

BRING WHEAT UP WHERE BREAD IS.
With employment at full tide in the cities there is no pressing demand for 5-cent bread.
What is needed in the middlewest is a higher price for wheat to the farmer.
There is the possibility that if the price of a loaf of bread should be reduced, another break would come in the market price of wheat. The small gain to city folk from a cheaper loaf would not compensate in any way for the loss sustained by the rural districts, a loss that inevitably would be felt in the cities.

The case of wheat resembles that of gasoline to a considerable extent. In the one case crude oil was selling at rock bottom prices while the gasoline made from this oil was at the peak. In the other, while wheat is selling at a low level, the price of bread remains unchanged. And yet, to bring down the price of bread might be to peg wheat permanently at a low level.
The statement of N. B. Urdike of The Omaha Bee that the price of wheat could be increased 50 cents a bushel without affecting the price of bread is not to be questioned. The public has seen wheat much higher and bread selling at the same price as now when wheat is low. The people of this country do not wish to see any industry subjected to unjustified burdens. They certainly do not wish to enjoy cheaper bread at the expense of the farmer, who is already suffering from low prices for his products. Nor have the people any desire to interfere with the legitimate profits of the baking industry. It is all right to keep the price of bread where it is, but let the price of wheat and flour come up to meet it.

LEADERSHIP IN CONGRESS.
Massachusetts politicians are worried over the organization of the house of representatives which convenes in December. What they see, or think they see, is a move among western members to replace Speaker Gillette with a western man. William E. Brigham, Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript, debates the outlook at considerable length, suggesting possible candidates, such as Anderson of Minnesota, Longworth of Ohio, Graham and Madden of Illinois, each of whom might fill the job.
Just now the old Bay state is holding its full share of the spotlight. The president of the United States, the secretary of war, the speaker of the house of representatives, the floor leader of the senate, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, the chairman of the committee on merchant marine, and a few other places of importance are held by Massachusetts men, and some of the others feel that no harm would come if these responsibilities were scattered a little more widely over the country. No question is raised of the ability of the men, but it is a little out of the usual order to center so much power in a single state.

Gillette may or may not be speaker of the next house, but he will be a factor in the organization. The position has been shorn of much of its powers, and really is secondary to that of chairman of the committee on appropriations, held by Madden of Illinois. To advance Madden to the place of presiding officer will be to open his present job to some one of a number of representatives who would like to sit on the lid for awhile.
Longworth was once discussed for the speakership, but gave way in favor of Gillette. Graham of Indiana, Anderson of Minnesota, Green of Iowa and several men of the middle west, whose long service qualifies them to preside over the house and steer the course of legislation, will all be considered. It is not a move against Massachusetts, but a step to frame the working machinery of congress on a more liberal basis, and to give other sections of the nation a show at the general work of shaping the laws and the course of the federal administration.

OLD, WORLD WEARY AND LONELY.
She was old, she was lonesome; her friends had died, her children all were married and gone. The world had no light for her, it seemed, and so, holding fast to her treasures that she could carry, she waded into the deep, muddy river.
Fortunately for her and for humanity, a sturdy little boy was cutting willows on the bank near, and he resolutely followed the old woman and dragged her back to safety. She will now be looked after, and probably will find that something worth while is left in life.
Yet her tragedy is a common enough one. Old age comes on apace, and suddenly the man or woman, once active and vigorous, full of the little affairs of life comes to a blank wall. Friends have passed on, children have gone about their own business, setting up homes of their own, often far from the old nest where they were nurtured. Especially when the mother is left by herself does this burden of loneliness fall upon her like a pall. "Sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things," and her days are spent in retrospect, for she has little to occupy her, and less to look forward to while she wearily ends the span of her days. Waiting for the messenger, she loses her balance and decides to her quietus make.
A society to seek out these lonely ones, to give them something to take hold of, to renew their interest in life, and with pleasant occupation find zest in carrying on, will have a bigger field than might at first be thought. When the Salvation Army first set up its anti-suicide crusade, the plan was received with smiles, but it has proven its worth. Most of those who have set about to end their own existence do so for reasons more or less trivial, nearly all of which can be met and removed, sometimes by a little friendly talk, and certainly by a little useful occupation.

There is no tragedy in human life more poignant than that of the old man or old woman, lonely and discouraged, eager for the call, and weary of the world, that is too busy to pay any attention to them. Most of us are like the boy in this case. When he had the old woman safe, he went back to cutting willows again.
Council Bluffs is pressing Omaha closely on the number of auto accidents reported. There should be no rivalry on this point.
It takes an expansive yawn to dislocate a jaw, but a Los Angeles woman accomplished the feat.
Joy ride? Yes, it doesn't cost so much.

