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WE HAVE OBLIGATIONS, ALSO.
Among the many other reasons for setting apart the current week as devoted especially to the Constitution of the United States of America, the best one, perhaps, is to remind a lot of our fellow countrymen that there is such a document, and that it does not consist wholly and entirely of the Eighteenth amendment.

All of the great students of the world have expressed admiration for the written Constitution of the United States, praising it highly, and even declaring it the greatest instrument ever devised by man for the protection of high privileges and priceless liberties. Too much is said about the constitution as an instrument of government. It first of all protects, for that was and is the design of our government; it does not seek to repress, restrict, or restrain the proper exercise of the liberty of any, but really does secure that priceless boon to all. This will sound strange to some, but it is true.

Usually complaints against the constitution come from those who find that it protects the liberty of all, rather than of a chosen few. Sometimes this is awkward, bears down a little bit hard on those who are looking for an advantage, but where the field is open to all, with equal opportunity, and no special favors for any, the race will be run on terms controlled by natural, rather than artificial conditions.

Our constitution, and the laws that are made under it, protect the weak and hold back the strong; the poor man is as secure in his humble home as the rich is in his mansion, because all are equal before the law. If injustice, oppression, wrong, or violence exist to harm any, the fault is not with the constitution. What one man does under it may do, what is forbidden to one is forbidden to all. That it has been amended 19 times is proof of the progress of a self-governing people, capable of meeting and solving new problems, rather than of deficiencies in the document that embodies the fundamental law.

In the United States we have a government of law, not of men, and the people make the law, control the courts and every functionary thereof, so that in the end any defect is curable whenever the sentiment of the voters moves for a change. In observing Constitution week, we suggest that more be made of the spirit and less of the letter; that our citizens look just a little more closely to their obligations and not so much at their rights, and good will come to everybody as a result.

BEEES DO A BURBANK STUNT.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in thy philosophy," quoth Hamlet to his bosom friend when the latter expressed wonderment at some incident. What would he say if he were with us today, and had a few of the modern marvels to ponder upon.

Not content with what the wizards of electricity are doing to annihilate both time and distance, or the achievements of other magicians who are mystifying as well as serving humanity, the bees have taken it up. In fact, according to the veracious press reports, up in Ontario a group of honey bees have out-Burbanked Burbank himself, and set tomatoes to growing on potato vines. This is indeed the double purpose vine, as was noted in our columns some weeks ago.

We hesitate to think just what will happen when those very useful bees have attained the full measure of their power. The Arkansas man who crossed his swarms with fireflies, so they could put on a night shift, was forward looking in his day, but his best achievement is poor when set alongside that of the Ontario man who has profited by the voluntary act of his honey makers.

Some naturalists still insist that the bee is a poor fish, in that he goes on accumulating long after he has provided sufficient food for the queen and the drones, and the workers and the youngsters, and heaps his hive with honeycomb the contents of which he never can enjoy. It is his instinct to work, and he knows nothing else. We prefer to look ahead and try to vision the time Steinmetz talks about, when four hours a week will be all the productive time man will need to spend. Yes, we are as lazy as anybody else who harbors similar dreams.

KANSAS AND COSMETICS.

What's the matter with Kansas? Old Bill Allen White may well repeat his famous question, for we find in the New York World, among others listed as attending a beautifier's convention, the Kansas Beauty Specialists Association, Wichita. Gosh, what would Jerry Simpson say if he could hear that? Beauty specialists, thriving in Kansas, and at Wichita. Some fellow who is trying to start something interject right here that if they are needed anywhere in Kansas it will be at Wichita, but we scorn such an imputation.

Kansas always has, we admit, taken second place to Nebraska in the matter of girls, but as Nebraska leads the world, the Jawhakers are in a comfortable position. Oklahoma, Utah, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana also are represented in the list, among them being a considerable group of "cosmeticians," if you know what that means. The convention solemnly decided that bobbed hair is here to stay. Any girl who had hers cut could have told that, without journeying all the way to New York. As a relief, the delegates have decided to offer very beautiful glass "hair," in shades to match the costume, so that any girl can present a perfect harmony, a veritable symphony in color, when she dolls up for a night at the ball or elsewhere.

Hold on, not so fast. Unless the color be red, it may not be altogether harmonious. The girls having exhausted all the available area of their cheeks as a place to put rouge, ears are to come out from the retirement they have been forced into for many winters, and will be neatly and completely reddened. Time was when Jack Frost and the fresh air used to attend to these matters, but now it has fallen to the lot of the cosmetician.

Still, that does not answer the question as to how Kansas has fallen from its once high estate. Wichita, however, is right in line with Paris, though, when it comes to being up to date.

