is their most pressing need. It is learned that transportation and marketing are regarded by most of them as of paramount importance. Congressman Simmons' district is less "covered" by railroads than any in Nebraska. It has county seats 25 miles or more from a railroad. Other sections have facilities but high rates. In many cases, nevertheless, the elevation or reduction of rates is not of the importance as the fact of the transportation itself. And railroad extension being a doubtful proposition, lines of good dependable highways, permitting truck transportation, enter into consideration.

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Mothers' Pensions. From the Norfolk News. All but six of our states now have some sort of mothers' pension laws. The United States Department of Labor recently investigated the workings of these laws in a number of representative communities. It found that from the large city to the rural community the system is mending broken homes, saving mothers from the loss of their children, and assuring the children a better chance in life.

Although the laws vary somewhat, they are essentially similar. When aid is given to a family of several children, household budgets are carefully worked out on a strictly economical basis. The pension then supplies the difference between the budget needs and the actual income. Unfortunately in some states the amount to be paid is restricted by law. In some cases, therefore, the gap between the budget and the income cannot be fully met by the pension. In spite of mistakes in administration and blunders in the making of the laws in the first place, a great deal of good is being accomplished by the mothers' pension. Careful investigation prevents abuse of the system. Its careful administration means hope and health and opportunity to thousands of children.

A New Day in Industry. From Cappers Weekly. In a little shop on a side street an old man labored for years making ax handles out of seasoned hickory with the draw shave, a chisel and sand paper. He took great pains to have each handle weighed and balanced, but no two were alike and the curve must exactly fit the hand and conform to the grain of the wood. The old man worked from daylight to dark to make eight handles a week, for which he received \$1.50 apiece. Today you can buy a better ax handle made by machinery for a few cents. They are all alike and everyone is perfect.

The application of modern methods to ax handles illustrates the development of the Ford plant with its outstanding achievement of lowest cost in industry while paying highest wages. The public gets the product at a low price, the workman is exceptionally well paid and Ford realizes profits probably not surpassed by any industry. Here is a group of significant facts. American industry needs more Ford ideas. It is not living up to its opportunities.

Who remembers when we used to rest on Sunday instead of Monday? There's a little salvage 't spilled beans, but a confiscated quart is gone forever. Copyright, 1923.

Thanks to the Penn Publishing Company, for a splendidly illustrated edition of "Grimm's Fairy Tales." Fifty-one stories have been selected from the German folk tales of the Brothers Grimm. As elders may remember, there were some parts of these stories that contained a touch of brutality or indecency to eupidity and other unlovely characteristics. These have been eliminated by Frances Jenkins Olett's editing, though nothing has been mutilated. The pictures in color are by the famous Dutch artist, Mrs. Rie Cramer.

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CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN LINE. New City Office OPENS Monday, July 30th Telephone Atlantic 7856 1413 FARNAM ST. (PAXTON HOTEL BLDG.)

Expert salesmen will sell you tickets and answer all inquiries about freight.

Abe Martin



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A Book of Today

The old Texas cattle trail, which ran north to Ogallala, is the scene of "North of 36," the posthumous novel of Emerson Hough. It was in 1887 when Taisie Lockhart, heiress to a great southern ranch, met the threat of bankruptcy by driving her herd of 4,500 cattle into the new country about Abilene. Her story is a panorama of the early west, with its wild, lawless, free and easy ways. A desperate venture for man or woman, this drive through the almost unknown country. Anyone who is interested in the early history of this country and the currents that swept across its wild prairie will not want to miss this book. It romance and history in one. Published by Appleton.

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