HOLD BACK CANADIAN WHEAT.
Canadian wheat growers are going actively about the work of protecting their interests by pooling for the holding and marketing of the grain. Aaron Sapiro, the California marketing expert, has been busy in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the great prairie provinces of our neighbor to the north, and has met enthusiastic support on all points. At Saskatoon last week a meeting of 2,000 Saskatchewan farmers endorsed the plan, and similar meetings in Alberta and Manitoba similar action was taken, and as the provincial governments are supporting the general idea, it is probable that co-operative marketing will be tried out on a large scale in Canada without delay.

The Sapiro plan as explained by its promoter, aims chiefly to prevent dumping, and to secure orderly marketing of crops. In a speech at Alberta he put it this way:
"First, we will have a pool in Alberta that will be a non-profit, non-speculative organization that can do anything, but sell wheat to the best advantage. It will be organized on the democratic basis of one man, one vote. We will ask the growers to deliver their wheat to the association and sign a five or six-year contract. If farmers have liens on their grain, we will act as collectors for the banks, agreeing not to pay the producer until his loan is paid, so that the farmer can't take mortgages on his crop. The association will grade the product and pool it by these grades. Then it will sell not to the government grades, but on the milling value."
"The association will control the flow so as not to glut the market, and there will be no dumping of wheat. It is my opinion that half the wheat of Canada can be handled this year through one office of a centralized selling agency."

American farmers are moving along various lines to the same end, seeking a point where unified action may be had. An orderly system of marketing is one of the ways to the general solution of the farmer's problem, and this will come only through closer organization among the farmers themselves. Under any circumstances, improvement in Canadian conditions will help on this side of the line.

WHEN BAKST PAINTS CATHER.
We know of Leon Bakst chiefly as a designer of costumes and scenery for spectacular productions. He will be best recalled in Omaha by his contributions to the Ballet Russe, to Pavlova and Mordkin, to Pavley and Oukranski, to Bolme, and others who have danced and gyrated through the mysteries of the Russian school of the choreographic art. For these he produced backgrounds that resemble in a way Nebraska sunsets, such a riot of colors as one used to see on the big door of the old-fashioned wagon shop, where the painter tried his colors before he applied them to the running gear and box of the vehicle he was about to adorn. Bakst is, in this respect, several steps out ahead of the most advanced of all futurists.

Soon we will know what he is as a portrait painter, for it is announced that he will "do" Willa Cather for the presentation of her portrait to the Omaha public library. What is chiefly to be said in favor of his work is that it preserves a remarkable balance, both of proportion and effect. He is the most daring colorist of the age, not merely bizarre or grotesque, but oriental in brilliance, yet thoroughly consistent in conception and execution. None of his many imitators or followers has yet been able to catch the spark that lights his genius, or the touch that gives the harmony to what otherwise would be a hopeless mashing up of primary tints.
Yet Bakst ranks as high as a portrait painter as he does as a scenic artist. It is not merely deference to artistic eccentricity, but a real inspiration that led to his selection to paint the portrait of the woman who has won such a leading place as a writer, and whom Nebraska delights to honor. It is a combination of names that is rare enough anywhere, and should be appreciated accordingly here.

Two and one-half million dollars means about \$2 a head for every man, woman and child in Nebraska, and that is what The Omaha Bee saved them as a result of its successful fight to cut the gas price.

The democrats disapprove of the choice made by President Coolidge in selecting his private secretary. However, he will do a lot of things that will surprise them before he finishes his short term.

Mexico is all ready to do business on a basis satisfactory to the United States, which will clear up a mess that has been growing for the last 10 years.

London now has a stadium that will accommodate 125,000 spectators of any sporting event. The soap boxers will stick to the "lions," however.

The Visiting Nurse association reports 4,000 cases cared for during July, a proof that its service really is needed.

If Cal Coolidge wants to have a real good time for once in his life, he will come to Omaha for Ak-Sar-Ben.

Henry Ford won handsomely in Collier's "straw" vote. But straw won't make motive power for a flivver.

France may form a triple alliance, and we would suggest that it take in as partners peace and hard work.

Lloyd George thinks he sees light ahead for Europe, and all the world will hope he is right.

Discord frequently is caused in church choirs by trios failing to sing together.

Governor Bryan might have intended to, but somebody beat him to it.

"THE PEOPLE'S VOICE"
Editorial 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.