REPRESENTATION FOR VOTERS ONLY.

A tentative apportionment for the delegations to the next republican convention indicates a renewal of a discussion that has been heard of on and on for a great many years. Chiefly, the debate turns on representation of states whose electoral vote is assured in advance to the democratic nominee. It has long been an open question as to whether such states should have a voice in the republican convention equal to that of states in which the party must contend for the success of its candidates.

As matters stand now, and have existed for many years, 10 states, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, with an electoral vote of 114 are certain to support the democratic candidate, no matter whom. With 531 votes in the electoral college, this means the democrats have to strive for only 152 to secure a majority, while the republicans must go after 266, and these all in highly competitive sections of the country.

The same condition applies to congress; the democrats lead off with solid delegations from the 10 states, or 94 representatives and 20 senators, a tremendous handicap. Republicans have met this for many years, carrying on with such energy that the democrats with their solid bloc of 10 states usually are defeated. Yet in the republican conventions delegates come from these states, and frequently contested delegations, who really represent factions rather than an organized republican party.

Yet the new apportionment only reduces the voting strength from these 10 states by 24 in the aggregate, so that no real charge of disfranchisement can stand. Districts that do not maintain a republican organization and turn in at least 2,500 republican votes, are omitted from the list. If the plan goes through, it should have the effect of stimulating the party in the southern states to more activity. Until the lethargy that now pervades the republicans of that region is broken, and more of zeal is shown in support of national policies and tickets, the sham of representing party voters where there are none should be omitted.

THEY DO NOT KNOW THE ARMY.

None of our business, but we can see where the Lincoln Council of Social Agencies, which is the name for the community chest down there, has let itself in for a pleasant time. It has excluded the Salvation Army from the benefits of the chest fund. Reason for this action, as given by the council is: "It was felt that there was no social work as done by the Salvation Army that is not already adequately covered by other already existing agencies in the city and that it would be a duplication of philanthropic effort if the Salvation Army were to become established in Lincoln."

Unless the "Salies" are different now, we feel certain they will not abate in any degree their efforts to save. William Booth gave over a comfortable position as a minister of the gospel in order to take up the work that was neglected by the organized churches. With an understanding of the problem little short of inspiration, he carried his slogan of "Soup, Soap and Salvation," into the darkest slums of London. He sought the lowest of the low. Another motto of the army is, "A man may be down, but he is never out."

No obstacle thinkable but was surmounted by the Salvation Army workers. They thrive on opposition, and adversity is their favorite dish. Folks down at Lincoln will discover this. Recognition of the religious activities of the army amounts to nothing; its religion is a big thing, but it comes last with the real Salvationist. He feeds, then he washes, then he saves if possible. And always the army has found a way to meet its need for money, regardless of what others are doing.

"Back to the Constitution" sounds all right, but the trouble just now is that most of the kickers never caught up with, much less got ahead of, that venerable document.

Our democratic brethren are worrying for fear the republicans will nominate Cal Coolidge for president next year. They have no trouble in their own camp, you know.

A New York bank praises Nebraska's industries. One of Nebraska's drawbacks is that her modesty prevents her from telling the world all she is doing.

Bakers from across the border are flooding the state with short-weight bread, one of the little inconveniences of having neighbors who do not hold with our laws.

Frederick the Great said he kept ministers to justify him in whatever he did, but Mussolini is above any such devices. He keeps ministers to carry out his orders.

Firpo's share of the purse will amount to a respectable sum, even in his native land, and that may save a great many bruises.

John Barrymore says "Hamlet" is a study for a life time, yet some actors have tackled the role with about a week's preparation.

Oklahoma is much divided as between visible and invisible government, but the governor has a little edge on the clan so far.

For a foregone conclusion, the Dempsey-Firpo affair raised considerable excitement throughout the land.

Billy Sunday says he is glad Jack won, which just about makes it an unanimous vote on this side.

Nebraska usually enjoys a food show, for the best thing our people do is to produce good food.

Light bulbs make good bed warmers, but they must be watched mighty carefully.

The league of nations may have saved Austria, but it could not make Italy behave.

The Union Pacific boys certainly know how to arrange a demonstration.

Homespun Verse
—By Omaha's Own Poet—
Robert Worthington Davis

SCHOOL DAYS OF TIME.
Prosodic lessons teach us that earth is just a place. To prove that we are worthy of sublimity afar. As we behold the beauty of the flower in the vase. Thus He looks down and judges the types we truly are.
And here, while life is fleeting, the truth we can not hide; Our very selves are throbbing in every role we play. The vision is before us, it cannot be denied; He judges as he watches our actions day by day.
And life on earth is merely Time's oscillating youth; The righteous path is open and we are free to go, And live forever learning, adding by the truth To prove we are His children and shall be honored so.