Not a Loan and Building Association.
Omaha.—To the Editor of The Morning Bee:—The Evening Bee of August 11 the statement is made in connection with its business troubles now being aired in court that the "Home Builders, Inc." is an Omaha building and loan concern.
The quoted words in the connection used are erroneous and misleading. The Home Builders, Inc. is not now and never was "an Omaha building and loan concern."
Home Builders is a corporation organized for private profit under a name and a financial scheme which is not to be confused with the reach of the building and loan and the installment investment laws of the state, and thus escape state examination and supervision.
The fundamental requirements of the building and loan laws of Nebraska are mutuality of interest of members, equal division of profits and equal liability for losses, payment of share accounts on 30 days' notice, loans on first mortgage real estate security, open books for inspection by members, and examination at least once a year by state examiners. Shareholders in Home Builders had none of these rights or safeguards. Hence there is no connection between the Home Builders' financial scheme and the fully established business methods of the building, savings and loan associations of Nebraska.

THOMAS J. FITZMORRIS.
Secretary of the League of Savings and Loan Associations.

Federal Reserve Bank Analyzed.
Walthill, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee:—It may be of some interest to the public to read a few lines about the Federal Reserve system.
Two attempts had been made to establish central banks prior to the Federal Reserve. The first one began business December 12, 1913, and was called the Child of Alexander Hamilton and when functioning was branded as a "money trust." It died March 3, 1911, when its charter expired.
The second central bank was chartered April 19, 1915. It was also branded as a "money trust" and it went out of existence during its administration—unsung, unwept, unremembered. The money masters had not, however, reduced the price of the central bank; it was still in their minds to dominate American industry, but that the name, in order to "put it down," was restricted to the name of Wilson. Whether the president was deceived or was the deceiver none but himself knows. At this time in 1914 the money masters were functioning soundly and safely; they used their own money and the money of their associates to make capital. What did the Federal Reserve banks do? The Federal Reserve banks were chartered upon every national bank 6 per cent of their capital and surplus, upon which the Federal Reserve pays 6 per cent interest. The money masters desired amounted to something like \$100,000,000. The national banks of the country over a long term of years had made an average profit of 12 per cent, but the Federal Reserve said to the banks: We will pay you 6 per cent and you are to lose 6 per cent.

Every national bank in the United States is compelled to comply with the Federal Reserve bank the amount of money which the law compels it to carry in its reserve against its deposit liabilities, and that sum amounted on May 10, 1922, to a large sum of \$1,806,464,000, and for this large amount of money the Federal Reserve does not pay one cent interest on a cent worth of interest. For the calendar year 1922 the gross earnings of the 12 Federal Reserve banks reached the sum of \$181,292,228, as against \$102,380,582 for the calendar year of 1921.

The expenses for the calendar year 1922 were \$29,839,307, as against \$20,841,798 for calendar year 1921, an average expense for the 12 banks of \$2,486,609 apiece.
In Federal Reserve Bulletin of February, 1921, we find on pages 153-154 that 60.7 per cent was made and, of course, we are anxious to know where this profit goes. Up to September 30, 1921, the Federal Reserve fellows had spent \$36,158,065 on its 12 building operations. Up to September 30, 1921, the Federal Reserve fellows, including branch banks, had reserved \$39,370,465 of our money in building operations and had them depreciated by the enormous sum of \$7,039,832, or about 18 per cent almost immediately. The question is: Did they pay too much or does real estate in New York depreciate that fast? The bank at New York is building to house the occupants, costing from \$17,000,000 to \$20,000,000, with a beautiful auditorium, a gymnasium, two club rooms and a restaurant. This does not gratify the farmers, merchants and others who own stock in our national banks whose money the Federal Reserve has commiserated and conscripted that their savings and earnings are being used to provide for modern palaces.

On January 25, 1922, the salary and wages account of the New York bank was \$4,988,703; the wages have been increased all the way from 200 to 594 per cent; the 40 officers in New York get as much pay as the president and vice president of the United States, half of the United States senators and governors of 12 states. This is what is called bureaucratic greed expressed in mathematical terms. The deflation period, as we all know, came in 1919 and reached its peak in 1920, and in January, 1920, one bank in New York City was borrowing the New York Federal Reserve bank \$100,000,000 to cater to speculators, money masters, high financiers, not closely connected with production of wealth, and more to those fellows than either Dallas, Kansas City or St. Louis was lending to its member banks in their respective cities. We have been told that the Federal Reserve system promotes agricultural interests, which, of course, is not true.

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION
for July, 1923, of
THE OMAHA BEE
Daily 72,472
Sunday 75,703
Does not include returns, left-overs, copies 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 4th day of August, 1923.
W. H. QUINCY
(Seal) Notary Public

Community Chest
From the Wichita Beacon.
The Wichita community chest now has a full time executive secretary. Mr. Pierce Atwater, who comes here from Minneapolis, Minn. Dr. Ross Sanders, who has been a large part of the administrative burden, will now be able to devote all of his time to his regular job of executive secretary of the Wichita Council of Churches.
During the formative period of the chest, Harry W. Stanley unselfishly gave a lot of his time to the administrative work, practically leaving his own business for several weeks. It was due materially to his driving power and enterprise that the project was successfully accomplished.
Wichita has now had seven months of the chest, and it has been a successful experiment.
There have been no authorized solicitors for the chest, and consequently no one continually bothering the business men and the people at private residences.
When the solicitors for the chest completed their work the job was finished for the year.
The work has been accomplished efficiently and without duplication. The project has fulfilled the expectations of its promoters.

Daily Prayer
Look not every man on his own things, but every man on the things of others. Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus: Who being in the form of God, thought not on being equal with God.—Phil. 2:4.
O God, we come to Thee because Thou art in Thyself all that we desire to become in ourselves. We are weak, but Thou art strong; we come seeking Thy strength. We are sinful but Thou art holy, and we come seeking Thy holiness. We are ignorant but Thou art wise, and we come seeking Thy wisdom.
Bless us that we may be in our characters what Thou art in Thine, pure and holy. Aid us, that we may be in our hearts what Thou art in Thine, good and righteous. Help us, that we may in our lives be what Thou art in Thine, kind and generous. All that Thou art, we pray that thus we may become, so that we can think Thy thoughts after Thee, walk in the steps of the One who went about doing good, and so live that our lives may be brought into harmony with Thy divine purpose, and our lives conform to Thy eternal righteousness.
W. W. CHESTNUT, D.D.

A Book of Today
"Industrial Democracy: A Plan for Its Achievement" by Glenn E. Plumb and William G. Roylance, is published by B. W. Huebsch.
The program for a democratized industrial system proposed in this work is the theory of industrial reorganization, known as the Plumb plan. It was originally worked out by Mr. Plumb as a solution of the problems of transportation, which, to his mind, illustrated more concretely and sharply than any other single industry, the principles and relations brought out by modern industrialism. The plan was later amplified by Mr. Plumb to embrace general industry.
Mr. Plumb's development of his constructive program proceeded from his study of industrial history. It assumes that in any particular industry there are three factors: the contributor of labor, the contributor of capital, and the contributor of market—the consuming public. Whatever may be the employment of an individual in which he is a producer, he is a consumer in all other industries, so that all who labor are producers and all are consumers. In a balanced system of industry production and consumption must be equal. Other wise, both consumption and production are restricted; depression, stagnation, paralysis ensue and "hard times" prevail. To abolish these recurrent periods of idleness, waste and social distress, broken only by periods of frenzied industry and feverish speculation, "Industrial Democracy" proposes to institutionalize automatic processes, to stabilize industry, multiply production and enlarge consumption by standardizing the equilibrium between consumption and production that is necessary to a just and enlightened social order. It proposes a method for distribution of the products of industry that automatically awards to labor, capital, and the general public the constantly increasing benefits of justice instead of war in industrial relations, by apportioning to each the full equivalent of its contribution to a joint product. In the operation of a railroad, to illustrate briefly, the control of policy is to be lodged in a board consisting of directors chosen in equal numbers by the labor, by the investors, and the public interests. An agreed base of wages and rates for service is adopted at the start. Should profits accrue from operation during the year, they are divided into two equal funds, one of these goes to labor, and management in equal parts, the other to investors and the public in equal parts, as the dividend that which is divided of each. There can be no collusion between any two of these groups.

Farmer Jake Bentley expects 't' thrash this week if he kin borrow 'th' money. Hot weather is tough on bootleggers. They kin wear straw hats an' white shoes, but they can't deliver without a nonsag coat.
Copyright, 1923.

Repairing Neatly Done.
Irate Customer—I bought a car of you several weeks ago, and you said if anything went wrong you'd supply the broken parts.
Dealer—Yes.
Irate Customer—I'd like to get a nose, a shoulder blade and a big toe—Manitoba Free Press.

Has an Advantage.
"The spoken word—who can recapture it?"
"Only a statesman."
"Hay?"
"He is allowed to withdraw his remarks."—Kansas City Journal.

For more of these interests as to division of profits, he claims, since all others would suffer.

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