"From State and Nation"

—Editorials from Other Newspapers—

Wise Farmers.
Farmers and farm organizations in New York state are out for better rural school facilities. There is already before the state legislature a bill the provisions of which would give children living in remote districts equal opportunities for adequate education with those living in more prosperous and thickly settled communities.

Leaders in the movement are using publicity as their strongest aid. They are well equipped to get educational needs before the farmers of the state, to have them discussed ably in grange meetings and to get the farmers to make their wants known to the legislature. Various farm organizations and allied groups are subscribing toward a fund to be used to promote publicity for this measure and to explain its provisions to the voters. This is more proof of that evidence which can be collected in widely scattered sections of the country that the farmer is not so slow and indifferently as to the public interest as his city brethren like to imagine him. There may be farmers here and there whose economic vision is warped and who seek false remedies for their difficulties. On the whole, however, farmers are not so slow and indifferently as to the public interest as his city brethren like to imagine him. There may be farmers here and there whose economic vision is warped and who seek false remedies for their difficulties. On the whole, however, farmers are not so slow and indifferently as to the public interest as his city brethren like to imagine him.

Alimony for Husbands.
From the New York Herald.
On the principle that a baby being a bulldog is news, the decision of the Los Angeles judge who ordered a working woman to pay alimony to her deserted husband has been greeted as a novel and a surprise. Yet the rule of law involved is not of recent origin.

Alimony literally is nourishment, and in law it is the allowance for maintenance to which a wife is entitled out of her husband's property or earnings when marriage is dissolved. Ethically alimony is granted women because the great majority of their full time to home making and so have no opportunity individually to earn incomes. But if men were housekeepers, the natural need for support would be theirs.

This is taken into consideration both by the English and the American law, and where the facts justify such an award, women may be ordered to support their husbands. In the Los Angeles case the man was reported to be ill and unable to work, while the woman was employed. She was accused of having deserted her husband and of leading a separate maintenance and who has been allowed temporary alimony.

If the situation were reversed there would be no question of the man's right to support. In number of states, moreover, the statutes specify conditions under which men are entitled to a living out of their wives' property. This is true of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Iowa. The husband in Oregon is entitled to one-third of his wife's real and personal property if she is granted because of the woman's fault.

The increased employment of married women tends to equalize the economic relations of the sexes, and the way is being made for men to be more frequently awarded more than they have in the past. In the case of either a husband or a wife, however, it is allowed where self-support is impracticable. A woman with an income sufficient to support her cannot get alimony, nor could a husband.

The new burden which divorced women appear to be assuming is more spectacular than novel. It follows naturally in the wake of a struggle for equal rights, since the responsibility is rightly and strictly linked together. But while the picture of a woman paying alimony is sufficiently rare to be news, the husband supporting such a wife is not so unprecedented as to occasion any notable change in the point of view of female wage earners.

Pass The Soup.
From the Hastings Tribune.
When the appetite of a man falls off his appetite becomes whetted for hot soup. One trouble with most persons is that they eat too much.

It is every bit as essential for a person to be temperate in eating, as well as drinking.

It is so easy for one to eat a heavy meal at lunch, and that is why so many of them do it.

Nothing makes a better lunch than a bowl of good soup.

It is not only filling and satisfying, but it is nourishing—and it aids digestion.

The more soup consumed, the greater the gastronomic sobriety.

Please pass the soup.

Mr. Fisher's Treacherous Memory.
From the Kansas City Star.
When the late Senator Fisher, of Ohio, a few days ago Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, an ardent advocate of the league of nations, told his audience that Mr. Fisher's memory was treacherous. The campaign of 1920 that he was just as desirous as Professor Fisher that the United States enter the league. Political exigencies would not permit the speaker to elaborate in his remarks on the subject of the late Senator Fisher's treacherous memory. He had been quoted in the United States into an amended league. So Mr. Fisher quoted him.

A storm of indignation broke on the Yale professor for attributing to Mr. Harding a two-face policy, and especially for doing so after the president's lips had been sealed. Mr. Fisher shortly issued a denial of the reported statement. He had been misquoted, he said.

Then the Associated Press came forward with the statement that the report of the address sent out over its wires was Fisher's own making. The script. The professor thereupon took refuge in the statement that the introductory paragraph, which was simply descriptive of his speech, misrepresented him. The Associated Press then showed that the sentence to which he took exception was furnished by his authorized representative. In fact, the introductory sentence said in condensed form exactly what the speaker elaborated in his remarks.

The incident is a common newspaper experience. Every newspaper knows that frequently a public man who makes a statement for publication shortly thereafter subsequently regrets the refuge in the explanation that he was "misquoted."

In this case the affair is illuminating as to what a treacherous memory is called a treacherous memory. For if the professor failed to remember that he was accurately quoted by the Associated Press in the East Liverpool address, what is the country to think of his recollection of a private conversation with Mr. Harding held three years ago?

From the Madison Star.
The old red school house has passed on. No more will the children of Madison county gather in that old historic building and receive the education that its firm, higher things. The old building that for more than half a century has stood as a landmark north west of Madison has fallen under the hammer and will be moved to some other location.

Many an old settler in Madison county will regret that this old building



Why This Fuss About Wheat?
Lincoln—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: To hear some speakers talk, and to read some of the articles now being run in our papers one would think the whole country was going to the low-wages because of the low price of wheat. Wheat represents less than 7 per cent of the total farm income. It is not our main crop; far from it. Agriculture can prosper without it, and I believe the human race could exist without it, for there are plenty of substitutes.

Wheat is hard on the soil; at least it seems to wear out land where it is continually grown without rotation of fertilizer. The growing of wheat does not build the community or state as does diversified farming. The wheat farmer puts in a few more hours of work and has more losses of illness. He takes a gamble on the yield and the price. He has but one harvest, and if it fails, the year's work is lost.

It is vastly more important to our commonwealth that we grow such commodities as corn, oats, cotton and such products as butter, cheese, beef, eggs, pork and mutton as wheat and grain. Some years ago the government investigated communities given largely to the growing of wheat and communities where diversified farming was prevalent. They found in every instance that the diversified farming communities were more prosperous. Their bank deposits per capita were two and three times higher than those in the wheat-growing region.

Of course we would all like to see wheat selling at a good price as we would other farm products, but is it not true that it would be more injurious to the country at large if corn or stock products were selling low? This is a competitive world and should always be so. If there is too much wheat and it is too cheap, less should be grown, or more should be fed. Good dairy cows will return \$1 per bushel for ground wheat. The law of supply and demand must be observed. If the price of wheat is too high, it will not be the country to better if more farmers diversified their crops and reduced their production of wheat? A. L. HAECKER.

Another Use for Wheat.
Omaha—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I have a plan whereby the consumption of wheat could be increased a little and that too to the benefit of everybody concerned. It is the using of wheat starch by the laundry men in the starching of collars. It gives them more body and less pressure is required and less trouble comes on the ironing machines, they dampen more slowly and evenly, and after ironing resist moisture better and give longer service on a warm day. It is more pliable and crack less readily on edges and at button holes. Corn or combination starch will cost a little less and that I think is the reason most laundry men are using them. I have no doubt that in many other businesses the same sort of starchy policy is being pursued and had long held the belief that newspapers could perform a real service by finding out about them and showing these men their error. A. E. YULE.

State Legislature Sessions.
Broken Bow—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Will you please answer me the following question: In what states will the legislature convene in 1924? JOHN REESE.
Answer: Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico and Virginia are the states in which the legislature will convene in regular session in 1924.

Wants Traffic Rules Enforced.
Omaha—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: What's the matter with the citizens of Omaha regarding non-enforcement of our safety traffic ordinances? Why do we permit auto drivers to more flagrantly violate our regulations every day? This is a menace.

An Old Dish With a New Appeal
Roast Lamb—Mint Sauce
The new touch in the Mint Sauce. Make it the way you always have. Then add a liberal dash of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE.

Money to Loan on Omaha Real Estate
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Guaranteed The Torrington ELECTRIC CLEANER
YOU buy a better cleaner, backed by the guarantee of The Torrington Company that it is better in design, mechanical sturdiness and efficient, easy operation. Buy your Torrington on that better basis, and you, too, will discover why thousands of women have named it "the most faithful servant that ever entered the home."
When you own a Torrington you buy the guarantee of years of satisfactory cleaning service. Call, Write or Phone for Free Demonstration in your home.
Apostrophe request will bring a fully descriptive book, "The Torrington Servant in Your Home."
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Editorials from readers of The Morning Bee. Readers are invited to send in their views on public interest.



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When you own a Torrington you buy the guarantee of years of satisfactory cleaning service. Call, Write or Phone for Free Demonstration in your home.
Apostrophe request will bring a fully descriptive book, "The Torrington Servant in Your Home."
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EVERYBODY KNOWS THE QUALITY COMPARE THE QUANTITY 15¢ All Dealers.
2IN Shoe Polishes
News From the "Want" Ads
Just one left—dandy 3-room front apt., \$50.
Furniture in A-1 condition, consisting of living room suite, etc.
Hanscom Park, 7-room modern home. A bargain.
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